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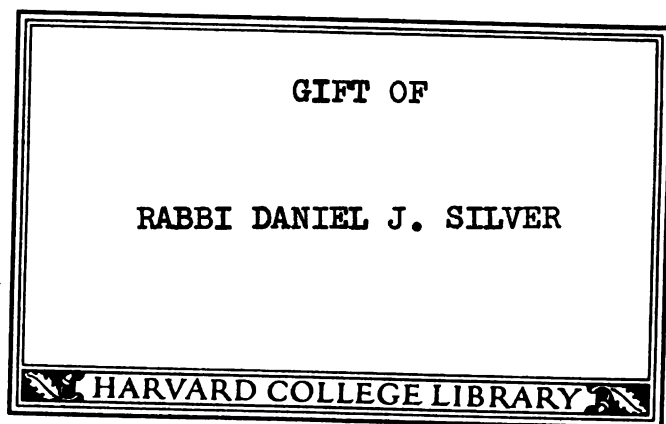
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THE
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περὶ παντὸς τὴν ἐλευθερίαν

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Selden Society

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TO ENCOURAGE THE STUDY AND ADVANCE THE KNOWLEDGE
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Select Pleas, Statutes, and other Records

FROM THE

ROLLS OF THE EXCHEQUER OF THE JEWS

A.D. 1220-1284

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that the study of the history of the United States is essential for a full understanding of the country and its people. The paper then discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States in the context of the current political and social climate.

2. The second part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States in the context of the current political and social climate. It is argued that the study of the history of the United States is essential for a full understanding of the country and its people. The paper then discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States in the context of the current political and social climate.

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Selden Society

SELECT PLEAS, STARRS, AND OTHER RECORDS

FROM THE

ROLLS OF THE EXCHEQUER OF THE JEWS

A.D. 1220–1284

EDITED

FOR THE SELDEN SOCIETY

BY

J. M. RIGG

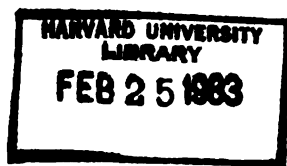
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PREFACE

A BRIEF account of the rolls, from which the present selection is made, is given in the note on p. lxii infra.

In the Introduction I have attempted to focus the scattered lights shed upon the rolls by the Chronicles, records cited by Prynne,¹ Tovey,² Webb,³ and Madox,⁴ and other printed and unprinted documents; in which enterprise I have been greatly assisted by the labours of four Jewish scholars, viz. Dr. Gross,⁵ Mr. Joseph Jacobs,⁶ Dr. Neubauer,⁷ and Mr. B. L. Abrahams,⁸ to whom I gratefully acknowledge my obligations.

For help in deciphering the frequently enigmatical script, and in other ways, my thanks are due to Mr. S. R. Scargill-Bird, Mr. E. Salisbury, Mr. C. G. Crump, Mr. C. Johnson, and Mr. H. E. Headlam, of the Record Office; also to Mr. F. B. Bickley and Mr. H. J. Ellis, of the British Museum, and Mr. G. J. Turner, of Lincoln's Inn.

I am especially indebted to Professor Maitland for valuable suggestions during revision. It only remains for me to record my high appreciation of the sedulous care bestowed on every part of the work by the reader for the press, Mr. George J. Briscoe.

J. M. RIGG.

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¹ A Short Demurrer to the Jewes' long discontinued barred Remitter into England. London, 1656.

² Anglia Judaica. Oxford, 1738.

³ The Question, whether a Jew, born within the British Dominions, was, before the making the late Act of Parliament, a person capable by law to purchase and hold lands to him and his heirs, fairly stated and considered. London, 1753.

⁴ History and Antiquities of the Exchequer. London, 1769.

⁵ The Exchequer of the Jews of England. (Publications of the Anglo-Jewish Historical Exhibition, London, 1888, cited as A.-J.H.E.P.)

⁶ The Jews of Angevin England, London, 1893, and The London Jewry (A.-J.H.E.P.).

⁷ Notes on the Jews in Oxford. (Collectanea, 2nd ser., Oxford Historical Society, 1890.)

⁸ The Expulsion of the Jews from England in 1290. Oxford, 1895.

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INTRODUCTION

GRIEVOUS indeed, and by degrees more grievous, became the burden of the Jews under the sway of the barbarians, whom the collapse of the Roman Empire had made the arbiters of their destiny ; for it was the burden of a people that could neither hope to adjust its environment to itself, nor even on honourable terms succeed in adjusting itself to its environment. Alien by race, by religion, by culture, by caste, dispersed throughout a fierce and licentious society in communities which by their wealth and weakness invited spoliation, Israel had nothing to expect from a Christendom reshaped in feudalism, retempered in the Crusades, but the lot of the outcast, the oppressed, and the persecuted. Founded in birthright, and cemented by fealty, feudal society inevitably excluded the Semite from its rigid aristocratic organisation. To domicile, even when hereditary, it attached little or no importance. Villeinage, unless released by way of *guerdon* for some extraordinary service, descended from father to son in indefinite succession with only such slight modifications of its harsher features as use and wont silently and imperceptibly introduced.

Resident aliens were not only without political rights and incapable of holding an estate of inheritance in land, but were liable to exceptional taxation, and subject to expulsion at a moment's notice. The clause in *Magna Carta* (§ 41) for the protection of foreign traders from personal violence and pecuniary exactions shows the risks to which they were then exposed, and was probably dictated as much by a sense of common interest as by an enlightened appreciation of the benefits of commerce.

Moreover, it was perfectly possible for alienage, like villeinage, to be hereditary, notwithstanding permanent domiciliation ; for birth within a dominion did not of itself confer capacity to do fealty to its

lord ; and to men who lacked this capacity, their native land proved a dura matrix, which refused to own them as legitimate offspring.

Such was the position in which the Jews found themselves wherever feudalism gained secure possession of the field. By their inability to take an oath of fealty, they forfeited the position of freemen, and, thus excluded from the body politic, they remained subject to all the disabilities of aliens without the claims to consideration which other aliens derived from international comity and membership in the Catholic Church. They escaped villeinage, it is true, but they became a sort of social estrays, the devoted spoil of whoever might have the will and the power—and where the power was, the will was not likely to be wanting—to appropriate them.

In England, where feudalism was qualified by an extremely high prerogative, the Jews were far too valuable a prey to be left by the Crown to indiscriminate appropriation, or to be surrendered by the Baronage without a struggle. Of the process by which they were delivered from the tyranny of the *Front de Bœufs* of the period, and subjected to the exclusive dominion of the Crown, we know nothing ; but it is evident from an ordinance which forms part of the so-called Laws of Edward, that the royal prerogative had not been established without a struggle, though the victory of the Crown had been decisive.

‘Be it known,’ so runs this early Statute of Jewry, ‘that all Jews, wheresoever they may be in the realm, are of right under the tutelage and protection of the King ; nor is it lawful for any of them to subject himself to any wealthy person without the King’s license. Jews and all their effects are the King’s property, and if any one withhold their money from them, let the King recover it as his own.’

Whatever may be the precise date of this statute, it had acquired in the early thirteenth century sufficient authority to be associated by Hoveden with the great name of Ranulf Glanvill, and is thus conclusive as to the status of the Jews in his day. They were already in the same category as treasure trove, a perquisite of the Crown.¹

The origins of the English Jewry are wrapt in obscurity, and possibly date from a period considerably anterior to the Norman Conquest. That event, however, certainly caused a large influx of Jews from the Continent, who established themselves in force in London and Oxford during the reign of the Red King, by whom they were sedulously cultivated as a thorn in the side of the Church, encouraged in their denial of the Christian Faith, and perhaps employed as farmers

¹ Hoveden (*Rolls Ser.*), ii. 137, 231 ; 1840, p. 195 ; Liebermann, *Über die Leges*
Ancient Laws of England, ed. Thorpe, Edwardi Confessoris (1896), p. 66.

of vacant abbeys and sees. Under the tutelage and patronage of his successors the Jewry enlarged its borders, so that at the time when Hoveden wrote there were probably few important towns in England where there was not a considerable and more or less wealthy Jewish community. A little earlier, in 1177, Henry II. had granted to the provincial Jewries an important concession—the right of burying their dead outside the walls of the towns in which they resided, instead of bringing the bodies, as had previously been the law, to the London cemetery in Cripplegate for interment.¹

This mortuary law excepted, the Jews seem, during the first period of their sojourn in England, to have enjoyed a comparative immunity from vexatious regulations. They were as yet compelled to wear no distinctive badge; nor was it until 1181 that they were disarmed. Though they resided in separate quarters, the Jewries were as yet no Ghettos, and frequently contained a number of mansions imposing both by their dimensions and their massive stone architecture, domestic fortresses furnished with an Oriental magnificence too apt to suggest to the Crusader—half free-lance, half devotee—that good blows might be struck and rich booty gotten in the holy cause at less than the cost of a journey to Damascus. They practised with some success as physicians, and plied the craft of the goldsmith.² Probably other crafts were open to them, for the craft-gild system does not appear to have been so far developed at the time of their first settlement in England as to preclude the formation by them of such associations, for which their wealth and solidarity would have facilitated the acquisition of the necessary charters. On the other hand, the sphere of their trading operations was seriously restricted by the gilds merchant. They had not the full *jus commercii*; they could not go into the market and compete freely as vendors and purchasers.³ The readiest and most lucrative way in which they could employ their capital was, therefore, to lend it, and their operations received from a very early period the countenance and encouragement of the Crown. The privileges which they enjoyed were derived from a Charter granted by Henry I. to a particular magnate, his family and dependents, which was confirmed to his

¹ Pet. Bles., *Cont. ad Hist. Ingulf.* (pseud.) an. 1100; Eadmer (*Rolls Ser.*), pp. 99–101; Will. Malmesb., *Gesta Reg.* (*Rolls Ser.*) ii. 371; *Gesta Reg. Hen. II.* (*Rolls Ser.*) i. 182; Stow, *Survey of London*, ed. Strype, Book iii. 54, 88.

² A Jewish goldsmith named Leo was patronised by King John, and received a

charter from him. See *Rot. Chart.* p. 62.

³ Cunningham, *Growth of English Industry and Commerce during the Early and Middle Ages*, 3rd ed. p. 336 et seq.; Ashley, *Introduction to English Economic History and Theory*, 2nd ed. i. 76; Gross, *The Gild Merchant*, i. 41.

posterity by Henry II. and Richard I. The Charter was probably from the first construed with considerable latitude, for it was not to the interest of the Crown to limit its scope; and it was expressly extended to the entire community by John (10 April 1201).

By virtue of this patent the Jews were free to travel and settle where they would, and to receive and purchase whatever might be brought to them, except things pertaining to the Church and blood-stained cloth,¹ throughout the length and breadth of England and Normandy, were authorised to sell their 'vadia' or securities after a year and a day's possession, were exempted from tolls and customs, including the wine duty, and from all jurisdiction except that of the King himself, or his castellans; were entitled to be tried by their peers, to be sworn on the Pentateuch, and to certain other privileges. The Charter prescribed that in all cases between Christian and Jew the plaintiff should produce two witnesses, a Christian and a Jew. This was fair enough, for it was doubtless as hard for a Jew to obtain Christian evidence against a Christian as for a Christian to obtain Jewish evidence against a Jew. But the Charter proceeded to distinguish: If a Jew were impleaded by a Christian who failed to produce testimony, he might purge himself by his bare oath on the Pentateuch, whereas in a similar case a Christian, as the law then stood, might be required to wage his law twelve-handed—i.e. with eleven compurgators.² Thus immensely more weight was attached to the oath of a Jew than to the oath of a Christian. Nor was this all. The Charter gave to a writ in the hands of a Jew an evidential value which it did not accord to a writ in the hands of a Christian. The effect was to place the Jew at a great advantage over the Christian both for attack and for defence. The intention was to use the Jewry as a reservoir equally open to receive and close to retain the surplus wealth of the surrounding population, so that the Crown might never lack a fund on which to draw in the hour of need. In an action on a loan the Jew had but to prove the advance, and the onus lay upon the debtor to dispute the interest. As to the rate of interest the Charter is silent, but from an incidental statement in the 'Dialogus de Scaccario'³ we gather that in the reign of Henry II. the ordinary rate

¹ See Glossary, 'Pannus sanguinolentus.'

² See Select Civil Pleas (Selden Soc.), i. 8, case 7, and cf. Magna Carta, § 38, 'Nullus ballivus ponat de cetero aliquem ad legem simplici loquela sua sine testibus fidelibus ad hoc inductis.' For the text of the Charter of the Jews, see p. 1, *infra*.

³ Lib. ii. § x. The rate was not fixed at

Oxford until 1248; and it is noticeable that four years before the Oxford Jewry, one of the most splendid in the country, had been looted by the scholars. *Collectanea*, sec. ser. (Oxford Hist. Soc.) p. 285; *Mun. Acad.* (Rolls Ser.) ii. 778. *Ann. Monast.* (Rolls Ser.) iv. 91.

was 2*d.* a pound a week, or 48½ per cent. per annum, which in the thirteenth century was recognised as the legal maximum, compound interest being strictly forbidden. The gage, or 'vadium,' charged the debtor's lands as well as his chattels with the principal and interest, and lands of any tenure were chargeable until 1284, when exception was made of demesne estates of the Crown held in socage or villeinage.¹

On default in payment the creditor was entitled to seisin by a summary process, and might either sell the lands after a year's possession or hold them until he had satisfied himself out of the profits. On the other hand, if the land were freehold, he was impeachable for waste, and no laches or lapse of time was apparently pleadable in bar to a writ of account. Magna Carta (§ 10) further restricted his rights by suspending the accrual of interest during the minority of an heir, and this clause was incorporated in the Provisions of Merton (1236). Moreover, his position was precarious at the best, for the King might at any moment assign his security or release the debtor from the bond. It was also, as regarded feudal hereditaments, anomalous, for it was only as gagee that he could be seised of them at all.² The privilege which he enjoyed in the courts of swearing on the Pentateuch was not extended to the ceremony of investiture, so that he could not do either homage or fealty, and it was not lawful for Christians to do homage or fealty to him. He was not deemed worthy to hold a place of honour in the feudal system. We shall see later on that it was not until 1275 that he was legally capable of holding so much as a ten years' agricultural lease, and the license then granted was subject to the express reservation that he received no homage or fealty from Christians. It was only land tenable by rent in money or kind that he was entitled to hold at common law, and the 'mortua vadia,' which are rarely and barely mentioned in the rolls, were probably rentcharges.

Though not technically a 'liberty,' the Jewry enjoyed a qualified autonomy in matters juridical. Within its borders the King's writ did not ordinarily run except in pleas of the Crown or between Christians and Jews. Cases in which Jews alone were concerned were as a rule left to the cognisance of their own tribunals. These privileges are recognised in a separate Charter granted by John to the English Jewry concurrently with the Charter already mentioned, and were probably of no less ancient origin. The office of Chief

¹ Rot. Lit. Claus. 18 Hen. III. m. 9 dorso. Joh. (Rec. Comm.) pp. 35, 42, 44, 48, 73,

² Rot. de Lib. ac de Mis. et Præst. regn. 98; Webb, App. No. 3.

Rabbi (a freehold) lay, at least from the accession of John, in royal grant; but there is no evidence that the Jewish Church as such suffered at the hands of the Crown until the reign of Henry III, when, as we shall see, the number of synagogues was first limited. The relations of the Jews with the Christian Church appear also to have been on the whole fairly harmonious until some years after the Fourth Council of Lateran (1215); but it must not on that account be supposed that English anti-Semitism was of foreign importation. At Norwich, in 1144, we encounter the first unmistakable imputation of ritual murder, and the horrible accusation is repeated at Gloucester in 1168, at Bury St. Edmunds in 1181, at Winchester in 1192 and 1232, at London in 1244, and at Lincoln in 1255. Similar stories circulated on the Continent, where indeed the tradition continues to this day; but none is of equal antiquity with that of St. William of Norwich, recently edited from the long lost manuscript of Thomas of Monmouth by eminent scholars. With the exception of the last, which will be dealt with in its proper place, these need not be discussed. They were not subjected to judicial scrutiny, and therefore it is only as illustrative of the atmosphere of suspicion in which the English Jews of this period lived and moved that they fall within our purview. At present we may rest satisfied to note the bare fact that a belief was at this time generally prevalent in England that the Jews were accustomed periodically to kidnap or purchase a Christian boy, and, after circumcising him and retaining him for some days in a state of semi-starvation, to enact an infamous travesty of the Passion of Christ by mocking, scourging, crucifying, and stabbing him to death. The Jews were also believed to treat with cruel indignity such Christian women as entered their employ as nurses; and therefore as early as 1235 they were forbidden, at least in Norfolk, to engage such servants. The dark strangers from the East, with their peculiar rites and mysterious language, were, moreover, reputed adepts in the black art, and all kinds of occult science and secret villainy. Graver and more tangible were the charges of forgery, and clipping and counterfeiting the coin of the realm, which were from time to time brought against them. Much of the feeling against the Jews was doubtless due to instinctive antipathy to the alien, and some part of it must be credited to clerical influence; but though the clergy may lead, direct, and accelerate, they cannot generate a vast volume of popular passion, and the crusading spirit which predisposed to belief in the rumours of ritual murder, though fomented by ecclesiastics, was itself the spontaneous outcome of age-long racial as

well as religious antagonism. The charge of coin-clipping, at any rate, was one which the clergy had no special interest in aggravating; yet it ranks only second, if second, to ritual murder in the indictment against the Jews. In 1204 summary measures were taken against persons found in possession of light coin, and whereas Christians were allowed bail, it was expressly denied to Jews; and this differential treatment is the more remarkable because the Jews were at this time under the special protection of the Crown. The record of these proceedings is not forthcoming; but they were certainly not without effect, for we hear much less of frauds on the currency for many years. From this, however, we cannot infer that the suspicion cast upon the Jews was justified by the event; indeed, were it not that the information vouchsafed by the chroniclers is at this period, on all matters, extremely meagre, we might safely conclude from their total silence on this that few, if any, Jews were convicted.¹

For the chroniclers certainly do not err by partiality to the Jews. Not that they were intentionally calumnious or habitually careless, these early historians of England: on the contrary, they strove to be veracious; their accuracy is on the whole remarkable, and their credulity, though great, was by no means boundless. Like the Jews, they were men of peace and belonged to an order which had much to lose, and from time to time lost much by the exactions of the Crown. In a dark and tempestuous age they kept alive the sacred fire of learning, and were the pioneers of the progressive culture of the modern world. Yet, with the sole, though important, exception of Matthew Paris, they have little sympathy or charity to spare for the Jewish people, if they do not rather evince a hostile spirit, and it is therefore much to be deplored that the secular literary remains of the English Jewry of this period are so scanty that we can only be said to know the Christian side of the question. An Anglo-Jewish chronicle on the scale of that of St. Albans, and written in the same language and with equal care, would have been of inestimable historical value; nor does it appear that the rabbis lacked either the leisure or

¹ Tovey, p. 55, 104; Rymer, *Fœdera*, ed. Clarke, i. 95, 274, 293, App. p. 7; Labbe, *Concil.* xxii. 1054-6, 1172; Rad. de Coggeshall (*Rolls Ser.*), i. 191; *Life and Miracles of St. William of Norwich by Thomas of Monmouth*, ed. Jessopp and James (1896); Trivet (*Eng. Hist. Soc.*), pp. 18, 68, 245; Flor. Wigorn. (*Eng. Hist. Soc.*) ii. 155; Chron. Steph., Hen. II., and

Ric. I. (*Rolls Ser.*) iii. 485, iv. 251; Gervas. Cantuar. (*Rolls Ser.*) i. 296; Chron. Petroburg. (*Camden Soc.*) pp. 2, 8; Ric. Divis. (*Eng. Hist. Soc.*) p. 63; Hist. Monast. S. Pet. Glouc. (*Rolls Ser.*) i. 20; Ann. Monast. (*Rolls Ser.*) i. 340, ii. 86, 296, iv. 24; Raynald. Ann. Eccl. (ed. 1747) ii. 395; Rot. Lit. Pat. (*Rec. Comm.*) p. 47.

the means of information required for its production. From the Arabians, the Europe of the Middle Ages received a potent intellectual stimulus and a positive intellectual bequest: to the contemporary Jews it acknowledged only pecuniary indebtedness.¹ The sense of this indebtedness reinforced, if it did not generate, the popular anti-Semitism; for embarrassed men seldom survey their position philosophically, so long as they have anything to lose or any means of retrieving their losses. The usurer in a rude state of society inevitably risks something dearer to him even than his money; and in England the general odium in which the Jews were held was immeasurably intensified by their exemption from the ordinary taxation, and their other privileges, indebtedness to a creature of the Crown being of all forms of indebtedness the most galling. Their liability to contribute to the revenue individually, as occasion demanded and means permitted, was probably as old as their connection with the Crown; but it was not until 1168 that they were subjected to collective talliage. Henry II. then demanded from them an aid of 5,000 marks, and as they owed their footing in the country and the greater portion of their already vast wealth to the protection and privileges which the Crown guaranteed them, the impost was by no means exorbitant. It met, however, with a resistance which provoked the King to banish the more opulent members of the community. In these circumstances it is not surprising that, notwithstanding the royal veto on Strongbow's Irish expedition, a Jewish loan supplied the adventurers with the sinews of war; but the discovery of the fact did not tend to conciliate the King, and the Jews then stood in especial need of royal favour, for the tide of anti-Semitism was setting in as a flood.²

The Crusade had failed and Christendom sought a salve for its wounded pride in reprisals upon the Jews. Twenty years or more had elapsed since St. Bernard of Clairvaux, with partial success, had protested that the war should be confined to the Levant. St. Bernard was now dead, and had left no spiritual successor. The Jews had thus no advocate in Europe, at a crisis in their fortunes of exceptional gravity. In France, in 1180, the entire Jewry, no inconsider-

¹ Maimonides, the one great Jewish thinker of the Middle Ages, was doubtless felt as a stimulus in the Christian schools; but the character of his metaphysic was essentially uncongenial to the Western mind. The Jewry produced no rival to Roger Bacon, and except in the South had no considerable secular culture of any

kind. See Abrahams, *Jewish Life in the Middle Ages*, pp. 361-71, 405-6.

² *Mag. Rot. Scacc. (Rec. Comm.)* pp. 53, 146-9; *Mag. Rot. Pip. (Rec. Comm.)* 2 Hen. II. p. 36, 5 Hen. II. (*Pipe Roll Ser.*) pp. 3, 4, 6, 53, 14 Hen. II. p. 222, 16 Hen. II. p. 78; *Gervas. Cantuar. (Rolls Ser.)* i. 205.

able portion of the population of Philippe Auguste's dominions, was arrested, committed to close custody, and held to ransom in fifteen thousand marks; and this harsh measure was but the prelude to the banishment of the community from the realm two years later. It is probable that the decree was to a large extent anticipated by voluntary emigration, that not a few of the refugees found a home in England, and that it was this influx of needy foreigners which led to the disarming of the Jewry in 1181.

Henry II. had not hitherto shown himself disposed to deal harshly with the Jews; but in 1188, when Saladin's tithe was imposed to repair the losses in the East, no sense of incongruity deterred him from compelling them to contribute their quota to the maintenance of a cause in which they had, if any, only an adverse interest. Nor do we now hear of recalcitrance; there is no longer any need to resort to banishment or other strong measures; the submissive people furnish £60,000, little less than half the supply raised from the country at large; nor was the amount of their talliage readily forgotten.¹

The conspicuous disparity between such wealth and the numbers of its possessors, the questionable—and, to the stauncher sort of Catholics, unholy—means by which much, if not most, of it had been acquired, and its as yet free, if not ostentatious, display, kindled the worst passions of a populace smarting under a sense of defeat, blinded with bigotry, ebullient with fanatical zeal. The sequel is one of the most deplorable chapters in our annals. While the disaster of Tiberias was still unavenged Henry II. died at Chinon on 6 July 1189. The magnates of the Jewry, who naturally wished to propitiate his successor, attended the coronation in great state (3 September). They were forbidden to enter the church, and as, after the religious ceremony was done, they thronged the precincts of the palace in the hope of catching sight of the King, they were thrust back by some of the crowd. A fray ensued, which soon became a general mêlée. The Christians pursued the fugitive Jews to their quarters, and finding the houses impregnable to assault, set fire to them, and, massacring such as attempted resistance, commenced a general sack. The Justiciar Ranulf Glanvill arrived on the scene too late to arrest or retard the work of desolation, which only terminated when the rioters were fairly sated with blood and plunder; nor did any adequate retribution follow this signal breach of the peace. The example set by London was followed

¹ Migne, *Patrolog.* (Lat.) tom. clxxxii. 565; *Rer. Gallic. Script.* xvii. 9; Gervas. *Can-*
Rad. de Diceto (Rolls Ser.), ii. 4; Bouquet, *tuar.* (Rolls Ser.) i. 422; Tovey, p. 14.

in the provinces, and the Lenten season of 1190 was marked in red letters by a series of attacks upon the Jewries of the eastern counties, at Lynn, at Norwich, at Bury St. Edmunds, at Stamford, at Lincoln, and at York—where, in Passion Week, some hundreds of refugees beleaguered in the castle preferred self-immolation or mutual slaughter to surrender. The residue were ruthlessly massacred by the infuriated insurgents, who then broke into the cathedral, and burned the bonds, which, according to the custom of the time, their victims had placed for security in the chapter-house.

This ostensibly religious persecution was suspected at the time to have been at bottom but 'a new way to pay old debts;' and the suspicion is confirmed by unimpeachable documentary evidence, which affords ground for supposing that one of the prime movers in the York affair, Richard de Malebysse, had abundant reason for seeking such an adjustment of accounts. The sack of a castle was too grave a matter to be ignored, and so the circumstances were investigated by a special commission, with the result that the city was amerced and the Sheriff and Castellan were superseded. Malebysse was also fined, but most of the offenders escaped scot-free. Cœur-de-Lion was already on his way to the East, and Regent Longchamp was engrossed with other matters than the vindication of the law against the murderers of the Jews.¹

But the loss of the bonds was grave—indeed irreparable; for the Crown possessed no duplicates. It was, therefore, of paramount importance to prevent the recurrence of disturbances which tended so seriously to depreciate the King's chattels; nor was it long before the necessary measures of precaution were taken. The embarrassments of the King on his return from captivity were extreme. Most things taxable were taxed, and yet the inexorable problem of ways and means remained unsolved—truly a humiliating position for a lion-hearted monarch with a taste for magnificence. But there was still balm in Gilead. The Jews were assembled at Northampton and induced to contribute a liberal aid. The King appreciated their generosity, and took steps to secure their bonds against the exceptional risks to which, as recent events had shown, they were subject. For this purpose there were established in London and other principal towns of Jewry 'Archæ,' or, as we should now say, registries of bonds. Each Archa was administered by four chirographers, two

¹ Will. Parv. de Novoburgo (Eng. Hist. Soc.), ii. 1-30; Walt. de Hemingb. (Eng. Hist. Soc.) i. 137-147; Rad. de Diceto (Rolls Ser.), ii. 75; Rad. de Coggeshall (Rolls Ser.),

pp. 26-8; Ann. Monast. (Rolls Ser.) iv. 42-44; Jocel. de Brakelonda (Camden Soc.), pp. 33, 123; Davis, שטרות (A.-J.H.E.P.), p. 288; Madox, i. 473, 483.

of whom were Christians and two Jews, assisted by two copyists (scriptores) and the clerks of the escheats. The chirographers were chosen by juries summoned by the Sheriffs, and on election were sworn and required to find sureties for their trustworthiness. In their presence, in future, all contracts of loan between Christians and Jews were to be reduced into legal shape, and they were to retain an exact copy of every such contract under triple lock and seal. In practice bond and memorial were written on the same skin, which, being folded on the blank space, was cut in an irregular line, so that the two parts corresponded as tallies. The original chirograph was sealed by the debtor and delivered to the creditor.¹

Three rolls of receipt were also to be kept, one by the Christian, another by the Jewish chirographers, and a third by one of the clerks. A fourth roll, containing a record of every chirograph and of all dealings therewith, was to be kept by the clerks of the escheats. The presence of a majority of the officials was to be essential to the validity of any transaction in any way affecting the rights of the parties, and the keys and seals were to be so distributed as that the muniment chest should be always in joint control. How far these minute and stringent regulations were actually observed it is impossible to say.

The Jew's acquittances or assignments of loans were made out in the form to which he was accustomed in his dealings with his own people, and were termed *starra*, from the Hebrew שטר, *shetar* (memorial or record). They were written sometimes in Hebrew with a Latin transcript, sometimes in Latin alone, occasionally in Latin in Hebrew characters, and occasionally in Norman French. They were signed by the creditor in Hebrew, and further authenticated by his seal. A *starr* of acquittance entitled the debtor to cancellation and delivery of the duplicate or 'foot' (*pes*) of the chirograph, but was not valid unless enrolled in the Exchequer. It is probable that this was not the original rule, but it was already established in the middle of the thirteenth century; and hence transcripts of these

¹ In the middle of the thirteenth century the practice was altered, the sealed part being retained by the chirographers, and a counterpart issued to the creditor as well as to the debtor. A few of the chirographs have thus been preserved, of which the following may serve as a sample:

'Sciatis presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus, filius Radulfi de Hertheby, debeo Jacobo, filio Jacobi, Judeo, duas marcas argenti reddendas ad octabas Sancti

Michaelis anno regni Regis Henrici, filii Regis Johannis, quadragesimo quarto, et nisi tunc reddidero, dabo ei unaquaque ebdomada pro libra duos denarios de lucro quamdiu dictum debitum per grantum suum tenuero, et ideo invadiavi ei omnes terras meas et catalla. Actum die Mercurii proxima post diem Palmarum anno eodem.' (Accounts, Exch. Q. R., Bundle 249, No. 7.)

documents appear with frequency upon the Plea Rolls.¹ It only remains to add that the debtor was answerable to the Crown upon an unregistered chirograph or a chirograph privily acquitted, and that, though executed with all due formalities, both chirograph and starr remained impeachable for fraud, which, however, was hardly possible without collusion or culpable negligence on the part of the officials.²

By this admirably contrived system the creditor was placed entirely at the mercy of the Crown. Henceforth whenever the Barons were more than ordinarily hard-fisted, the king had but to order a general scrutiny of the Archæ, and having thus ascertained the financial position of his chattels, could proceed to talliage them with scientific precision, and, if they proved refractory, attach their bonds and persons until his demands were satisfied. During the scrutiny the register was closed under triple lock and seal, and all business was suspended. The organisation within the Court of Exchequer of a separate tribunal for the trial of Jewish causes was the natural sequel to the establishment of the Archæ. The connection indeed of the Jews with the Court of Exchequer was probably as old as the Court itself; for as chattels of the King, holding all that they possessed at his bare good will and pleasure, they were in a permanent condition of indebtedness to the Crown, and were therefore in all civil cases properly impleaded in the forum of account; but of the specific Scaccarium Judeorum or Judaismi, Exchequer of the Jews or Jewry, as it came to be called, records there are none before 1218, nor any trace of its existence until the last year of Richard I. We then (1198) encounter four 'Custodes Judeorum,' 'Wardens of the Jews,' who are associated with the Barons of the Exchequer, and are in fact Barons in all but the name. These first Justices of the Jews—to adopt the title which afterwards became most usual—were Simon de Pateshull, Henry de Wichenton, Benedict de Talemunt, and Joseph Aaron. Not only Aaron, but Talemunt, was a Jew; but there is no subsequent instance of a Jewish Justice of the Jews throughout the history of the Court. The Chief Rabbi, however, was expected to attend the justices as their assistant, and we read of certain rolls which he kept, though the nature of their contents does not appear. There was also a Jewish escheator, and the office of Clerk of the

¹ The identification of the historic Star Chamber with the room in which the starrs were deposited when brought to Westminster for scrutiny is purely conjectural, and gratuitous. See Baildon, *The Court of*

Star Chamber (1894), p. 11.

² Hoveden (*Rolls Ser.*), iii. 266; Madox, i. 240-6; Tovey, pp. 32-41; Gross (*A.-J H.E.P.*), § ii.

Court was held by a Jew, usually, it would seem, one of the chirographers of the London Archa.¹

In the Charters granted to the Jewry by King John the Justices of the Jews are ignored. '*Et Judei non intrabunt in placitum nisi coram Nobis aut coram illis qui turre nostras custodierint, in quorum ballivis Judei manserint.*' 'And Jews shall not enter into plea except before Us or before those who have ward of our castles, in whose bailiwicks Jews dwell.' Such is still the language employed. The '*coram Nobis*' is wide enough to include all the Justices of the King's Court, and the subsequent practice is on the whole consistent with this large construction. An appeal of murder by Robert of Sutton against Bonefand, a Jew of Bedford, was tried before the Justices on the Bedfordshire Eyre in 1202; and two other appeals of murder arising out of the death of a Jewess of York, one by her husband, Milo, against three Christians, another by her brother, Benedict, against Milo himself, are among the Crown Pleas of Trinity Term, 1208. Whether they were tried at York or Westminster is uncertain, but their presence among the Crown Pleas is enough to show that they were not tried before the Justices of the Jews.² It is plain, therefore, that at that date the Justices of the Jews had at least in criminal matters no exclusive jurisdiction as against the Justices of the King's Court.

The Charters of John were never expressly confirmed by Henry III.; but they did not therefore lapse. They lived on as part—the most essential part—of the *Consuetudo et Assisa Judaismi*, of which the Justices of the Jews were the official guardians. The position of the Justices was, however, one which demanded no small vigilance. They had to defend the privileges of their protégés against the encroachments of the ecclesiastical Courts, and the clergy, though always defeated, were slow to relinquish the contest. The exemption of the Jews from ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and the advantage which their own Assize gave them, if impleaded either before the Sheriff or in the Exchequer, were indeed the theme of one of the Articles of Grievance drawn up by the prelates in May 1257. It would seem that the Jew was never required to wage his law with more than two compurgators, of whom one might be of his own race and religion, and it is probable that the distinction between an oath on the Pentateuch and an affirmation was not very apparent

¹ Madox, i. Exch. i. 285, ii. 815; Form. Anglican. cxlii.; Rot. Lit. Claus. 21 Hen. III. m. 18, 33 Hen. III. m. 6, 7, 44 Hen. III. m. 9; Prynn, ii. 38, 69.
² Select Pleas of the Crown (Selden Soc.), i. Nos. 59, 103.

to most Englishmen of that day, whether lay or clerical. Moreover, as the Justices of the Jews did not ordinarily hold pleas in the provinces, a suitor who could not obtain redress against a Jew in the Sheriff's Court might be put to the expense of a journey to Westminster. In these circumstances the Justices in Eyre naturally refused to recognise the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Jews as exclusive of their own. From the Annals of Dunstable it appears that Martin de Pateshull presided at the trial in 1221 of Moses the forger, and though the record of this case appears upon the roll of the Exchequer of the Jews, it is certain that Martin de Pateshull was not one of the Justices of that Court.¹

In the Norwich circumcision case hereafter (p. xxvii) noticed, proceedings were instituted before the Justices in Eyre (1234), nor did the Jews plead to the jurisdiction. The case was adjourned pending an investigation by the King in Council and a reference to the Ordinary. The Jews procured a view by an oblation of ten marks, and afterwards applied for a mixed jury; but the Justices certifying that this concession would render a verdict impossible, the case was eventually tried by them with an ordinary jury, and the prisoners were found guilty and executed. That at no stage in these protracted proceedings was the jurisdiction of the Justices in Eyre so much as questioned is proof positive that it was not as yet open to question. In 1250 pleas of disseisin of tenements within the City of London were withdrawn from the cognisance of the Justices of the Jews, and assigned for trial '*coram civibus*,' i.e. in the Mayor's Court. Subsequently such cases appear to have been tried in the Chancery; but in 1271 they were definitively reassigned to the Exchequer. These notes of practice suffice to show that the exclusive jurisdiction from time to time affirmed for the Justices of the Jews was subject to certain important limitations. The claim is asserted in a writ of 7 January 1257, whereby the Justices on the Lincoln Eyre are prohibited from trying Jewish causes '*quia Rex non vult quod Judei sui placitent vel implacitentur alibi quam coram Justiciariis Regis ad custodiam Judeorum assignatis*,' but from a writ of 14 February 1263 it appears that two Jews indicted before the Justices in Eyre in Sussex for receiving stolen goods, and outlawed for absconding, had then submitted to their jurisdiction. Exclusive jurisdiction is reaffirmed for the Justices of the Jews in the most ample terms on the accession of Edward I., but nevertheless in 1276 the London Jewry purchased exemption from the jurisdiction of the Justices in Eyre by a fine of

¹ Matt. Paris, Chron. Maj. (Rolls Ser.) vi. 360-1; Ann. Monast. (Rolls Ser.) iii. 66.

50*l.*, and in the great coin-clipping case of 1279 the Jews were tried with the other offenders before a special commission, '*ad placita transgressionis monete audienda*,' which included no Justice of the Jews.

Moreover, the Justices of the Jews were at all times subordinate to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, who corrected their 'excesses,' and with whom in cases of exceptional difficulty they were accustomed to confer. An instance in point is the case of *Charlecote v. Licorice*, Easter Term, 37 Hen. III., *infra*. In short, the Exchequer of the Jews, though it had its own seal and separate staff of officers, was not so much a separate Court as a branch of the Great Exchequer, invested with a jurisdiction never very precisely defined, and which never became, though it gradually tended to become, exclusive of that of the King's Court.

Its procedure did not differ materially from that of the Great Exchequer, except so far as it was modified by the *Assisa Judaismi*, of which the most important feature was the right of a Jew to trial by a panel '*de medietate*' when impleaded by a Christian upon a cause of action arising within the Jewry.

The wealth of the Jews, their monopoly, only temporarily invaded by the Cahorsins of the moneylending business, and the frequency with which they were talliaged or otherwise mulcted by the Crown, provided the Court with abundance of occupation, and political causes gave it, as we shall see, during great part of the reign of Henry III. an altogether exceptional importance. During the reign of John, the Justices of the Jews were William de Warenne, of Wormgay, in Norfolk, Geoffrey de Norwich, and Thomas de Neville. William de Albini was also appointed, but held office only for a short period. Warenne and Albini were both great barons. The other two men are hardly to be identified.¹

Under the tutelage of these worthies the Jews fared at first somewhat better than in the preceding reign; for John had far too shrewd an eye to his own interest to permit his chattels to suffer by any but himself, or to refuse them such indulgence as might be necessary to enable them to replenish their coffers. He was, therefore, content with 4,000 marks as the price of the confirmation of their privileges, and sternly repressed the recrudescent anti-Semitism which in 1203 threatened a fresh sack of the London Jewry, admonishing the Mayor

¹ Rot. Lit. Claus. (Rec. Comm.) i. 34-5, 87-8, 107; Rot. Chart. (Rec. Comm.) p. 61; De Antiq. Leg. (Camden Soc.) p. 16; 41 Hen. III. m. 12; 47 Hen. III. m. 11; Rymer, *Fœdera*, ed. Clarke, i. 489, 570; Addit. Roll (Brit. Mus.) 7218, m. 9; Cal. Close Rolls (Rolls Ser.), 1272-9, p. 265; Madox, i. 254.

and Barons with characteristic superciliousness that his promise of protection, though it were granted to a dog, ought to be held inviolate; and when, after the rupture with Rome, his hand was heavy on the Church, another 4,000 marks was all that he at first deemed it expedient to exact from Israel.¹

But when the crisis was at last come, when, discredited and almost desperate, he stood among his mutinous nobles and disaffected people, and computed his resources for the final struggle, then was the time to draw upon the reserve which had silently accumulated in the hands of his chattels, and rich was the reward which he reaped from his wise economy.

On his return from Ireland in the autumn of 1210 he caused the entire Jewish community throughout the kingdom to be arrested and collected at Bristol, where on All Saints Day (1 November) it was rated for talliage at 66,000 marks. The sum was considerably less than that which Henry II. had levied in 1188, but the Jews had suffered much since then, and all the respite accorded them had not sufficed to restore them to their former opulence.

The officers who had made the scrutiny of the Archæ had apparently exaggerated the value of their contents, and the proceeds of the sale or redemption of the bonds did not answer to their estimate. The money was therefore not readily forthcoming. But the King would not bate a jot of his demands, though to enforce them strained the resources of even his tyranny. The methods used to extort the balance were of the most ruthless character, nor did the victims fail to give signal proof of the stubborn endurance which has ever been characteristic of their race. In some cases the King's methods were ultimately successful, as in the well-known instance recorded by Wendover, of the wealthy magnate who deferred payment until seven of his teeth had been wrenched from his jaw, and then paid in full to save the residue;² but in other cases mutilation or death was the penalty of invincible obduracy, or perhaps of inability to disclose treasures which the sufferers did not possess.

This reign of terror caused a large exodus of Jews from the country. One chronicle speaks of a general edict of banishment, but no such measure was strictly enforced. The Jewry retained a footing in the country, though reduced to comparative insignificance, for the places of William de Warenne and Geoffrey de Norwich,

¹ Rot. de Obl. et Fin. (Rec. Comm.) pp. 133, 402, 418; Hardy, Description of Patent Rolls (Rec. Comm.), p. 61.

² Rog. de Wendover (Rolls Ser.), ii. 54;

Gervas. Cantuar. (Rolls Ser.) ii. 105; Matt. Paris, Chron. Maj. (Rolls Ser.) ii. 528; Rot. Scacc. de Recept. (Jud.) 14 Joh.; Madox, i. 223.

both of which became vacant about this time, were not filled up until the accession of Henry III., when the exiles began to return to the country in considerable numbers. They met on the whole with encouragement. The Earl of Pembroke, who acted as Protector during the minority of the King, assured them of the King's 'firm peace,' expressly exempted them from the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts, and in towns where they were likely to meet with molestation caused twenty-four burgesses to be sworn in to protect them. At the same time each male Jew was required to wear a badge consisting of two strips of white linen or parchment whenever he was seen in public, and immigrants were ordered to enrol themselves forthwith in the Court of Exchequer.¹

These measures were not without effect. The stream of Jewish immigration continued, increased in volume, and spread itself far and wide over the country. The immigrants were perhaps nowhere welcome; and it was the policy of the Crown to confine them to comparatively few localities. They were thus excluded by royal mandate from Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1234, from Wycombe in 1235, from Southampton in 1236, from Newbury in 1244, and in 1253, as we shall see, an ordinance was passed which definitively prohibited the formation of any new Jewry. This edict was rigorously enforced by the dispersal of such new settlements as the Jews from time to time ventured to establish (at Winchelsea, e.g., in 1273, at Bridgnorth in 1274, at Windsor in 1283), and the arrest and amercement of any Jew who changed his residence without license. The distribution of the Jewries will appear with tolerable completeness from the cases which follow; here it is enough to observe that on the further side of the river Trent, a great landmark in those days, they were mainly confined to the counties of Nottingham and York; but that otherwise they were to be found in most of the English counties. With Wales, which when conquered was placed under a separate jurisdiction, we are not concerned.

By Magna Carta (§ 10), the right of the Crown in Jewish credits was expressly limited to the principal money. We may be sure that this article was at least no better observed than the rest of the Charter; but the first talliage laid upon the Jewry by Henry III. (in 1226) amounted to no more than 4,000 marks, and, though it was soon followed by one of 6,000 marks, the payment of the latter sum was respite until 1230.² So long indeed as Hubert de Burgh

¹ Rymer, *Fœdera*, ed. Clarke, i. 151-2; Comm.) i. 112, 186.
 Prynne, ii. 21, 24; Rot. Lit. Claus. (Rec. ² Recept. de Tall. Jud. 10 Hen. III., Rot.

remained Justiciar, the Jews were secure against inordinate exactions. Their history during this period is accordingly characterised by a wholesome dulness. Their Exchequer was administered by comparatively obscure men, Richard de Dol, Alexander de Dorset, Elias de Sunninges.¹ As these men owed their places to Burgh, they were doubtless sound lawyers and upright judges, but, though the records of the Court now begin, they are as yet too defective to shed much light upon its inner history. This must nevertheless have been a period of silent growth, during which the functions of the Court both fiscal and judicial acquired increased importance, and its practice assumed definite shape.

In 1232 the Poitevin adventurer, Pierre des Roches, who masqueraded as Bishop of Winchester and flattered the King's hopes of recovering the lost Continental dominions, gained the ascendancy. Burgh was dismissed, and Des Roches became the real minister, with Stephen de Segrave as nominal Justiciar. The place of Treasurer of the Exchequer was given, with many other offices, to Des Roches's nephew or son, Pierre de Rievaulx, who chose as under-treasurer Robert Passelewe, a former retainer of the infamous Falkes de Breauté. The Exchequer of the Jews thus passed under the control of a rapacious junto, who neglected no means of enriching themselves at the expense of the suitors and their Sovereign. They were dismissed for various misfeasances in 1234, but not until two fresh talliages—one of 8,000 marks, the other of 10,000 marks—had been laid upon the Jewry; and, despite the influence of the patriotic Primate, Edmund Rich, who for a time had the King's confidence, Segrave, Rievaulx, and Passelewe were soon restored to favour, though not to their former offices. The King dispensed with a Justiciar, and was satisfied with a clerk for Treasurer.

The system of talliaging was now perfected, a few wealthy persons being held primarily responsible for the required amount, and empowered to make the assessment upon the community, and enforce their demands by distress. The magnates sometimes received substantial tokens of royal favour, and were also flattered by being associated with the Justices in the administration of the law. Thus in 1238, when Elias de Sunninges and his colleagues Philip Assell and William Le Breton went circuit under a special commission for the trial of coin-clipping, larceny, and cognate cases, Aaron and

Lit. Claus. 10 Hen. III. m. 16, 19 Hen. III. pars i. m. 23, 20 Hen. III. m. 11, 28 Hen. III. m. 16; Madox, i. 224, 260; Rymer, *Fœdera*, ed. Clarke, i. 503, 634; Cal. Close

Rolls (Rolls Ser.), 1272-9, p. 130.

¹ Appointed on 8 May, 1218. Rot. Lit. Pat. 2 Hen. III. m. 3; Prynne, ii. 21.

Leo of York, David of Oxford, Benedict Crespin, Aaron Blund, Aaron, son of Abraham, Jacob Crespin, and Elias le Eveske were named in the commission as assessors.

The policy evidently was to establish a Court faction within the Jewry, by which the rest of the community might be rendered entirely subservient to the King's will: and it was a prescient policy, for the King was only beginning to realise the difficulties of his position. He had made an unpopular marriage. Queen Eleanor drew in her train her uncles Boniface and Pierre de Savoie, for whom it was necessary to make honourable provision. They were followed by Henry's half-brothers, Guy, Geoffrey and Aymer de Lusignan and William de Valence, who were received at Court with no less distinction. England was not then a hospitable country, and the honours lavished on the newcomers excited intense disgust among the Norman nobles. The Barons were by no means a united party, and Henry might perhaps have evaded the Charter with impunity, had not his open preference for his foreign relations given strength and cohesion to the opposition. In the baronial programme of reform the extrusion of the foreign faction from the Court and the country was always closely associated with the appointment of a Justiciar and the confirmation of the Charter. Till these demands were granted no satisfactory solution of the problem of ways and means was to be looked for from the Barons; and thus the King, weak, lavish, and despotic, was reduced to replenish his treasury by arbitrary methods, and particularly by the now time-honoured expedient of talliaging the Jews.¹

In 1237 the last arrears of the assessment of 10,000 marks were exacted with the utmost rigour; and the assessment was doubled in 1241, when a so-called Jewish Parliament—which was, in fact, merely a convention of notables from the several Jewries—met at Worcester to arrange details. In the interval we read of sore tribulation suffered by the community at the hands of Geoffrey the Templar, one of the King's most trusted advisers, and of other outrages at Norwich connected with the circumcision case.

The procedure in this case has been already described, and the record is printed in the Appendix. There is therefore no need to enter minutely into its nauseous details. The record assigns that Odard, son of Benedict, a physician of Norwich, had been kidnapped and circumcised by certain Jews some four years before the indict-

¹ Rot. Lit. Pat. 17 Hen. III. m. 6, 7, Matt. Paris, Chron. Maj. (Rolls Ser.) iii. 21 Hen. III. m. 9, 22 Hen. III. m. 2, 220, 292-6, 306, 368; Prynn, ii. 30-37. 33 Hen. III. m. 4, 34 Hen. III. m. 3;

ment was laid. The case is therefore, *prima facie*, suspicious; but, on the other hand, the evidence was abundant and consistent; the Justices certified, after a view, that the boy had been circumcised, and a subsequent view, had at the instance of the Jews at the close of the proceedings before the Council, did not affect the decision. It is evident, therefore, that we must make our option between fact and fabrication; nor, on the latter hypothesis, is it easy, or perhaps possible, to clear either the Justices or the Council of a very serious imputation.

Henry was now fairly launched on that course of ruinous extravagance and reckless adventure which eventually provoked the revolt of the Barons. His rule was despotism tempered by debt, and that he was so long able to postpone the day of reckoning was in great measure due to the enforced liberality of his Jewry. On his return in 1243 from his bootless campaign in Poitou, he discovered a mine of wealth in the Chief Rabbi, Aaron of York. Aaron had the misfortune to be impleaded for forgery, and the King was thus able to draw from him in the course of seven years sums amounting in the whole to 32,000 marks. The Chief Rabbi thus escaped the gaol at the cost of the bulk of his princely fortune. In 1244 a singular piece of treasure trove added vastly to the King's resources. The corpse of a boy was exhumed in London, whereon were discovered certain marks of rough usage, and some punctures resembling Hebrew letters, which, with the aid of some converted Jews, were construed to signify that the child had been sold to the Jews. The case was plain; London rang with the news of another ritual murder, the corpse was interred with great solemnity in St. Paul's Cathedral, and the Jews were talliaged in 60,000 marks payable in five years.

This immense sum was hardly got in before the Justices of the Jews received a royal mandate to make a domiciliary visitation of the Jewries to search out the hidden treasures which they were thought to contain. The Justices accordingly rode forth attended by a renegade Jew, who acted as inquisitor, and took a malign delight in compelling discovery of secret hoards and doubling the talliage upon the owners. On the basis of this census a tax of a third was laid upon the community in the summer of 1253.

But the King was not content merely to extort money from the Jews. It was evidently his deliberate design to degrade their status to the uttermost. Even the Synagogue had by this time lost all freedom of action, so that the Masters of the Law could not even excommunicate a defaulter in graveyard dues without first applying for a royal license; and in 1253 a royal ordinance hedged the Jewry

about with a series of vexatious regulations. The ordinance began with a threat. No Jew, it affirmed, should thenceforth remain in England unless he served the King in some way. It then forbade the erection of synagogues on sites not already dedicated to the purpose in the reign of John, enjoined the worshippers to recite their offices in a low tone so as not to offend Christian ears, and subjected them to the authority of the parish priest, not only in secular matters, but in the article of the observance of Lent. It proceeded to debar the Jews not only from the services of Christians, but from all friendly and familiar intercourse with them, closed the churches to them except for purposes of transit, and, having thus deprived them of all reasonable hope of conversion, admonished them in no way to hinder that salutary process. It concluded by forbidding them to change their residence without special royal license.

In certain respects this ordinance did but renew and reinforce provisions made by the Council of Oxford in 1222, in which year a nameless deacon, who had apostatised for love of a Jewess, expiated his offence at the stake; but the canons of an assembly of ecclesiastics stood even in that age on a very different footing from a royal edict, and it is doubtful whether the canons in question had not been allowed to become almost a dead letter. Henry's edict, on the other hand, went far towards converting the Jewry into a Ghetto. It was doubtless inspired by Boniface de Savoie, now Archbishop of Canterbury, who may have thought thereby to atone for his scandalous neglect of his spiritual duties; but it would hardly have been promulgated had not the capacity of the Jews to serve the King in the accustomed way begun to show signs of declension. The threat of expulsion was, however, merely 'in terrorem.'

Henry had acted as if the Jews possessed the purse of Fortunatus, and the discovery of his error had caused him bitter disappointment; but the Jews, though impoverished by his merciless exactions, were still far too valuable a property to be discarded in a fit of the spleen. Their condition was depicted in the darkest colours by Chief Rabbi Elias, when Richard, Earl of Cornwall, who acted as Regent during the King's absence in Gascony, laid a new talliage of 10,000 marks upon them in 1254. His Majesty, he passionately declared, might flay, might mutilate, might massacre them, but he could not compel them to yield that which they no longer possessed; and he therefore craved for himself and his people a safe-conduct to the coast. The rhetoric was excellent, but Earl Richard was one of the hardest and keenest men of a merciless age: he saw that the Chief Rabbi pro-

tested too much, he refused the safe-conduct, and he got the 10,000 marks, or a substantial fraction of the sum, without resorting to the extreme measures which Elias had suggested.

On his return from Gascony, towards the close of 1254, Henry began to realise that he had almost touched the limit of his financial resources. He was desperately in need of funds to equip the grand army which was to seat Prince Edmund on the throne of the Sicilies. The project was in the last degree distasteful to the Barons, and the King was therefore driven once more to have recourse to the Jews. Early in 1255 he summoned their chief notables to the council table and demanded 8,000 marks. Recent experience had evidently taught the magnates the futility of declamation, for they now contented themselves with a dry and curt 'non possumus,' to which the weak King found no answer. He was fain to mortgage the entire community with all its arrears of talliage to Earl Richard, for the trifling sum of 5,000 marks (24 Feb.). Earl Richard's wealth was enormous; but his resources were likely to be severely strained by his intended canvass of the Imperial Electoral College; and thus the would-be King of the Romans and Emperor of the West did not disdain to wring a paltry subsidy from the impoverished Jewry of England.¹

About Michaelmas, 1255, the King on his southward progress from the Scottish border reached Lincoln, and tarried to investigate a supposed case of ritual murder, with which the city was ringing. He had already heard from the lips of Beatrix, the bereaved mother, how her boy Hugh, a child of nine years, had been missing since the vigil of St. Peter's Chains (31 July), and how the place where he had been last seen, and an unusual concourse of Jews which had been lately observed in the city, had raised a suspicion that he had met his fate at their hands. He had at once directed the inquest to be taken by John de Lexington,² then Chief Justice of the Forest on the further side of Trent, a man, we are told, of great sagacity and discretion. Search had been made, and on 29 August a body, which was identified with that of the missing lad, had been discovered in a well, bearing the stigmata and other scars indicative of death by ritual murder; but as the case rested on merely circumstantial evidence, nothing

¹ Recept. de Tall. Jud. 17, 38 Hen. III.; Rot. Lit. Pat. 17 Hen. III. m. 6; 21 Hen. III. m. 6, 9; 34 Hen. III. m. 3, 6; Rot. Lit. Claus. 21 Hen. III. m. 19; De Antiq. Leg. (Camden Soc.) pp. 19, 21; Madox, i. 224-67, ii. 360; Norf. Antiq. Misc. i. 331; Matt. Paris, Chron. Maj. (Rolls Ser.) iii. 543, iv. 30, 88, 260, 377, v. 115, 441, 487-8; Ann.

Monast. (Rolls Ser.) iv. 63; Rymer, Foedera, ed. Clarke, i. 274, 293, 315; Prynne, ii. 39, 43.

² In the contemporary authorities Lexington, or Lessinton; but it has seemed best to modernise the spelling. A brief life of the judge is given in the Dictionary of National Biography.

further had as yet been done. Upon his arrival Henry gave orders for a general arrest of the suspects, who made a stout resistance, compelling the officers of the law to force their houses, and defending themselves desperately, so that they were dragged to the court in chains. In the course of the subsequent investigation Lexington fixed upon one who was apparently a man of some consequence, and is said to have been a rabbi, as a possible approver. This witness, whose name is given as Joppin, or Copin, but was probably Joscepin, he therefore reserved for private examination. Joscepin was not tortured, nor had he reasonable cause to apprehend torture, which, though practised by King John, formed no part of the regular course of judicial procedure. His life was in no immediate danger; he was not kept for any considerable time in confinement, and it is impossible to understand how Lexington could subject him to any pressure which might not have been resisted by a man of ordinary firmness. Nevertheless, relying on Lexington's proffered interest to secure his immunity if he disclosed the facts, he made a deposition incriminating himself and a multitude of other Jews in the ritual murder of the boy. The deposition was taken as conclusive of the informer's own guilt, and the immunity suggested by Lexington was denied him by the King. The wretch was therefore executed on the spot. The associates whom he had incriminated, to the number of ninety-two, were indicted and sent to London for trial. Eighteen of them, regarding conviction as a foregone conclusion, unless they were allowed a mixed jury, refused to put themselves upon the country. This was construed as a confession of guilt, and on their arrival in London they were summarily sentenced and executed (22-3 November). The trial of the rest was fixed for the following Hilary Term, a jury of twenty-four knights and as many burgesses being summoned from Lincoln for the purpose. Two of the prisoners were pardoned before the case came on. The rest, all save one, were convicted and sentenced, but the Dominican Order, at the cost of much obloquy, was instant in the cause of mercy, and the powerful intercession of Earl Richard at length (Easter Term) procured the release of all the prisoners. The earl's intervention was alleged at the time to have been bought by the Jewry, and unfortunately we cannot discredit the story.

The record of this case is not forthcoming; but the circumstantial account furnished by the Annalist of Burton-on-Trent is borne out in all material particulars by Matthew Paris. The concealment of the corpse in the well is certainly not a probable circumstance, nor is the narrative free from miraculous incident; but the explanation

given by the Jews of their unusual strength in the city—a great wedding—is recorded, and the writer's apparent accuracy and general sobriety of tone suggest that he was both well informed and conscientious. In this case, therefore, as in the Norwich circumcision case, we are confronted by a very ugly alternative. Either Joscepin spoke the truth, or the charge to which he deposed was a fabrication. No refuge can be found in a mythical theory. The wounds on the boy's body might conceivably, if the death were accidental, have been inflicted post mortem by other than Jewish hands, but it would be irrational to suppose that there were no such wounds. Moreover, the myth would be wanting in the reproductive power characteristic of myths. Little Hugh's remains were interred with a martyr's rites in Lincoln Minster; his shrine became famous, his story a theme for ballads. On the mythical hypothesis such celebrity ought to have been a prolific source of similar charges, whereas the subsequent history of the English Jewry furnishes only two such cases, in one of which the accused were acquitted, and in the other convicted. This circumstance also tells against the hypothesis of fabrication, unless indeed we are to assume that the Crown possessed and jealously guarded a monopoly of the manufacture, for otherwise success might have been expected to stimulate production. On the other hand it is perhaps hardly possible for any but a Jew to appreciate the full weight of the presumption which the character of the Rabbinical Law and the conservative instincts of the Jewish people combine to raise against the hypothesis of ritual murder, even though the practice be supposed to have been confined to a small and obscure sect of fanatical zealots.¹

We must therefore be content to suspend judgment on this singular case until some document shall leap to light which may enable us to pronounce decisively as to its merits. We are in no better position in regard to another cause célèbre, which must have painfully agitated the London Jewry in 1257, the trial of Chief Rabbi Elias for a trespass against the King and Earl Richard. The trial took place in the Exchequer of the Jews before Sir Philip Basset, who had but just been appointed, Sir Philip Lovel, the Treasurer, Sir Henry de Bath, and Sir Simon Passelewe. Lovel, originally a clerk in the Exchequer, had been appointed Treasurer in 1252. He

¹ Ann. Monast. (Rolls Ser.) i. 340; Matt. Paris, Chron. Maj. (Rolls Ser.) v. 516-19, 546; De Antiq. Leg. (Camden Soc.) p. 23; Royal and Historical Letters, ed. Shirley (Rolls Ser.), ii. 110; Rymer, Fœdera, ed. Clarke, i. 335, 344; Excerpt. e Rot. Fin. (Rec. Comm.) ii. 240, 255. A few other records

are printed in the Appendix to Mr. Joseph Jacobs's ingenious dissertation, 'Little St. Hugh of Lincoln,' in the Transactions of the Jewish Historical Society of England, 1893-4. For subsequent cases, see Cal. Close Rolls, Ed. I. 1272-9, p. 273, and Bart. de Cotton (Rolls Ser.), p. 159.

was an able man, and though convicted of forgery and removed from office, had found the means to procure his restoration to favour and place.¹ Bath and Passelewe were both, like Lovel, thoroughly unscrupulous men, and Basset, the Falkland of the age, as he has well been termed,² must have felt singularly out of his element in such a tribunal. The record of the proceedings is again lost, nor does the precise nature of the charge appear from other sources. We know only that the Chief Rabbi was deprived of his office, and that his brothers Cresse and Hagin procured by a fine of three marks of gold a patent confirming the deprivation in perpetuity, and throwing the office open to free election. The choice of the people fell upon Hagin. Elias is said to have been soon afterwards baptized,³ but if so, his conversion was as superficial as it was sudden, for he not only thrived as a money-lender but actually held office in the Synagogue as Master of the Law, and at his death his by no means inconsiderable estate was administered in the Exchequer of the Jews. (See the Records of Trinity Term, 3 Ed. I., and Trinity Term, 12 Ed. I., *infra*.) His successful rival became involved in financial transactions which led to his committal to gaol and the confiscation of his estate in the third year of Edward I. (*ib.* Easter Term, 8 Ed. I. *infra*).

In 1258 Henry's embarrassments had so far increased that he found himself confronted by an opposition which left him no resource but capitulation. A Committee of Government was established, composed in equal proportion of King's men and constitutionalists, who elected a Council of State without whose advice the King was to do nothing. The Justiciar's place was revived and given to Hugh Bigod as representative of the Barons, with whom Basset was afterwards associated on the part of the King. Lovel, Bath, and Passelewe were removed, and the reform of the Exchequer was projected. In the meantime two Justices, Adam de Greinville and Thomas Sperun, sufficed for the work of the Jewish department. The new system soon proved unworkable. The Barons were divided among themselves, the King chafed under their tutelage, and at Whitsuntide 1261 dismissed Bigod's successor, Hugh Le Despenser, and appointed Basset in his place. A slender supply which he had meanwhile succeeded in wringing from the Jewry constituted in his desperate straits a substantial aid; and for the trifling supplement of 25 marks of gold

¹ His less fortunate associate in iniquity, Robert de la Ho, failed to procure his reinstatement. *Matt. Paris, Chron. Maj. (Rolls Ser.)* v. 320, 345. Two others of Lovel's subordinates appear in the case of

Charlecote v. Licorice, Easter Term, 37 Hen. III., *infra*.

² See Mr. Round's admirable notice of him in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

³ *Prynne*, i. 34, ii. 79.

he had been pleased to promise his victims a five years' respite from extortion, to commence at Easter 1261. This, however, did not prevent him from assigning them in July 1262 to Prince Edward, by whom they were subdemised in discharge of a loan to Messrs. Beraud Brothers, one of the now numerous firms of Christian merchants, who understood how to reconcile the practice of usury with the precepts of the Canon Law. In his speech to the Council Chief Rabbi Elias had made a caustic reference to the Papal usurers, by whom the Jews were now supplanted and impoverished. Edward was determined that the Jewry should pay dearly for that gibe. The King ratified the demise (11 June 1263), but in a fit of suspicion or the spleen revoked his grant and took the community into his own hand before the expiration of the lease.

These transactions occasioned corresponding changes in the judicial staff, the Court being reconstituted as soon as the King recovered his freedom of action, and again, on the assignment of the Jewry to the Prince. Edward's Justices were, first, Sir Hamo Hauteyn and William de Haselbech, then Adam de Winton and Robert de Crepping. Winton was dismissed and Haselbech reinstated when the Jewry once more passed into the hand of the King; but neither he nor Crepping continued long in office. Their successors were Sir Robert de Fulham, John Le Moyne, and William de Orlaveston. The two latter soon quitted office, but Sir Robert de Fulham retained it until 1272, when he and his colleagues William de Watford and William de Thurlaeston were removed for corruption. Fulk Peyforer and Ralph de St. Osyth, who were in office at Henry's death (16 November 1272), were not continued by Edward I. Their successors, Sir Hamo Hauteyn and Sir Robert de Ludham, were doubtless chosen with a view to competence and character; but even they failed to withstand the seductive influences to which they were exposed, and in 1287 were dismissed for corruption. Their places were taken by William de Carleton and Henry de Bray, who were joined, or Bray was replaced, by Peter de Leicester in 1290 on the eve of the events which closed the Exchequer of the Jews for ever.¹

These changes in the personnel of the Court have been detailed because they illustrate its character. Few of the judges, by whom it

¹ Ann. Monast. (Rolls Ser.) i. 447-9, 479; Rot. Lit. Pat. 45 Hen. III. m. 11, 13, 47 Hen. III. m. 9; Rot. Lit. Claus. 44 Hen. III. m. 13, 45 Hen. III. m. 22, 46 Hen. III. m. 4; Q.R. Mem. 49 Hen. III. m. 16; Madox, i. 229-57, ii. 254, 320; Recept. de Tall. Jud. 44 Hen. III.;

Accounts, Exch. Q.R. Bundle 249 No. 10; Rot. Seacc. de Plac. 53-54 Hen. III. m. 3 dorso, 4, 8, 10 dorso, 11, 13 dorso, 17 dorso; Chron. Ed. I. and Ed. II. (Rolls Ser.) i. 55, 58, 94; Rymer, Fœdera, ed. Clarke, i. 362, 407; Prynn, ii. 48, 52; Gross (A.-J.H.E.P.), App. A.

was administered during the latter half of Henry III.'s reign, were long in office, and none could count on being so. In such circumstances they must have been men of rare integrity if they risked or renounced much in the interest of pure justice. Moreover, the law which they had to administer was such as could not but accustom them to regard the Jews as beings hardly entitled to justice, but rather as mere pensioners upon the bounty of the Crown. For the burden of talliage, and the indignity of arbitrary transference from master to master, were not the sole, though undoubtedly they were the most salient, features of the degraded status of the Jewry. Except so far as their chartered or customary privileges extended, the Plantagenet régime recognised no law for the Jews but the King's will, the King's caprice. It is a small matter, but significant, that their court fees were higher than those charged to Christians. Where, e.g., a Christian ordinarily paid half a mark for initiating legal process, a Jew would pay 20s. Throughout the reigns of John and Henry III. the writs of seisin which they obtained at the Exchequer for the enforcement of their securities against defaulting debtors appear to have been of very little use, for they were accustomed to fortify them by letters royal, for which the Crown charged a commission of 10 per cent. (a bezant, 2s., per pound) on the amount claimed (see *Charlecote v. Licorice*, Easter Term, 37 Hen. III. *infra*); and if justice was not actually sold to them, yet, *Magna Carta* notwithstanding, they were expected to smooth its course, and did so by handsome presents, which were received by the Justices 'ad opus Regis,' but did not always reach the King's hands. Even in the reign of Edward I. traces of corrupt practices are apparent.

By the ordinance of 1253 the Jews were, as we have seen, expressly forbidden to change their residence without special royal license. The object of this rule was to prevent evasion of talliage, for which, accordingly, they were required to give security before departure. The rule was not entirely novel, and had probably been observed for some considerable time; nor was it ever abrogated.¹

If a Jew were excommunicated by the Synagogue, and failed to make submission within forty days, the Crown evinced its solicitude for the due observance of the Jewish Law, and asserted its supremacy in matters synagoga by confiscating the offender's property.

The same measure was meted out with true royal impartiality

¹ *Mag. Rot. Pip.* (Rec. Comm.) 33 Hen. I. pp. 53, 146-9; 1 *Ric. I.* pp. 43-5, 50, 229; *ib.* (*Pipe Roll Ser.*) 6 Hen. II. p. 50, 7 Hen. II. p. 60; *Rot. Obl. et Fin. temp. Johan.* (Rec. Comm.) pp. 201, 210, 216, 236; *Excerpt. e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Comm.) ii. 68, 171; *Rot. Lit. Claus.* 36 Hen. III. m. 6; *Prynne*, ii. 68.

to the convert from Judaism to Christianity. He had wilfully sought his own salvation, and thereby had committed temporal suicide.

Nor did any portion of the convert's estate survive to his wife if she refused to follow his example, for the Crown 'as censor morum' was sedulous to vindicate the 'jus mariti.' 'Tu non pensavi ch' io loico fossi' (Inf. xxvii. 123): 'Thou reckedst not that I could logic chop.' So Dante's Black Cherub mocks the soul whose fate he has sealed by syllogistic process; and truly had the great Florentine known much of the logic of the Plantagenet Crown lawyers, he might well have been pardoned his implicit aspersion of a noble science.

This monstrous and anti-Christian prerogative explains the coldly charitable provision made by Henry III. in 1232 of a *Domus Conversorum*, or hospice for the maintenance of Jewish converts. The hospice occupied a site adjoining New Street, now Chancery Lane, and on its eventual escheat for want of inmates was appropriated (1377) to the use of the Master of the Rolls. The chapel was only in our time pulled down to make room for the new block added to the Record Office.

The harshness of the law was somewhat mitigated in the eighth year of Edward I. (1280), when for a term of seven years the converts were allowed to retain one moiety of their property, the other moiety being applied to the endowment of the hospice.

On the death of a Jew his whole estate passed into the King's hand; its value was liquidated by a mixed jury and the representatives of the deceased, and if no ground of partial or total forfeiture could be made out by the Crown lawyers, a third part was appropriated 'ad opus Regis,' the residue being suffered to devolve according to testamentary disposition or the custom of the Jewry. By special grace the King sometimes commuted his third for a fine payable by annual instalments, and released the entire estate on security given for their due payment. Such was the general course of administration not only under John and Henry III., but under Edward I. The confiscation was not a posthumous penalty for the practice of usury, for the Canon Law had no more application to Jews dead than to Jews living, and we have seen that in 1218 the Jewry was expressly exempted from the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts. The relief was levied on all Jewish successions alike, and has its true counterpart in the *Droit d'Aubaine*, or prerogative of sequestering alien estates, which occupies so prominent a place in the history of French law. If the deceased left infant children, the King, of course, had their wardship, and the consequent prerogative of taking toll of their

marriages, whether they were male or female. Equally of course the release of the wardship was rarely granted except for a substantial fine. In this respect the Jews did not differ from tenants in chief; but it is evident that in a large sense their status was one of perpetual wardship. The King through his Justices gave them his tutelage, and there was no ultimate limit but his will to the number and nature of the restrictions and exactions which he might impose upon them.¹

Talliaiges, reliefs, fines, forfeitures, escheats, notwithstanding, some portion, at any rate, of the Jewish community continued to thrive. They had introduced the practice of securing their loans by rent-charges upon feudal hereditaments, and one of the grievances complained of by the Barons at Oxford in 1258 was that by collusion with powerful personages—a veiled reflection on the King—they contrived to defer indefinitely the redemption of these securities, thus compassing by sharp practice what we now call foreclosure. Hence an attack on the London Jewry preluded the Civil War, and during its progress the Jews suffered severely at the hands of the insurgents not only in London (1264), but at Worcester (1263), at Northampton and Canterbury (1264), and at Lincoln and throughout the Isle of Ely (1266). The Jewries were sacked, the Archæ were seized, and after the battle of Lewes their contents were impounded by order of Simon de Montfort, who proclaimed *novæ tabulæ* between Christian and Jew. The Jews therefore hailed the restoration of peace with unmixed satisfaction, and even began to cherish fantastic hopes of a better future. The war had wrought great havoc among the nobles, and not a few of their estates had passed or were passing into Jewish hands. The new men were quick to see and seize their advantage. They began to assume baronial state, claiming for themselves wardships, escheats, and even advowsons. This bold push for social and political emancipation united against them the full force of caste prejudice and religious antipathy; nor were these the sole sources of the bitter opposition which the Jews now encountered.²

Acquiescence would have involved a grave political peril; for every fee acquired by the Jews passed potentially into the hand of the King. Anti-Semitism thus combined with constitutionalism in a movement which, headed by Prince Edward and the Chancellor, Walter de Merton, gathered irresistible force, and resulted in most drastic measures. An ordinance of 1269 invalidated all rentcharges held by Jews upon

¹ Rymer, *Fœdera*, ed. Clarke, i. 151, 201, 274; Excerpt. e Rot. Fin. (Rec. Comm.) i. 297, ii. 14, 47, 60, 84, 87, 148, 238; Madox, i. 227; Tovey, pp. 216-226.

² Prynne ii. 102; Ann. Monast. (Rolls Ser.) i. 442, 451, ii. 101, 368, 371, iii. 230, iv. 448; Rymer, *Fœdera* ed. Clarke, i. 441.

feudal hereditaments and provided for the cancellation and delivery to the debtors of the chirographs in which they were embodied, except such as had already been assigned to Christians; nor was any Jew thenceforth to assign any debt due to him by a Christian without special royal license, or the assignment to carry anything more than the bare principal. This measure was followed in 1271 by an enactment by which the Jews were disseised of all that they possessed in the way of feudal hereditaments, and expressly incapacitated from acquiring feudal seisin in the future.¹ After this it is not surprising that a talliage of 6,000 marks, by which the Jewry was to furnish Prince Edward with ways and means for the Crusade, fell short by 2,000 marks. The deficit was made good by the King of the Romans upon the security of a year's lease of the community, commencing at Michaelmas 1271. The King of the Romans did not, however, live to realise his security, and on his death (2 April 1272) the King once more took the Jewry into his own hand and laid upon it a talliage of 5,000 marks, of which one-fifth was assigned to Poncius de La More, the King's purveyor, in part payment of his disbursements on account of the royal table.²

On the accession of Edward I. an important alteration was made in the procedure of the Court; the Jew's privilege of trial by a panel *de medietate* was invaded, a preponderance being given to the Christian element if otherwise unanimity was deemed impossible. This measure, which was but a temporary expedient, the old practice being soon restored and never, so far as the Plea Rolls show, again altered, was followed almost immediately by the Statute of Jewry (3 Ed. I. 1274-5), by which interest was made irrecoverable by legal process, and execution for the principal debt limited to one moiety of the debtor's lands and chattels. By way of compensation the Jews were authorised to trade, to purchase house property in the cities and boroughs in which they resided, and to take farms for terms not exceeding ten years, provided they received no homage or fealty from Christians. The last concession was to hold good for only fifteen years. At the same time their servile status was expressly reaffirmed, a poll-tax of 8d. per annum laid upon them, and a new badge prescribed to be worn by both sexes. Usury, however, proved more easy to prohibit than to prevent. Interest might be veiled under expenses

¹ For the ordinances see Appendices III. and IV. It will be observed that the terms of that of 1271 are very sweeping; but the Plea Rolls show that '*seisina ut de vadio*,' i.e. for the mere purpose of levying a debt, continued to be granted to the Jews '*per preceptum Regis*.'

² Lib. Rub. de Scacc. (Rolls Ser.) iii. 976; Rymer, *Fœdera*, ed. Clarke, i. 409, 489; Rot. Lit. Pat. 56 Hen. III. m. 6, 57 Hen. III. m. 2, dorso; Walsingham, *Gesta Abbat. Monast. S. Alban.* (Rolls Ser.) i. 400-6; De Antiq. Leg. (Camden Soc.) App. 234; Recept. de Tall. Jud. 56 Hen. III.

of recovery, or a contract for the periodical delivery of so much merchandise with a pecuniary penalty for every default, and the bond being now enrolled in court instead of being registered, the debtor's plight might easily be made worse than before.¹

But if the statute failed to afford adequate protection to the debtor, it went far to deprive the Jew of all lawful means of subsistence. It was idle to expect him to take to agriculture. Fifteen years would not suffice to change the character of a people. It was almost a mockery to invite him to trade, for the mart was all but closed to him by the gild merchant. Moreover the gild system was now being applied to the crafts, so that the most he could hope for was to hold his own in such crafts as were open to him.

It might therefore have been anticipated that the prohibition of usury, so far as it might be effective, would compel the Jews to resort in increasing numbers to other illicit occupations, and especially to those operations on the currency in which they were already suspected to be largely engaged.

Such, at any rate, was the result. The prohibition of usury was followed by a progressive and ruinous mutilation of the coin of the realm, which soon rendered strong measures imperatively necessary. A general arrest of persons suspected of being engaged in the nefarious business was accordingly ordered.

The whole Jewry was held suspect and thrown into prison (18 November 1278). The subsequent proceedings resulted in the conviction of two hundred and ninety-three of the prisoners. Some Jews were also executed about the same time on a charge of ritual murder—the last, happily, to which we shall have occasion to advert. The effect of these events was, of course, greatly to inflame the popular anti-Semitism. Of that feeling the clergy, to their honour, had hitherto manifested far less than the laity. Archbishop Boniface had, indeed, in 1261 laid an interdict on delinquent Jews—i.e. on Jews who pleaded privilege to a citation by an ecclesiastical court. In 1268, for an insult to the Cross by one of the zealots

¹ Statutes of the Realm, i. 221. Embedded in a fragment of a legal treatise preserved in the British Museum (Addit. MS. 32085, f. 122) is the draft of a statute designed to correct these abuses by a restoration of the old system with certain modifications, of which the most important are the prohibition of more than three years' interest, and the limitation of four years for action upon the debt. The draft is undated; and the survey of the Plea

Rolls made for the purpose of the present work leaves it doubtful when, or indeed whether, it ever came into operation. As, however, the series does not reach beyond the fourteenth year of Ed. I., the Statute may have been passed after that date, and the fact that a new Archa was established in London in 1287 renders it not improbable that some change in the law was then made or projected. Chron. Ed. I. and Ed. II. (Rolls Ser.) i. 96.

of the Oxford Jewry, that entire community had been unjustly compelled to make reparation by the provision of two crucifixes—one of silver, for use in processions, the other of marble, to be set up on a site selected by the University. In 1272 a London synagogue had been closed and given to the Friars Penitentiars. Beyond this the Church had not as yet ventured to go. Now, however, the clergy adopted a distinctly persecuting policy. The Dominicans sought and obtained the aid of the law to coerce the Jews into attendance and enforce their orderly behaviour at services specially designed for their conversion (2 Jan. 1280); and in 1282 Archbishop Peckham secured the closure of all the London synagogues save one. These methods of persuasion proved as ineffectual as they were iniquitous, and in 1286 Pope Honorius IV. was fain to stimulate the flagging zeal of the clergy by a hortatory bull.

Little now remains to tell; and that little is very sorrowful. The suspicion of coin-clipping and the secret practice of usury clove to the Jewry like a Nessus shirt. On 2 May 1287 it was again arrested en masse, and, though no convictions appear to have resulted, was amerced in 12,000*l.*—an enormous ransom to be levied upon a community which only a few years later did not number 18,000 souls. In 1288 Edward gave warning of what was to come by expelling the Jews from Gascony. In the summer of 1290 he issued a decree consigning the Jewry of England to perpetual banishment. Parliament was then sitting, and the approval of the burgesses was evinced by the alacrity and liberality with which they voted supply. To their fifteenth the clergy added a tenth, and the pitiless tone in which the chroniclers record these events affords a further evidence of the general sense of the nation.¹

The grounds upon which the King proceeded appear from the following writ, commonly but erroneously termed the 'Statutum de Judeis exiundis [sic] Regnum Anglie: '—

Edwardus, etc. Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario salutem. Cum dudum in Parlamento nostro apud Westmonasterium in quindena S. Michaelis anno regni nostri tercio, ad honorem Dei et populi regni nostri utilitatem, ordinaverimus et statuerimus quod nullus Judeus ejusdem regni extunc aliquid sub usura Christiano alicui mutuaret super terris, redditibus seu rebus aliis, set per negotiationes et labores suos ducerent vitam suam;

¹ Cal. Close Rolls, Ed. I., 1272-9, pp. 516 et seq.; Chron. Ed. I. and Ed. II. (Rolls Ser.) i. 88; Capgrave (Rolls Ser.), p. 164; Joh. de Oxenedes (Rolls Ser.), pp. 252-3; Bart. de Cotton (Rolls Ser.), pp. 157-9; Florent. Wigorn. (Eng. Hist. Soc.) ii. 210,

220-1; Wilkins, Concilia, i. 751; Collectanea, 2nd ser. (Oxford Hist. Soc.), p. 286; Regist. Epist. F. Joh. Peckham (Rolls Ser.), ii. 407; Raynald. Ann. Eccl. (1749) iv. 10; Rymer, Fœdera, ed. Clarke, i. 576; Tovey, pp. 200-18, 230-44.

ac iidem Judei, postmodum maliciose inter se deliberantes, usure genus indeterius quod curialitatem¹ nuncuparunt inmutantes, populum nostrum predictum sub colore huiusmodi circumquaque depresserint, errore ultimo priorem duplicante; per quod Nos ob scelera sua et honorem Crucifixi Judeos illos tamquam perfidos exire fecimus regnum nostrum; Nos priori opcioni nostre fieri nolentes inconformes, set potius eam imitantes, penas omnimodas, et usuras, et quodlibet genus earundem que actionibus ratione Judaismi a Christianis aliquibus regni nostri exigi poterint de temporibus quibuscumque, totaliter dissipamus et annullamus. Nolentes quod aliquid a Christianis predictis ratione debitorum predictorum modo aliquo exigatur preterquam debita principalia tantum que a Judeis predictis receperunt; quorum quidem debitorum quantitatem volumus quod Christiani predicti per sacramentum trium proborum et legalium hominum, per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit, verificent coram vobis, et eas extunc Nobis solvant terminis competentibus eis per vos statuendis. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod gratiam nostram predictam sic pie factam in Scaccario predicto legi, et in rotulis ejusdem Scaccarii irrotulari, et firmiter teneri faciatis, juxta formam superius annotatam. Teste Me ipso apud Kyngesclipstonam, v. die Novembris anno regni nostri xvij^{mo}.²

Edward, etc. To the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer greeting. Whereas in our Parliament holden at Westminster on the quindene of St. Michael in the third year of our reign, We, moved by solicitude for the honour of God and the wellbeing of the people of our realm, did ordain and decree that no Jew should thenceforth lend to any Christian at usury upon security of lands, rents, or aught else, but that they should live by their own commerce and labour; and whereas the said Jews did thereafter wickedly conspire and contrive a new species of usury more pernicious than the old, which contrivance they have termed curialitas, and have made use of the specious device to the abasement of our said people on every side, thereby making their last offence twice as heinous as the first; for which cause We, in requital of their crimes and for the honour of the Crucified, have banished them our realm as traitors: Now We, being minded in nowise to swerve from our former intent, but rather to follow it, do hereby make totally null and void all penalties and usuries, and whatsoever else in those kinds may be claimed on account of the Jewry by actions at what time soever arising against any subjects of our realm. Being minded that nothing may in any wise be claimed from the said Christians on account of the said debts except only the principal sums which they have received from the said Jews; of which debts We decree that the said Christians do verify the amount before you by the oath of three true and lawful men, by whom the truth of the matter may the better be known, and thereafter pay the amount to Us at such convenient times as may be determined by you. And to that intent

¹ See Glossary.

² First edited in Law Mag. and Rev. Aug. 1896, by Mr. G. I. Turner, after colla-

tion of Close Roll 112, m 1, Memoranda Roll, Q.R. 65 m. 4, and Addit. MS. 32085, f. 122.

We command you that you cause this our grace so benevolently granted to be read, and to be enrolled in the said Exchequer, and strictly observed, according to the form above indicated. Witness Myself at King's Clipstone, 5 Nov., in the 18th year of our reign.

From the wording of this self-denying ordinance it is probable that the expulsion of the Jews had been meditated in 1275, and that the fifteen years allowed by the Statute of Jewry for the acquisition of farms was but a term of grace. In any case the measure was no freak of passion, but an act of well-considered policy. It is evident that Edward felt as a good Catholic on the question of usury, and that as a statesman he did not regard people who could hardly live by any other means as useful members of a community which he desired to see prosper by agriculture, commerce, and the crafts.

A tradition lingers among the Jews to this day that the decree was not carried out to the letter. But the executive in those days did not lack vigour, and the expulsion of a community so small, so separate from the rest of the population, and so well known to the officers of the Crown that its apprehension en masse was a matter not only feasible but easy and quite recently carried into effect, could have presented no obstacle to wholesale deportation, and though a remnant may have continued to lurk in the recesses of the country, it probably owed its security to its insignificance.

The exiles were provided with safe-conducts, and by special grace were permitted to take with them their corporeal chattels; the rest of their property was confiscated. The exodus was to be complete by All Saints' Day (1 November). Jews found thereafter in the country were liable to capital punishment. The more wealthy of the London Jews took ship in the Thames on 10 October, and perished off Queenborough by the treachery of the master, who by a ruse induced them to land on a sandbank at low tide, and deserted them at the flood. It is satisfactory to learn that he and his accomplices were convicted and hanged.

The expatriation of a people, however small and however uncongenial to the majority of the community, after a sojourn of several generations under the sanction of formal Acts of State, is out of harmony with the liberal spirit of modern England. But we cannot, without manifest incongruity, apply our standards to our forefathers of the thirteenth century, and whatever may be thought of the policy of the measure, it is impossible to deny that it was strictly constitutional. The Jews were, as we have seen, nothing more in law than the King's chattels, tenants at the royal will of all that they possessed;

and the Charters under which they had lived, and for a time thriven, were merely concessions made rather in his interest than theirs, and revocable at any moment at his own entirely unfettered discretion. The causes which made the Jews unpopular were economic rather than religious, for Judaism is no heresy, and the propagation of the Faith, as distinct from the suppression of heresy, by force was then, as now, against the law of the Church ; so that had the Jews been able to find an honourable place within the economic system, there is no reason to suppose that they would ever have lost it. Feudal society could not be expected to transform itself in their interest, and as they could not disarm its hostility, their continued presence in the country could but have served to perpetuate a social sore.¹

The exiles owed to Edward's stern decree their deliverance from a yoke of circumstance hardly less oppressive than the tyranny of the Pharaohs. Other way of deliverance there was none. Centuries must pass and the feudal give place to the industrial order before Israel could hope to find in England a secure refuge from persecution and an abiding heritage.

¹ Matt. Westm. (Rolls Ser.) iii. 70 ; Lib. Rub. Scacc. (Rolls Ser.) p. 1066 ; Bart. de Cotton (Rolls Ser.), p. 178 ; Walter de

Hemingburgh (Eng. Hist. Soc.), ii. 20-22 ; Coke, Second Inst., ed 1642, p. 508.

APPENDICES.

I.

THE following pièce justificative is from Plac. Cur. Reg. 18 Hen. III. m. 21. The record is much frayed at the edges, but the lacunæ have been supplied with tolerable certainty from the abridgment printed in Prynne's 'Short Demurrer,' i. 19-21. The words thus introduced are enclosed in brackets. Conjectural readings are indicated by the note of interrogation. It has not been thought necessary to translate the case. The heading is from the dorse.

RECORDUM LOQUELE DE JUDEIS NORWICI QUI SUNT IN PRISONA APUD LONDONIAM.

Benedictus, fisicus, appellat Jacobum de Norwico Judeum, quod, cum Odardus, filius suus, puer etatis v annorum, ivit ludendo [in via ville] Norwici vigilia S. Egidii quatuor annis elapsis, venit idem Jacobus, Judeus, et cepit eundem Odardum et eum portavit [usque] ad domum suam, et circumcidit eum in membro suo, et voluit ipsum facere Judeum, et eum retinuit per unum diem et [unam] noctem in domo sua, quousque per clamorem vicinorum venit ad quandam domum, et illum invenit in manibus ipsius Jacobi, et sic ipsum puerum circumcicum monstravit officiali archidiaconi et coronatoribus ipso die; qui presentes sunt et hoc die testantur; qui dicunt, quod viderunt predictum puerum circumcicum, et qui habuit membrum suum grossum et valde inflatum, et ita aturnatum sicut predictum est. Et quod hoc nequiter fecit et in felonia, et in despectu Crucifixi et Christianitatis et [in] pace Domini Regis, et quod ipse non potuit habere ipsum puerum nisi per forciam Christianorum, offert disracionare versus eum sicut Curia consideraverit. Et postquam circumciderant eum vocavit eum Jurnepin. Et puer visus est coram Justiciariis, et liquidum est quod circumcicus erat.

Idem appellat de forcia et consilio Leonem, filium Margarete, Seniore, filium Joscei, Deudone, Joppe, filium Th . . . , Eliam, filium Vivonis, Mosse, filium Salomonis, Simonem Cok, filium Sarre, Sampsonem, filium Ursel, Benedictum, filium Avegay, Mossy, filium Abraham, Isaac Parvum, Diaia Le Cat; qui omnes veniunt preter Deudone, Joppe, Benedictum, Mosse et Isaac et hoc totum defendunt sicut Judei versus Christianum.

Postea predictus puer, qui tunc fuit etatis v annorum, et modo est etatis ix annorum, requisitus quomodo circumciderunt eum, dicit, quod ceperunt eum et adduxerunt eum usque ad domum ipsius Jacobi, et unus illorum tenuit eum et cooperuit oculos suos, et quidam alius circumcidit eum quodam cultello; et postea ceperunt peciam illam quam sciderant de membro suo, et posuerunt in quodam bacyno cum sabellone, et quesierunt eam cum parvis fusselletis,¹ quousque quidam Judeus, qui vocabatur Jurnepin, invenit eam primo. Et quia idem Jurnepin invenit eam primo, vocaverunt eum Jurnepin.

Et officialis archidiaconi venit coram Justiciariis cum magna secta sacerdotum, qui omnes dixerunt in Verbo Dei quod predictus puer ita circumcisisus fuit, sicut predictum est, et per predictos Judeos, et quod viderunt predictum puerum recenter circumcिसum, habentem membrum suum grossum, et valde inflatum et sanguinolentum.

Et coronatores de Comitatu et coronatores de Civitate Norwici, et xxxvj homines de villata de Norwico hoc die veniunt, et dicunt super sacramentum suum precise, quod predictus puer ita circumcisisus fuit, sicut predictum est, et hoc sciunt pro certo quod, quando ita fuit circumcisisus, idem puer evasit de manibus Judeorum, et inventus fuit sedens [juxta] ripam Norwici per quandam Matildem de Bernham et filiam ejus, et que invenerunt eum plorantem, et ululantem, et dicentem quod erat Judeus, ita quod eadem Matildis cepit eundem puerum per amorem Dei, et duxit eum ad domum suam, et hospitata est eum tota nocte usque in crastinum; et cum Judei hoc audiverunt, venerunt ad domum predictę Matildis, et voluerunt vi capere eum, quia dixerunt ipsum esse Judeum suum, et vocaverunt eum Jurnepin, audientibus predictis Matilde, et filia sua, et pluribus aliis tunc presentibus; et cum non potuerunt habere eum, venerunt postea cum magna multitudine Judeorum ad predictam domum, et magna vi voluerunt adducere eum secum; et cum hoc audiverunt vicini, scilicet circa meridiem (?), venerunt ad domum illam, et bene audiverunt, quod predicti Judei vocaverunt predictum Judeum puerum suum,² et quod vocaverunt eum Jurnepin; et quando Judei non potuerunt habere eum propter Christianos, prohibuerunt eidem Matildi ne [daret] ei carnem porcinam ad manducandum, quia dixerunt ipsum esse Judeum, ita quod per vim venerunt Christiani, et abstulerunt puerum predictum a manibus Judeorum.

Et predicta Matildis, in cujus domo puer inventus fuit, venit coram Justiciariis, et cum ea filia ejus. Similiter jurate —³ et hoc cognoscunt, dicentes quod ita invenerunt predictum puerum plorantem sicut predictum est, et quod per amorem Dei tenuerunt eum in domo sua, quia nescierunt cujus filius puer ille erat, et quia viderunt eundem puerum ita infirmum quod estimabant eum cito mori, et quod Judei ita venerunt in crastinum sicut predictum est, set nescierunt cujus filius puer ille esset nisi per quandam mulierem, que dixit eum esse filium Magistri Benedicti, fisici, et ad mandatum predictarum mulierum venit predictus Benedictus, fisicus, et

¹ See Glossary.

² Sic: an evident transposition. Read,

'predictum puerum Judeum suum.'

³ Supply 'sunt.'

abscondit se in camera ipsius Matildis, ut audiret quid predicti Judei locuti essent cum filio suo, et cum audiret quod vocaverunt eum filium suum, et Jurnepin, et Judeum suum, statim exivit de camera contradicens eis et quesivit a puero quomodo vocaretur: qui dixit propter timorem Judeorum, quod vocabatur Jurnepin, et percepto patre suo gavisus dixit, quod fuit Odardus, filius suus. Et ideo omnes Judei sunt in prisiona apud Norwicum, preter illos qui fuerunt apud Londoniam quando hec inquisicio facta fuit. Et omnes juratores, requisiti qui interfuerunt ad circumcisionem illam, dicunt quod omnes predicti Judei fuerunt consentientes facto illo preter Mossy, filium Salomonis.

[Hec] autem omnia facta fuerunt in Curia Domini Regis apud Norwicum coram Justiciariis, presentibus Priore Norwici, et Fratribus Predicatoribus, et Fratribus Minoribus et pluribus aliis tam clericis quam laicis.

Postea apud Catteshill¹ venit coram Justiciariis apud Catteshill Ricardus de Fresingfeld, qui tunc temporis fuit Constabularius Norwici, et cognovit coram iisdem Justiciariis, quod, cum ipse fuit ad Castrum Norwici, venerunt Judei ad eum, et questi fuerunt, quod Christiani voluerunt auferre eis Judeum suum; et hoc audito ivit ipse ad querelam eorum ad domum predictae Matildis, et invenit ibi congregacionem magnam Christianorum et Judeorum; et predicti Judei ostenderunt ei, quod Christiani voluerunt auferre eis Judeum suum, et cum hoc audivit predictus Benedictus, fiscus, contradixit eis dicens, quod erat Odardus, filius suus; et unde bene dixit, quod vidit predictum Odardum, filium predicti Benedicti, habentem membrum suum abscisum, sanguinolentum, et grossum inflatum, et bene dixit quod Christiani ceperunt eundem Odardum, et eum abstulerunt a manibus eorum.

Simon de Berstrete et Nicholaus Chese, qui tunc fuerunt ballivi Norwici, venerunt coram Justiciariis, et cognoverunt, quod ad querelam predictorum Judeorum venerunt ad predictam domum; et dixerunt, quod hoc totum viderunt de predicto facto (?), sicut predictum est.

[Postea] coram Domino Rege et Domino Cantuariensi et majori parte Episcoporum, Comitum et Baronum Anglie, quia casus iste nunquam [prius] acciderit in Curia Domini Regis, et preterea quia factum illud primo tangit Deum et Sanctam Ecclesiam, eo quod circumcisio et baptismum sunt pertinencia ad Fidem, et preterea non est ibi talis felonia, nec amissio membri, nec mahemium, nec plaga [mortalis], vel alia felonia laica que possit hominem dampnare sine mandato Sancte Ecclesie: consideratum est quod factum (?) istud in primo tractetur in Sancta Ecclesia, et per ordinarium loci inquiratur rei veritas, et mandetur Domino Regi ut . . . faciat quod facere debet.

Posthac (?) venerunt omnes Judei in communi, et optulerunt Domino Regi unam marcam auri per sic quod puer videatur coram ipsis (?) Judeis, si circumciscus fuerit vel non, et recipitur. Et visus est puer, et membrum ejus visum est pelle coopertum ante in capite;² et in tali statu liberatur patri

¹ Or Catteshall, within the Liberty of St. Edmund. The proceedings probably took place in the Abbot's Hall of Pleas.

Gage, Suffolk (Thingoe Hundred), p. xi.

² These words present some difficulty. If they were intended to negative circum-

suo, ut eum [habeat] coram Judicibus Ecclesiasticis, et ipsi Judei remanent in prisiona.

The subsequent course of proceedings appears from the following writs, dated respectively 18 Jan. and 21 Feb. 1240:—

Rex Willelmo de Eboraco et sociis suis Justiciariis Itinerantibus in Comitatu Norwici salutem: Sciatis quod Mosse Mock et Aaron Henn, et quidam alii Judei nostri de Norwico, qui rettati sunt de circumcissione cujusdam pueri de Norwico, finem fecerunt per xx l. ut deducantur coram vobis secundum Legem Judeorum, scilicet per Judeos et Christianos, et ideo vobis mandamus quod ita fieri faciatis, et quod non ponantur in defaultam in itinere vestro propter absentiam suam, quia ipsos hucusque retinuimus penes Nos. Teste, etc.—Rot. Lit. Claus. 24 Hen. III. m. 17.

Rex Willelmo de Eboraco et sociis suis Justiciariis Itinerantibus in Comitatu Norwici salutem: Ex tenore literarum vestrarum didicimus quod circumventi fuimus per finem quem Judei de Norwico Nobiscum fecerunt, quibus imponebatur, quod circumcidisse debuissent¹ quendam puerum Christianum apud Norwicum, ut ipsi deducerentur coram vobis secundum Legem Judeorum, scilicet per Judeos et Christianos, et quod istud negotium nulla ratione debito modo coram vobis terminari poterit si Judei Christianis adjungantur; et ideo vobis mandamus quod, non obstante fine predicto quem predicti Judei Nobiscum fecerunt, celerem justiciam super circumcissione prefata, prout melius videritis expedire, faciatis. Teste, etc.²—Ib. m. 16.

cision, the 'ante' would be redundant; and it is evident from the sequel that they were not so understood. 'Ante' would therefore seem to be here used in the sense of 'short of,' unless the view is wrongly recorded.

¹ A common idiom when it is intended to insinuate a doubt.

² Four prisoners, probably all that were

tried, were convicted and executed. Death is a heavy penalty for mayhem; but it must be borne in mind that the deed was believed to have been done in despectu Crucifixi et Christianitatis, i.e. as preliminary to a ritual murder. Rog. de Wendover (Rolls Ser.), iii. 101; Matt. Paris, Chron. Maj. (Rolls Ser.) iv. 30.

II.

MANDATUM REGIS JUSTICIARIIS AD CUSTODIAM JUDEORUM
ASSIGNATIS DE QUIBUSDAM STATUTIS PER JUDEOS IN
ANGLIA FIRMITER OBSERVANDIS. ANNO REGNI REGIS
HENRICI TRICESIMO SEPTIMO.

Rex providit et statuit, etc.:—Quod nullus Judeus maneat in Anglia nisi servitium Regis faciat; et quam cito aliquis Judeus natus fuerit, sive sit masculus sive femina, serviat Nobis in aliquo. Et quod nulle scole Judeorum¹ sint in Anglia nisi in locis illis in quibus hujusmodi scole fuerunt tempore Domini Johannis Regis, patris Regis. Et quod universi Judei in synagogis suis celebrent submissa voce secundum ritum eorum, ita quod Christiani hoc non audiant. Et quod quilibet Judeus respondeat rectori ecclesie, in cujus parochia manent,² de omnibus parochialibus ad domum ipsius Judei spectantibus. Et quod nulla nutrix Christiana de cetero lactet aut nutriat puerum alicujus Judei, nec aliquis Christianus vel Christiana serviat alicui Judeo vel Judee, nec cum ipsis comedat, vel in domo sua commoretur. Et quod nullus Judeus vel Judea comedat aut emat carnes in Quadragesima. Et quod nullus Judeus detrahat Fidei Christiane, vel publice disputet de eadem. Et quod nullus Judeus habeat secretam familiaritatem cum aliqua Christiana, nec aliquis Christianus cum Judea. Et quod quilibet Judeus ferat in pectore suo manifestam tabulam. Et quod nullus Judeus ingrediatur aliquam ecclesiam vel aliquam capellam nisi transeundo, nec in eis moretur in vituperium Christi. Et quod nullus Judeus impediat aliquo modo alium Judeum volentem ad Fidem Christi convertere. Et quod nullus Judeus receptetur in aliqua villa sine speciali licentia Regis, nisi in villis illis in quibus Judei manere consueverunt.

Et mandatum est Justiciariis ad custodiam Judeorum assignatis, quod sic fieri, et sub incursione bonorum predictorum Judeorum firmiter teneri faciant. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xxxj. die Jan. Per Regem et Consilium.³

III.

PROVISIONES DE JUDAISMO LIBERATE AD SCACCARIUM PER
DOMINUM WALTERUM DE MERTONE. ANNO REGNI REGIS
HENRICI QUINQUAGESIMO TERTIO.

A la feste de Seynt Hillayre del Aan du regne le Rey Henry, fiz le Rey Johan, cinkaunte tierz, purveu est par memes le Rey, et par le cunseyl Sire Edward, sun fiz eyne, et de ses autres prodes hommes, a lamendement de la

¹ See Glossary, 'Scola Judeorum.'

² Sic: the construction being ad sensum.

³ Rot. Lit. Claus. 37 Hen. III. m. 18; Rymer, Fœdera, ed. Clarke, i. 293.

II.

MANDATE OF THE KING TO THE JUSTICES ASSIGNED TO THE CUSTODY OF THE JEWS TOUCHING CERTAIN STATUTES RELATING TO THE JEWS IN ENGLAND WHICH ARE TO BE RIGOROUSLY OBSERVED. THE THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR OF KING HENRY. A.D. 1258.

The King has provided and ordained etc.: That no Jew remain in England unless he do the King service, and that from the hour of birth every Jew, whether male or female, serve Us in some way. And that there be no synagogues of the Jews in England save in those places in which such synagogues were in the time of King John, the King's father. And that in their synagogues the Jews, one and all, subdue their voices in performing their ritual offices, that Christians may not hear them. And that all Jews answer to the rector of the church of the parish in which they dwell touching all dues parochial relating to their houses. And that no Christian nurse in future suckle or nourish the male child of any Jew, nor any Christian man or woman serve any Jew or Jewess, or eat with them or tarry in their houses. And that no Jew or Jewess eat or buy meat in Lent. And that no Jew disparage the Christian Faith, or publicly dispute concerning the same. And that no Jew have secret familiar intercourse with any Christian woman, and no Christian man with a Jewess. And that every Jew wear his badge conspicuously on his breast. And that no Jew enter any church or chapel save for purpose of transit, or linger in them in dishonour of Christ. And that no Jew place any hindrance in the way of another Jew desirous of turning to the Christian Faith. And that no Jew be received in any town but by special license of the King, save only in those towns in which Jews have been wont to dwell.

And the Justices assigned to the custody of the Jews are commanded that they cause these provisions to be carried into effect, and rigorously observed on pain of forfeiture of the chattels of the said Jews. Witness the King at Westminster, on the 81st day of January. By King and Council.

III.

PROVISIONS OF JEWRY DELIVERED AT THE EXCHEQUER BY SIR WALTER DE MERTON. THE FIFTY-THIRD YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING HENRY. A.D. 1269.

At the feast of St. Hilary in the fifty-third year of the reign of King Henry, son of King John, it is provided by the King himself, with the advice of the Lord Edward, his eldest son, and his other trusty lieges, for the better

tere, et relever le Crestiens des grevaunces que il unt eu par la Juerye de Engleterre : ke totes les dettes a Gyus ke sunt feez, et ke aparmemes sunt as meyns des Gyus et ne sunt donez a Crestien ne vendu, issi ke avaunt ceo jur seent confirme par le Rey ou a roule al Escheker, seent quites a Crestiens ke les deyvent et a lur eyrs a tuz jurs, ensement o les arrerages ; et les chartres, par la ou eles serrunt trovees, des avant dites dettes de feez, seent renduz a Crestiens de ky les dettes sunt dues, ou a lur eyrs. Et si par aventure akune chartre fust mise en Huche ou trove desoremes, nullu ne tyene. Et ke nul Gyu de ceo jur en avant teu manere de dette de fee ne ne preygne, ne ne face.

Et ensement ke nul Gyu tel fee a Crestien ne vende de cest jur en avaunt, sur forfeture de vie et de chatel ; ne Crestien ne lachate, sur forfeture de sun chatel et de sun heritage.

Et ensement est purveu par lavant dit Rey, et par le conseil Sire Edward et des avant diz prodes hommes, ke nul Gyu desoremes ne puse vendre sa dette, si il ne eyt primes le cunge le Rey. Et si Crestien lachate par le cunge le Rey, rien ne puse plus aver ke le Rey ne avereyt si la dette eust en sa meyn ; ceo est a saver, le chatel ke est trove en chartre, saunz usure.¹

IV.

MANDATUM REGIS SUPER TERRIS ET FEODIS JUDEORUM IN ANGLIA. ANNO REGNI REGIS HENRICI QUINQUAGESIMO QUINTO.

Rex dilectis et fidelibus suis Majori et Vicecomitibus suis Londonie, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, ad quos etc. salutem :---Sciatis quod ad honorem Dei et Universalis Ecclesie, ac emendacionem et utilitacionem terre nostre, et relevacionem Christianorum de dampnis et gravaminibus, que sustinuerunt occasione liberorum tenementorum, que Judei regni nostri clamabant habere in terris, tenementis, feodis, redditibus et aliis tenuris ; et ne Nobis, seu communitati regni nostri, vel ipsi regno possit de cetero prejudicium generari : Providimus de consilio prelatorum, magnatum et procerum, qui sunt de consilio nostro, ac eciam ordinavimus et statuimus pro Nobis et heredibus nostris, quod nullus Judeus liberum tenementum habeat in maneriis, terris, tenementis, feodis, redditibus vel tenuris quibuscumque per cartam, donum, feoffamentum, confirmacionem, seu quancumque aliam obligacionem, seu quocumque alio modo : ita tamen quod domos suas quas ipsimet inhabi-

¹ Lib. Rub. de Scacc. (Rolls Ser.) p. 978.

ordering of the land and the relief of the Christians from the burdens laid upon them by the Jewry of England: that all debts to Jews which are fees, and which are at present in the hands of the Jews and are not assigned or sold to Christians, provided that before this day they have been confirmed by the King or enrolled at the Exchequer, be quit to the Christians by whom they are owing, and to their heirs for ever, with their arrears; and that the charters of the fee-debts aforesaid, wherever they shall be found, be returned to the Christians by whom the debts are owing, or to their heirs. And if perchance any such charter be hereafter placed or found in Chest, let it be held of none. And let no Jew from this day forth take or make any such fee-debt.

And in like manner it is provided that no Jew from this day forth sell any such fee to a Christian on pain of forfeiture of life and chattels, and that no Christian purchase it, on pain of forfeiture of his chattels and his inheritance.

And in like manner it is provided by the aforementioned King, by the advice of the Lord Edward and the aforementioned trusty lieges, that no Jew hereafter may sell his debt, unless he have first obtained license of the King. And if a Christian purchase it by license of the King, let him have no more thereof than the King would have if the debt were in his hand; that is to say, the chattel that is found in the charter, without interest.

IV.

MANDATE OF THE KING TOUCHING LANDS AND FEES OF JEWS IN ENGLAND. THE FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING HENRY. A.D. 1271.

The King to his dear lieges the Mayor and Sheriffs of London, and to all his bailiffs and lieges, to whom etc. greeting:—Know that for the honour of God and the Catholic Church, the better ordering and increased prosperity of our land, and the relief of the Christians from the losses and burdens, which they have sustained by reason of the freeholds which the Jews of our realm claimed to have in lands, tenements, fees, rents and other tenures; and lest mischief should grow therefrom in future to Us, or the people of our realm, or the realm itself: We have provided, by the advice of the prelates, magnates and nobles, who are of our council, and We also have ordained and decreed for Ourselves and our heirs, that no Jew do have a freehold in manors, lands, tenements, fees, rents or tenures of any kind whatsoever by charter, grant, feoffment, confirmation, or any other kind of obligation, or in any other manner: so nevertheless that they may continue to dwell in the houses in

tant in civitatibus, burgis seu aliis villis, inhabitent de cetero, et eas habeant sicut habere consueverunt temporibus retroactis; et etiam alias domos suas quas locandas habent, licite locare possint Judeis tantum, et non Christianis. Ita tamen quod non liceat Judeis nostris Londonie plures domos quam nunc habent emere, sive quocumque alio modo perquirere, in Civitate nostra Londonie, per quod ecclesie parochiales ejusdem Civitatis vel rectores earundem jacturam incurrant. Poterunt tamen iidem Judei Londonie domos et edificia sua antiqua prius diruta et destructa reparare, et in statum pristinum redigere ad voluntatem suam. Providimus etiam et statuimus de eodem consilio nostro, quod de domibus suis predictis inhabitandis vel locandis, ut predictum est, nullus Judeus placitet vel placitare possit per breviam nostram originalia de Cancellaria, set tantum modo coram Justiciariis nostris ad custodiam Judeorum assignatis per breviam Judaismi consueta et hactenus usitata. De terris autem et tenuris de quibus Judei ante presens Statutum feoffati fuerunt, et quas nunc tenent, volumus quod hujusmodi infeodaciones et dona penitus adnullentur, et terre et tenementa illa Christianis, qui sibi ea dimiserint, remaneant: ita tamen quod Christiani satisfaciant ipsis Judeis de pecunia seu catallo contento in cartis et cirographis suis sine usura, quod Judei pro hujusmodi dono vel infeodacione dederint Christianis: hac etiam adjecta condicione, ut si Christiani illi incontinenti inde satisfacere non possint, liceat Judeis predictis tenementa illa aliis Christianis dimittere, donec inde per rationabilem extentam secundum verum valorem eorundem catalla sua sine usura levare possint, salvo tamen Christianis herbergagio suo: ita quod Judeus pecuniam seu catallum suum per manus Christianorum, et non Judeorum, inde recipiat, sicut predictum est. Et si contingat Judeum aliquem feoffamentum amodo recipere a quovis Christiano de aliquo feodo seu tenemento contra presens Statutum, Judeus ipse dictum tenementum seu feodum penitus amittat, et in manum nostram capiatur et salvo custodiatur, et Christiani illi vel eorum heredes terram vel tenementum illud de manu nostra rehabeant. Ita tamen quod totam pecuniam, quam ab ipsis Judeis pro hujusmodi feoffamento receperint, Nobis tunc solvant; vel si eorum facultates ad hoc non sufficiant, tunc verum valorem tenementorum vel feodorum illorum Nobis et heredibus nostris annuatim reddant ad Scaccarium nostrum, per veram et rationabilem extentam eorundem, donec de hujusmodi pecunia seu catallo Nobis plene fuerit satisfactum.

De nutricibus autem parvulorum, pistoribus, braciatoribus et cocis Judeorum, quia Judei et Christiani in cultu fidei dispares sunt, providimus et statuimus, quod nullus Christianus vel Christiana eis ministrare presumat in ministeriis predictis.

Et quia Judei quosdam redditus de terris et tenementis Christianorum tanquam perpetuos dudum recipere solent per manus Christianorum, qui etiam feoda dicebantur, volumus et statuimus quod Statutum tunc inde per Nos factum firmitatis robur optineat, nec ei per presens Statutum in aliquo derogetur.

Et ideo vobis precipimus, firmiter injungentes, quod Provisionem, Ordina-

which they dwell in cities, boroughs or other towns, and have them as they have been wont in time past ; and also that if they have other houses to let, they may lawfully let them to Jews alone, and not to Christians. So nevertheless that it be not lawful for our Jews of London to buy, or in any other manner acquire, more houses in our City of London than they now have, whereby the parish churches of the said City or their rectors might incur loss. Nevertheless the said Jews of London shall have power to repair their ancient houses and buildings lately demolished and destroyed, and to restore them to their former condition at their pleasure. We have also provided and ordained, by the advice aforesaid, that touching the houses which they have, whether to dwell in or to let, as aforesaid, no Jew implead or be able to implead by original writs issuing from our Chancery, but only before our Justices assigned to the custody of the Jews by the writs of Jewry hitherto wont to be used. Touching lands and tenures, however, of which Jews were enfeoffed before the present Statute, and which they now hold, it is our pleasure that such infeudations and grants be altogether annulled, and that those lands and tenements remain to the Christians who demised them to the Jews: so nevertheless that the Christians discharge what is due to the Jews on account of the money or chattels contained in their charters and chirographs, and given to them by the Jews for such grant or feoffment, without interest: with this further condition, that if the Christians be not able forthwith to discharge the debt, it be lawful for the said Jews to demise the tenements to other Christians, until their chattels be raised by reasonable extent according to the true value of the said tenements without interest, but so however that the Christians be not disseised of their dwelling-houses: so that the Jew may receive thence his money or chattel by the hands of Christians, and not of Jews, as aforesaid. And if it so happen that in time to come a Jew receive from a Christian feoffment of any fee or tenement against the present Statute, let the Jew lose the said tenement or fee altogether, and let it be taken into our hand and be kept safe, and let the Christians or their heirs have the land or tenement again from our hand. So nevertheless that they then pay Us the whole sum of money which they received from the Jews for such feoffment; or if their means do not suffice therefor, then pay to Us and our heirs yearly at our Exchequer the true yearly value of those tenements or fees by true and just extent thereof made, until full discharge be made to Us of such money or chattel.

Touching persons in the employ of Jews as nurses of children, bakers, brewers, and cooks, since Jews and Christians differ in faith, We have provided and decreed, that no Christian man or woman presume to serve them in the said offices.

And whereas Jews have long been wont to receive by the hands of Christians rents of lands and tenements of Christians as in perpetuity, which rents were also called fees, it is our pleasure and decree that the Statute of late made by Us touching the same have force of settled law, and be in no degree impaired by this present Statute. Wherefore We command and rigorously enjoin you to cause the said Provision, Ordinance, and

cionem, et Statutum predictum publice per totam ballivam vestram proclamari, et firmiter teneri et observari faciatis.

In cujus etc.

Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium, xxv Julii.

Eodem modo mandatum est singulis Vicecomitibus per Angliam.¹

V.

CHAPITLES TUCHAUNZ LA GYUERIE.

De Gyus fausurs e tundurs de monee e de lur rescetturs ki achatent le argent en plates funduz de retundure.

De Crestiens e Gyus chaungauns ensemble bone monee pur monee restundu.

De chartres e lettres patentes ou taylles fetz a aukuns² a Gyus hors de Huche esteaunz, e de chartres retenuz par cyrographers hors de Huche utre dis jurs.

De Gyus rescettaunz larcynes dras moystes de sanc³ ou ornemenz de Seinte Eglise.

De Gyus usures apres le Statutz purveus, etc.

De mesons de Gyus e rentes venduz saunz conge nostre Seignur le Rey, etc.

De deliverance de Gyus pris ou detenuz par viscontes pur trespas contre la pees ou pur retundure, saunz comaundement nostre Seignur le Rey.

De viscontes et autres bailiffs prenaunz amerciemenz de Gyus utre la somme de deus souz, etc.

De treseur trove de suz terre en mesons de Gyus, ou ayllurs, apres la mort des Gyus.

De chateus des Gyus morz conceles, de queus le Rey ne eit la terree partie.

De Gyus morz, pur ki chateus e mesons nul fin ne fit de denz lan, etc.

De Gyus eyaunz charnele cuple od femmes Crestiens, etc.

De turnes a la Fey Crestiene e apres turne a Lay de Gyu.

De Gyus utlages e rescettes en la Gyuerie, etc.

De Gyus eiaunz Crestiens eus deservaunz cuchaunz e levaunz od Gyus.

Ja ceo ke aprest usurer par Gyus de nostre reaume en tens de nos auncestres Reys de Engleterre soleit estre fet e suffre, e a ceus nos auncestres kaunt a issue de nostre Gyuerie muntz de ceo profitz eient venuz, e Nos pur amur de Deu amenes, e les traces de Seinte Eglise plus devotement aerdaunz, eyums fetz defendre a tuz e chescuns Gyus de nostre reaume ki par teus

¹ Rot. Lit. Pat. 55 Hen. III. m. 10 verso; Rymer, *Fœdera*, ed. Clarke, i. 489; cf. *De Antiq. Leg.* (Camden Soc.) App. p. 234.

² Sic; but perhaps corrupt, as the regis-

tration law applied only to transactions in which both Christians and Jews were concerned.

³ See Glossary, 'Pannus sanguinolentus.'

Statute to be published by proclamation throughout your bailiwick, and to be rigorously kept and observed.

In witness &c.

Witness the King at Westminster, on the 25th day of July.

The same mandate is given to all the Sheriffs throughout England.

V.

ARTICLES TOUCHING THE JEWRY.

Touching Jews who falsify and clip coin, and receivers who buy from them silver in plates fused from the clippings.

Touching Christians and Jews who give and receive in exchange good money for clipped money.

Touching charters, letters patent or tallies, which though made in favour of Jews are outside the Chest, and charters kept outside the Chest by chirographers for more than ten days.

Touching Jews who receive stolen cloth moist with blood or ornaments of Holy Church.

Touching Jews practising usury since the Statutes made, etc.

Touching houses of Jews and rents sold by them without license of our Lord the King, etc.

Touching discharge of Jews arrested or kept in prison by sheriffs for trespass against the peace or for coin-clipping, without warrant of our Lord the King.

Touching sheriffs and other bailiffs taking amercements from Jews above the sum of 2s., etc.

Touching treasure trove underground in houses of Jews, or elsewhere, after the death of Jews.

Touching chattels of Jews concealed after their death, of which the King has not the third part.

Touching Jews for whose chattels and houses no fine has been made within a year after their death, etc.

Touching Jews having carnal intercourse with Christian women, etc.

Touching converts to the Christian Faith who afterwards revert to the Jewish Law.

Touching Jews outlawed and received in the Jewry, etc.

Touching Jews who have Christian servants couchant and levant with them.

Whereas loans at usury by Jews of our realm were wont to be made and allowed in the time of our ancestors, Kings of England, and our ancestors had large profits thereby as issues of our Jewry, and We, led by the love of God and more devoutly mindful of the way of Holy Church, did ordain that all Jews whosoever of our realm that had viciously lived by

maners aprests visiosement eient vesquy, ke nul de eus de cel hure usures ou prest usurer en aukune manere mespreyngnent haunter, mes par autres bo-soyngnes e marchaundises congees vivre a eus quarent e lur sustenaunces eient, nomement cum par favour de Seinte Eglise meyndre e vivre en Crestiens seient suffre. Eus, nekedent, apres, par le malure espirist esvugles, ke par seine pensee avom estable turnaunz en mal suz colur de marchaundises e de boyngnes contracts e covenauunz, novelement e mauyusement purpenseaunz funt od Crestiens par obligacions e divers estrumenz ke vers les Gys demurent, e en queus double, treble ou quatreble plus mettent ke en enprest bayllent a Crestiens de une meysme dette ou contract, le noun de usure utre portaunz en peynes, de queus selement syut confusion e destruccion grant del puple e au dereyn deseriteson de plusurs. Nus pur ceo de teus manere Gys les malices en teu manere troves e peyne issi trove ausi e usure oster voyllaunz, sur les douns e contracts entre Crestiens e Gys a feres en teu manere ordinoums; ceo est a saver, ke Gys pur aprest de vint souz des oremes ne resceyvent par an de Crestiens en noun de purvenue for demy marc ou viij. souz e viij. deners, e pur karante souz un marc ou diseset souz e quatre deners, e de plus, plus, e de meins, meins, pur ferm de contract e dette. E cest aprest seit fet par escript entre les parties contreyaunz par meyns de aukun clerc a ceo especiaument assigne e jure, fet endente, dount le une partie en la quele la cire pent seit mys en la Huche de Cyrographes, e la meyte remeyne au Gyu, e la terce partie au Crestien, dount le tenur del bref ert tel: Sacent tuz ke Jeo tel dei a teu Gyu taunt a rendre a teu jur, e si Jeo ne face Jeo grant ke de mes biens e chateus e de les issues de mes terres en ki meyns ke il devyenent seient fet e leves, e a ceo Jeo oblige mei e mes heirs: en tesmonage de queu chose, etc. Done, etc. Le quel escript seit mys en la Huche de Cyrographes de suz les clefs de treis leaus cyrographers Crestiens e deus Gys a ceo especiaument jures. E ceo ke vient, cum dit est, de Gys a resceyvve utre le espace de treis aunz del tens del avaunt dit contract ne dura, ne ne purra le Gyu apres les treis aunz avaunt ditz aukune chose demaunde ou chalenger de Crestien, for sulement le sort del aprest e ceo ke vient de ceo ki en le meyn tens, ceo est par les avaunt ditz treis aunz ly tuchaunz, seient dues par la reyson de aprest ou contract avaunt conge; nekedent eit le Gyu apres les treis aunz avaunt ditz sa dette ensemblement od tut ceo ke vient de ceo del tens passe demaunder e par dreit recoverer au pleyn; ceo adjuste: ke si Crestien le avaunt dit dette rendre ne pusse, ou par aventure ne voille, de denz les treis aunz avaunt ditz, mes unkore rendre purloyngne par lan procheyn siuvaunt, dunt cure la dette, ensemblement od son amount juste la forme e condicion del premer contract par cel an, e ne nyent plus. E si il aveyne Gyu ou Gyuesse contre la forme e estatut

such loans should from that hour no more mischievously have recourse to usury or usurious loans of any kind whatever, but should by other business and licensed trading seek their living and have their sustenance, especially since by favour of Holy Church they are suffered to abide and live with Christians; but they, nevertheless, did afterwards, blinded by the malice of their hearts, convert to an evil purpose that which We had enacted with sound intent, and by a new and wicked device, under colour of trading and good contracts and covenants, have dealings with Christians by bonds and divers instruments which remain in the hands of the Jews, and in which they stipulate for twice, thrice, or four times as much as they part with to Christians in one and the same transaction of debt or contract, avoiding the use of the term 'usury' by means of penalties, whence only confusion, and the ruin of a great part of the people, and the ultimate disherison of many can ensue. We therefore, to the intent to oust the wicked practices of such Jews thus discovered, and their pains and usuries likewise discovered, do now, touching grants and contracts henceforth to be made between Christians and Jews, ordain on this wise: that is to say, that in future Jews receive from Christians for a loan of 20s. no more than $\frac{1}{2}$ mark, or 8s. 8d. a year, and for 40s. 1 mark or 17s. 4d., and for more, more, and for less, less, as 'purvenue' by way of rent of contract and debt; and that the loan be made by writing between the contracting parties by the hand of a clerk specially assigned and sworn for the purpose, and be indented, the part from which the seal is pendent to be placed in the Chirograph-Chest, the middle part to remain with the Jew, and the third part with the Christian, and the tenor in brief to be as follows:—Know all that I, so and so, owe such or such a Jew so much, payable on such and such a day. And if I shall make default, I grant that the amount be made and levied from my goods and chattels, and from the issues of my lands, in whose hands soever they may be. And thereto I bind myself and my heirs. In witness whereof, &c. Given, &c. Which writing is to be placed in the Chirograph-Chest under the keys of three lawful Christian chirographers and two Jews specially sworn for the purpose. And that which is to be received, as aforesaid, by the Jew shall be only for the space of three years from the date of the said contract, nor shall the Jew after the said three years be able to demand or claim ought from a Christian, except only the principal debt and what arises from what may be due in the meantime, i.e. during the said three years of the debt's duration, on account of the loan or contract before authorised; so nevertheless that the Jew may after the three years aforesaid demand his debt with all that arises therefrom in the time past, and recover it in full by law; provided that if the Christian be unable, or perchance unwilling, to pay the said debt within the three years aforesaid, then the Jew may also extend the time of payment of the debt with its exact amount, according to the form and condition of the former contract, for the space of a year next following the period for which the debt runs, and no more.¹ And

¹ The clause is clumsily worded, but apparently the debt is to be enforced on the expiration of the fourth year at the latest.

avaunt dit prest fere a aukun ou encontre cest nostre Estatut convenir, ke il seit a la volunte nostre Seignur de vie e membres, e de tuz lur biens e chateus.

Purveu est sur ceo, ke nul escrit de aprest ou de aukun contract desoremes seit fet entre aukun Crestien e Gyu, for sur noun de un Crestien e un Gyu ; issi ke nul Gyu nule rien demaunder ou chalenger pousse de cel contract, for cel Gyu od ki est fet le contract e nome seit en lesclist avault dit, e ke cel Crestien ke contreit a aukun de cele dette respoynge for solement a cel Gyu ke est nome en lesclist, ou a son heir.

Ausi desoremes conge neit nul Gyu de doner ou vendre sa dette a Crestien ou Gyu for de especial conge le Rey.

Ausi nul Gyu ne baille pecunye a nul autre Gyu en aprest de bailler a divers Crestiens, dunt nostre Seignur le Rey le meyns pousse estre certifie de lur chateus ; e si il le funt, de cel heure les biens e chateus des Gys issi baillaunz soient forfet au Rey de tutentut, e lur cors nekeden a sa volunte.

Ausi, pur ceo ke nostre Seygnur en tens passe gref dampmage ad eu kaunt a la terce partie des biens des Gys mors recoverer e kaunt a tayllage sur eus asser ; pur ceo ausi ke Crestiens sovent unt perdu lur gages par encheison de aprest entre eus e Gys privement contracts ; purveu est, ke nul Gyu ne Gyuesse desoremes apreste a Crestiens sus nul gage utre la somme de vint souz, fors en presense de un cyrographer e clerc jure e a ceo especiaument assigne e jure, issi ke les gages e prest avault dit de un clerc par vewe e temonage de un cyrographer destinctement e apertement soient enroule, e ke cel roule remeyne en la garde de un suz le seal del autre, e ke cel aprest issi sur gage baille a semblable privenement,¹ e peyne cum est avault dit seit estendu.

Seit ausi purveu especiaument e destinctement, ke cyrographers e clers jures a enrrouler les gages e aprests avault ditz ne se rendent durs a lur office a eus en ceste partie enjuynt, kaunt e de kicunkes sur ceo soient requis a perempler ; e ke les cyrographers Crestiens al entre del escrit nyent ne preynngnent, mes al hors treyre meymes ces cyrographers Crestiens preynngnent treys deners ; mes les cyrographers Gys nyent ne preynngnent ne al entree, e al hors treyre ; e ke les clers pur le escripture de les treis avault dit parties del escrist preynngnent deus deners.

Ausi, pur ceo ke Gys gages a eus privement e saunz tesmonage de Crestiens baille maueyement concelee, e les aver resceu denyent, e kaunt Gys sur ceo en la Cure le Rey soient enpleyde, eus de custume dekes en ca usee par lur propre serment tuz sey de lavant dite rescyte delyverent, e quites departent, par quei les Crestiens gref dampmage e perte unt eu ; purveu est, ke si pleynte ou play en cest cas entre Crestiens e Gys avyene estre meeue, cest a saver, de aprest fet devault cest Estatut, e ausi desoremes de meyndre somme ke de vint souz, le Gyu ne serra pas creu par son propre

¹ Sic : but the text is evidently corrupt. Perhaps we should supply 'forfet seit.

should it so happen that Jew or Jewess make loan or contract with any against the statutory form aforesaid or against this our Statute, let him or her be at the mercy of our Lord the King touching life and limb, and all his or her goods and chattels.

It is further provided, that no writing of loan or contract be in future made between Christian and Jew save in the names of one Christian and one Jew ; so that no Jew may be able to demand or claim aught upon that contract, except that Jew with whom the contract is made and whose name is in the writing aforesaid, and that the Christian who contracts with any for that debt answer only to that Jew whose name is in the writing, or to his heir.

Also for the future no Jew is allowed to grant or sell his debt to Christian or Jew without special license of the King.

Also let no Jew lend money to any other Jew to lend to Christians, unless it so be that our Lord the King may be certified of their chattels ; and should they so do, from that hour let the goods and chattels of such Jews so lending be wholly forfeit to the King, and their bodies none the less be at his mercy.

Also, whereas our Lord has in time past had grievous loss in respect of the recovery of the third part of the goods of deceased Jews and the assessment of talliage upon them ; whereas also Christians have often lost their gages by reason of contracts of loan privily made between them and Jews ; it is provided, that no Jew or Jewess for the future lend to Christians on any gage more than the sum of 20s., except in presence of a chirographer and a clerk specially assigned and sworn for the purpose, so that the gages and loan aforesaid may be plainly and openly enrolled by a clerk in the view and with the attestation of a chirographer. And let that roll remain in the keeping of the one under the seal of the other. And let the loan made on gage after such secret manner be forfeit, and the penalty have the same extent as aforesaid.

Be it also specially and plainly provided, that the chirographers and their clerks sworn to enrol the gages and loans aforesaid do not deal harshly in discharge of the duties laid upon them in this regard, when and by whomsoever they be required to perform them ; and that the Christian chirographers take nothing for entering the writing, but take 8d. on its withdrawal ; the Jewish chirographers, however, are to take nothing either on the entry or the withdrawal ; and let the clerks take 2d. for penning the three parts aforesaid of the writing.

Also, whereas Jews wickedly conceal and deny that they have received gages delivered to them privily, no Christian witness being present, and when they are impleaded thereof in the King's Court they, by virtue of the custom hitherto observed, do all purge themselves by their own oath of the said receipt, and depart quit, whereby the Christians have had grievous damage and loss ; therefore it is provided, that if there should be plaint or plea in process between Christians and Jews in such a case, to wit, touching a loan made before this Statute, and also in future touching a sum less than 20s., the

serment; mes seit enquis la verite sur ceo par Crestiens e Gyus, fors si le Crestien pusse pruver leaument par Crestiens e par Gyus le bail de son gage, kar donkes estera lem a sa pruve.

Ausi, pur ceo ke en enquestes ke sunt fet ou ke deyvent estre fet par Crestiens e par Gyus sur plays e pleyntes tuchaunz dette e trespas en la Gyuerie dedusts, custume est dekes en ca taunz de Gyus ke de Crestiens e sur owel nombre rescceyre, ke a peyne acorderunt ensemble, par quei dreiture sovent est restardu e dampmages a parties viengnent de ceo; purveu est, ke kaunt teu descord e nee entre Crestiens e Gyus mys en cele enqueste, seit justisee e reclefie la bosoyngne par plusurs Crestiens de leaute seit par deserte a crere, e ausi, si mester seit, par plusurs Gyus, solom discrecion e ordinaunce des Justices, e ke len estera al dit de plusurs ou de la greyndre partie de eus.

Estre ceo, pur ceo ke les Huches de Cyrographes par comaundement nostre Seygnur le Rey lungement unt este closes e enselees, par quey Crestiens lur chartres ke il acquiterent onkore aver ne purrunt, purveu est, ke cestes Huches par cyrographers soient translatez dekes a Londres a certeyn jur et lyu, e ilukes soient overes e cerches, e les dettes en ceus trovees soient purgees, e les chartres ke sunt aquitees soient lyveres a Crestiens, o quite-ment dampnes, e les autres chartres ke en meymes les Huches sunt, soient mys en une huche par eus ou nostre seignur le Rey e son conseyl ordinerunt.

Ore est a parler de escrists obligatories ke ore remeyngnent vers les Gyus en lur gardes.

EXPLICIT.¹

¹ Addit. MS. 32085, ff. 120-1.

Jew shall not be believed on his own oath; but let inquest be had of the truth of the matter by Christians and Jews, unless the Christian be able lawfully by Christians and Jews to prove the delivery of his gage, for then it shall rest on his proof.

Also, whereas in inquests made or to be made by Christians and Jews of pleas and complaints brought touching debt and trespass laid in the Jewry, the custom has hitherto been to admit as jurors as well Christians as Jews and in equal numbers, who are hardly able to agree, whereby justice is often delayed and damage thence results to the parties; it is provided, that when there is such discord arisen between Christians and Jews placed on the inquest, the matter be tried and adjudged by several lawful Christians of known credit, and also, if need be, by several Jews, according to the discretion and direction of the Justices. And let it rest on the verdict of several or the more part of them.

And moreover, whereas the Chirograph-Chests have long been closed and sealed by command of our Lord the King,¹ whereby Christians cannot yet have their charters of which they have had acquittance, it is provided, that these Chests be brought by the chirographers to London on a day and to a place certain, and be there opened and searched, and that the debts therein found be cleared, and the charters which are acquit be delivered to the Christians quit and cancelled, and the other charters which are in the same Chests be placed in a chest by themselves where our Lord the King and his Council shall ordain.

It now remains to speak of writings obligatory that remain with the Jews in their custody.

FINIS.

¹ A royal mandate for a general closure of the Archæ until further order was issued on 28 Jan. 1284; Rot. Lit. Claus. 12 Ed. I. m. 8. Commissioners were appointed to

reopen the London Archa on 28 Feb. 1286. Cal. Patent Rolls (Rolls Ser.) 1281-92, p. 227. Cf. Commun. Trin. 14 Ed. I. (T. R.) m. 13, dorso.

NOTE.

THE charters of King John which precede the transcripts from the Exchequer Rolls are printed in Rot. Chart. (Rec. Comm.) p. 98.

The archives of the Exchequer of the Jews at the Record Office comprise three collections: (1) Rolls of the Exchequer of Receipt, Joh.—Ed. I.; (2) a heterogeneous assortment of documents, indexed as Accounts, &c. (Exchequer, Q.R.) Bundles 249–50, including memoranda relating to the Domus Conversorum; (3) Plea Rolls. The two former sources have furnished matter for the Introduction; the selections which follow are taken exclusively from Plea Rolls. The records are sparse during the reign of Henry III., being distributed as follows: 8 & 4 Hen. III., one roll, printed in Documents illustrative of English History in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries (Rec. Comm.), 1844; 28–29 Hen. III., three rolls; 37 Hen. III., two rolls; 50–52 Hen. III., four rolls; 54 Hen. III., one roll; 56 Hen. III., one roll. Some of these rolls are in a very indifferent condition. The rolls of Edward I.'s reign, on the other hand, form a series with comparatively few breaks from the first to the fourteenth year inclusive, and are on the whole in excellent preservation. Their full tale is thirty-eight rolls, making, with the twelve rolls of Henry III.'s reign, fifty rolls in all. This reckoning includes three rolls which have not hitherto been classed as rolls of the Exchequer of the Jews, but really are so; to wit, Curia Regis Roll 188 (Hil. 52 Hen. III.), De Banco Roll 40 (Easter, 9 Ed. I.), and Assize Roll 738 (Mich. 10–11 Ed. I.). The old numbering of the rolls has, however, been retained in the marginal references. A moderately full roll will contain from eight to ten membranes, covered on both sides with an extremely abbreviated script. One of the gaps in the Edwardian series is supplied by the very fine Addit. Roll 7218 (Hil. 5 Ed. I.) at the British Museum; and a single membrane in the same collection, Addit. Roll 19299, contains a few pleas of Easter Term, 55 Hen. III.

In the transcript, clerical and the grosser sort of grammatical errors have for the most part been silently corrected, rubrics have been sometimes curtailed, sometimes amplified, dates and terms of account abbreviated, figures occasionally substituted for words, and vice versa; but otherwise no material alteration has been wittingly made in the text, except the explication of the contractions, which has been forborne wherever attended by reasonable doubt. Obliterata are indicated by dots, and suppressed terminations by raised commas.

The Latinity of the scribes is throughout exceptionally bad, and sometimes such as to defy emendation.

SCACCARIUM JUDEORUM

EXCHEQUER OF THE JEWS

CARTE LIBERTATUM CONCESSARUM ET CONFIRMATARUM
JUDEIS ANGLIE ANNO REGNI REGIS JOHANNIS
SECUNDO.

Johannes, Dei gratia etc. Sciatis Nos concessisse omnibus Judeis Anglie et Normannie libere et honorifice habere residenciam in terra nostra, et omnia illa de Nobis tenenda que tenuerunt de Rege Henrico, avo patris nostri, et omnia illa que modo rationabiliter tenent in terris et feodis et vadiis et akatis suis, et quod habeant omnes libertates et consuetudines suas, sicut eas habuerunt tempore predicti Regis Henrici, avi patris nostri, melius et quocius et honorabilius.

Rot. Cart. 4,
m. 5.

Et si querela orta fuerit inter Christianum et Judeum, ille qui alium appellaverit ad querelam suam diracionandam habeat testes, scilicet, legitimum Christianum et legitimum Judeum. Et si Judeus de querela sua breve habuerit, breve suum erit ei testis; et si Christianus habuerit querelam adversus Judeum, sit judicata per pares Judei.

Et cum Judeus obierit, non detineatur corpus suum super terram, set habeat heres suus pecuniam suam et debita sua; ita quod inde non disturbetur si habuerit heredem, qui pro ipso respondeat et rectum faciat de debitis suis et de forisfacto suo.

Et liceat Judeis omnia que eis apportata fuerint sine occasione accipere et emere, exceptis illis que de Ecclesia sunt et panno sanguinolento.

Et si Judeus ab aliquo appellatus fuerit sine teste, de illo appellatu erit quietus solo sacramento suo super Librum suum. Et de appellatu illarum rerum que ad Coronam nostram pertinent similiter quietus erit solo sacramento suo super Rotulum suum.

Et si inter Christianum et Judeum fuerit dissensio de accommodatione alicujus pecunie, Judeus probabit catallum suum et Christianus lucrum.

CHARTERS OF LIBERTIES GRANTED AND CONFIRMED
TO THE JEWS OF ENGLAND IN THE SECOND YEAR
OF THE REIGN OF KING JOHN. [A.D. 1201.]

John, by the grace of God etc. Know that We have granted to all Jews of England and Normandy that they reside in freedom and honour in our land, and hold of Us all that they held of King Henry, our father's grandfather, and all that they now rightfully hold in lands, fees, gages and purchases, and that they have all their franchises and customs, as they had them in the time of the said King Henry, our father's grandfather, in better and more peaceful and honourable enjoyment.

And as often as cause of action shall have arisen between Christian and Jew, let him who shall have appealed the other for the deraignment of his cause have witnesses, to wit, a lawful Christian and a lawful Jew. And if the Jew shall have a writ touching his cause, his writ shall be to him for witness; and if a Christian shall have cause of action against a Jew, let it be tried by the Jew's peers.

And when a Jew be dead, let not his body be detained above ground, but let his heir have his money and his debts; so that thereof he may have peace if he have an heir to answer for him and to do right touching his debts and his forfeiture.¹

And be it lawful for Jews without let to receive and buy all things brought to them, except those which pertain to the Church and blood-stained cloth.

And if a Jew be appealed by any without witness, he shall be quit of that appeal by his bare oath upon his Book. And in like manner he shall be quit of an appeal touching those things that pertain unto our Crown by his bare oath upon his Roll.

And as often as there shall be dispute between Christian and Jew touching a loan of money, the Jew shall prove his principal and the Christian the interest.

¹ This shows that it had been the custom way of security for the discharge of the claims of the Crown upon their estates.

Et liceat Judeo quiete vendere vadium suum postquam certum erit eum illud unum annum integrum et unum diem tenuisse.

Et Judei non intrabunt in placitum nisi coram Nobis, vel coram illis qui turres nostras custodierint, in quorum ballivis Judei manserint.

Et ubicunque Judei fuerint, liceat eis ire quocunque voluerint cum omnibus catallis eorum, sicut res nostre proprie, et nulli liceat eos retinere neque hoc eis prohibere.

Et precipimus, quod ipsi quieti sint per totam Angliam et Normanniam de omnibus consuetudinibus et theloneis et modiatione vini, sicut nostrum proprium catallum. Et mandamus vobis et precipimus, quod eos custodiat et defendatis et manuteneatis.

Et prohibemus, ne quis contra Cartam istam de hiis supradictis eos in placitum ponat super forisfacturam nostram, sicut Carta Regis Henrici,¹ patris nostri, rationabiliter testatur. Testibus: Gaufrido filio Petri, Comite Essexe; Willelmo Marescallo, Comite de Penbroc; Henrico de Bohum, Comite de Herefordia; Roberto de Turnham, Willelmo Briwerr', etc. Data per manum Simonis, Wellensis Archidiaconi, apud Merleberge, decimo die Aprilis anno regni nostri secundo.

ib. m. 4.

Johannes, Dei gratia etc. Sciatis Nos concessisse et presenti Carta nostra confirmasse Judeis nostris in Anglia ut excessus qui inter eos emergerint, exceptis hiis qui ad Coronam et Justiciam nostram pertinent, ut de morte hominis et mahemio, et de assaltu premeditato, et de fractura domus, et de raptu, et de latrocinio, et de combustione, et de thesauro, inter eos deducantur secundum Legem suam et emendentur, et justiciam suam inter se inde faciant. Concedimus etiam eis quod, si quis eorum alium appellaverit de querela que ad eos pertineat, Nos neminem compellemus ad testimonium cuique eorum contra alium exhibendum; set si appellator rationabilem et idoneum testem habere poterit, eum secum adducat. Siquidem vero opus scelerosum et apertum inter eos emergerit, quod ad Coronam vel Justiciam nostram pertineat, sicut de predictis Placitis Corone, licet nullus eorum inde appellator fuerit, Nos ipsam querelam faciemus per legales Judeos nostros Anglie inquire, sicut Carta Regis Henrici, patris nostri, rationabiliter testatur. Testibus: Gaufrido filio Petri, Comite Essexe; Willelmo Marescallo, Comite de Penbroc; Henrico de Bohum, Comite de Herefordia; Petro de Pratellis; Roberto de Turnham; Willelmo de Warrenn'; Hugone de Nevill'; Roberto de Veteri

¹ The charter of Richard I., for which see Rymer, *Fœdera*, ed. Clarke, i. 51, is doubtless intentionally ignored.

And be it lawful for the Jew quietly to sell his gage when it shall be certain that he has held it for a full year and a day.

And Jews shall not enter into plea save before Us, or before those who have ward of our castles, in whose bailiwicks Jews dwell.

And wherever Jews be, be it lawful for them to go wheresoever they will with all their chattels, as our proper goods, and be it unlawful for any to delay or forbid them.

And We ordain, that throughout the whole of England and Normandy they be quit of all customs and tolls and prisage of wine, as our proper chattel. And We command you and ordain, that you have them in ward and guard and countenance.

And We forbid any to implead them of the said matters against this Charter, on pain of forfeiture, as the Charter of our father, King Henry, rightfully witnesses. Witness: Geoffrey FitzPeter, Earl of Essex; William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke; Henry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford; Robert de Turnham; William Briwere, etc. Given by the hand of Simon, Archdeacon of Wells, at Marlborough, on the tenth day of April in the second year of our reign.

John, by the grace of God etc. Know that We have granted and by our present Charter confirmed to our Jews in England that the breaches of right that shall occur among them, except such as pertain to our Crown and Justice, as touching homicide, mayhem, deliberate assault, housebreaking, rape, larceny, arson, and treasure [trove], be examined and amended among themselves according to their Law, that so they may administer their own justice among themselves. We also grant to them that, as often as any of them shall have appealed another touching a cause of action which pertains to them, We will compel none to give evidence in favour of one against another; but if the appellor shall have a lawful and fit witness, let him bring such witness with him. But if there shall have occurred among them some matter of a heinous character and notorious, pertaining to our Crown or Justice, as one of the said Pleas of the Crown, though appellor thereof there be none among them, We will make inquest to be had touching that cause by our lawful Jews of England, as the Charter of our father, King Henry, rightfully witnesses. Witness: Geoffrey FitzPeter, Earl of Essex; William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke; Henry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford; Peter de Préaux; Robert de Turnham; William de Warrenne; Hugh de Neville Rober

Ponte. Data per manum Simonis, Wellensis Archidiaconi, apud Merleberge, decimo die Aprilis, anno regni nostri secundo.

SCACCARIUM JUDEORUM.

PLACITA ANNO REGNI REGIS HENRICI FILII REGIS JOHANNIS QUARTO.

Rot. 1, m. 5,
dorso. Norf.

Isaac de Norwico, Judeus, exigit a Gilberto, filio Walteri de Torp', quoddam debitum xiiij l., cum lucro, per cirographum sub nomine Walteri predicti. Dictus Gilbertus venit et dicit, quod injuste exigitur ab eo debitum illud, quia, quando omnia debita Judeorum fuerunt in manu Domini Regis post capcionem Bristoll', districtus fuit pro debito illo; qui venit et dixit, quod injuste distringebatur pro predicto debito, quia Walterus, pater suus, nunquam debitum illud mutuo accepit, et posuit se super inquisicionem patrie, utrum dictus Walterus, pater suus, debitum illud mutuavit, necne; inquisicio venit et dixit, quod debitum illud a dicto Waltero non fuit mutuatum, set ab alio Waltero de Torp', ut dicit, et adhuc ponit se inde super inquisicionem patrie. Dictus Isaac venit et exigit debitum illud sicut illud quod commodavit dicto Waltero, patri predicti Gilberti, per cirographum. Item dicit quod post capcionem Judeorum Bristoll', quando debita Judeorum fuerunt in manu Domini Regis, dubitabant Justiciarii tunc temporis existentes utrum a predicto Waltero, patre predicti Gilberti, debitum illud debebatur, vel ab alio Waltero, unde facta est mencio: miserunt ad ipsum Isaac, qui tunc imprisonebatur¹ apud Turrim Londonie, ut per ipsum scirent, utrum debitum illud debebatur a Waltero, patre predicti Gilberti, vel ab alio Waltero. Qui dixit quod ipse accommodavit dicto Waltero, patri Gilberti, debitum illud, et quod idem Walterus fuit debitor illius debiti. Et dicit, quod non ponit se de hoc super inquisicionem de debito suo per cirographum. Dies datus est eis a die Pasche in unum mensem ad audiendum judicium suum. Et consideratum est, quod Gilbertus de Torp' respondeat Isaac de debito suo, nisi aliud dicat quam dixerit. Ideo, scilicet, quia ante comunem capturam Judeorum, semper exegit debitum illud a Waltero,

¹ Sic.

de Vipont. Given by the hand of Simon, Archdeacon of Wells, at Marlborough, on the tenth day of April in the second year of our reign.

EXCHEQUER OF THE JEWS.

PLEAS IN THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING HENRY SON OF KING JOHN. [A.D. 1220.]

Nort.

Isaac of Norwich, Jew, demands from Gilbert, son of Walter of Thorpe, a debt of £14, with interest, by chirograph under the name of the said Walter. The said Gilbert comes and says, that the debt is demanded of him unlawfully, because, when all the debts due to the Jews were in the hand of the King after the arrest at Bristol,¹ he, being distrained for the debt, came and said, that he was distrained therefor unlawfully, because Walter, his father, never borrowed the money, and he then put himself upon the inquest of the country, whether the said Walter, his father, borrowed the money, or no; and the inquest came and said, that the money was not borrowed by the said Walter, but by another Walter of Thorpe—so he says—and he still puts himself upon the inquest of the country. The said Isaac comes and demands the debt, which, he says, was a loan by him to the said Walter, father of the said Gilbert, by chirograph. He also says that after the arrest of the Jews at Bristol, when the debts due to them were in the hand of the King, the Justices for the time being were in doubt whether the debt was owing by the said Walter, father of the said Gilbert, or by the other Walter, of whom mention is made, and sent to him, Isaac, who was then a prisoner in the Tower of London, that they might know from his own mouth, whether the debt was owing by Walter, father of the said Gilbert, or by another Walter; and he said that the debt was a loan by him to the said Walter, Gilbert's father, and that it was owing by the same Walter. And he says, that as to this he does not put himself upon an inquest touching his debt by chirograph. A day is given them, a month after Easter, to hear their judgment. And it is adjudged, that Gilbert of Thorpe answer Isaac of his debt, unless he say somewhat else than he has said. And this is so adjudged, because, before the general arrest of the Jews, Isaac always demanded the debt from Walter the father,

¹ See Introduction, p. xxiv.

patre ipsius Gilberti, et modo exigit ab ipso Gilberto, et inquisicio facta inde sine eo, tempore quo debitum illud fuit in manu Domini Regis, nichil debet ei nocere.

ib. m. 7.
Oxon.

Ricardus, Prior de Dunestaplia, questus est quod Mosseus, filius Brun, profert quandam cartam xxiii l., sub nomine Thome, Prioris, et Conventus Dunestaplie et Brun, patris ejusdem Mossei, que loquitur de anno proximo post mortem Regis Henrici, quam non intelligit legalem esse, nec intelligit quod ad eam debeat respondere, et pluribus de causis. In primis dicit, quod dictus Thomas, Prior, bonus et discretus clericus fuit, et peroptimus, nec aliquam cartam conficeret cum falso Latino, sicut continetur in ista. Preterea dicit, quod tempore ejusdem Prioris et adhuc est consuetudo quod sigillum Conventus includitur sub v clavibus, nec erat aliqua carta scripta nisi de manu alicujus canonici ejusdem domus; et producit quendam canonicum, qui xl annis transactis omnes cartas ejusdem domus propria manu scripsit, de cujus manu littera illa non est. Dicit eciam, quod alia de causa intelligit quod falsa est, quia postquam fuit Prior, fecit cuidam homini suo de Berkhamstede cartam confirmacionis domus sue de tenemento suo signatam signo Conventus et contrasignatam sigillo ejusdem Prioris, quod factum fuit postquam idem Ricardus factus fuit Prior; et homo ille necessitate compulsus invadiavit eidem Mosseo cartam illam et supertunicam pro v s., et ad terminum statutum solvit eidem Mosseo v s., et Judeus reddidit eidem homini supertunicam et retinuit cartam. Et ideo intelligit quod de carta illa fecit dictus Judeus falsinam istam; nam intelligit quod lota est, et postea dealbata, ita quod in plicitis illius carte apparet albedo crete, et quod littera denigrata est, sicut esset de pinguidine,¹ ut littera illa ita vetus appareat. Preterea dicit, quod apparet manifestissime Christianis et Judeis quod est falsa, et ideo quia carta dicti Thome Prioris loquitur de xxx annis transactis vel amplius, et iste Ricardus Prior, cujus sigillum invenitur contra sigillum illius carte non fuit Prior nisi xviii annis jam transactis. Prior ponit loco suo ad audiendum judicium suum Willelmum de Glovernia.

Mosseus, Judeus, venit et defendit falsinam, feloniam, loturam et invadiationem illius carte, et omnem falsinam de verbo in verbum, sicut ei objicitur, prout Curia consideraverit. Requisitus a Justiciariis

¹ Sic.

and now demands it from him, Gilbert, and ought in no wise to suffer by an inquest held thereon in his absence at a time when the debt was in the hand of the King.

Oxon.

Richard, Prior of Dunstable, complained that Moses, son of Brun, produces a charter for £24 under the names of Prior Thomas and the Convent of Dunstable and Brun, father of the said Moses, which charter speaks from the year next after the death of King Henry, and he knows that it is not legal, and that he ought not to answer thereto, and that for several reasons. In the first place he says, that the said Prior Thomas was a good and discreet and excellent clerk, and not the man to make a charter containing bad Latin, as this charter does. In the next place he says, that in the time of the same Prior Thomas it was, as it still is, the custom for the seal of the convent to be kept close under five keys, and no charter was ever written except by the hand of some canon of the house; and he produces a canon, who for forty years past has written all the charters of the house with his own hand, and that charter is not in his handwriting. He adds, that he knows it to be false for another and the following reason. As Prior he made, in confirmation of the tenure of one of his tenants at Berkhamsted, a charter sealed with the seal of the Convent and countersigned with his seal as Prior, which seal was made after he, Richard, was made Prior; and that man, under stress of want, gave that charter and a supertunic to this same Moses in gage for 5s., and at the appointed time paid Moses the 5s., and the Jew returned him the supertunic but retained the charter. And that the said Jew falsified the charter, as alleged, he knows by the following tokens. For it is evident to him that it has been washed and—by the white chalk plainly visible in the folds—that it has been whitened, and that the writing has been blackened, by grease as it would seem, that it may have the appearance which it has of age. He adds that it is plainly manifest to Christians and Jews alike that it is a false document, because a charter of the said Prior Thomas speaks from thirty years ago or more, whereas he, Prior Richard, whose seal is found opposite the seal of that charter, has not been Prior for more than eighteen years. The Prior puts in his place for the hearing of his judgment William of Gloucester.

Moses the Jew comes and defends the acquisition of the charter by way of gage, the washing and falsification of it, and all the fraudulent and felonious acts imputed to him word by word, as the Court shall award. Asked by the Justices how the charter came into his hands,

quomodo carta illa ei venerit, dicit quod Brun, pater ejus, aliquando dives erat, et plures cartas amisit, et quando concessum fuit quod omnes carte conelate inrotularentur et ostenderentur, emit cartam illam de quodam serviente, et fecit eam inrotulari; set de debito illo distringendo nunquam alias litteras perquisivit; et dicit quod nescivit in eo aliquam falsinam, nec adhuc scit, set eam protulit ut heres. Interrogatum fuit ab eo nomen servientis et quis serviens ille est. Dicit quod ignorat nomen suum, nec scit ille est.¹ Interrogatus si dictum servientem vocavit ad warantum, dicit, quod nescit quis est serviens ille, nec ubi est.

Dies datus est Priori ad audiendum judicium suum a crastino Apostolorum Petri et Pauli in xv dies; et idem Mosseus missus est apud Turrin Londonie.

Lond.

Dies datus est Willelmo de Mandevilla, Comiti Essexe, Henrico Aurifabro, et Ricardo, fratri suo, de placito terre, ad audiendum judicium suum, in crastino Apostolorum Petri et Pauli.

1b. m. 8.
Lond.

Dies datus est Willelmo Blundo a die S. Trinitatis in xv dies ad habendum coram Justiciariis Judeorum apud Westmonasterium Willelmum de Mandevilla, quem vocavit ad warantum de domibus que fuerunt Roberti filii Walteri in parochia S. Laurentii in Londonia. Idem Willelmus Blundus petit auxilium Curie ad habendum dictum Willelmum, quem dixit warantum suum esse, coram eisdem Justiciariis. Dictus Comes summonitus fuit, et venit ad diem ei datum, et warantizavit dicto Willelmo Blundo domos que fuerunt Roberti filii Walteri in parochia S. Laurentii, quas dicto Willelmo Blundo vendidit. Justiciarii veniunt et exigunt, quo modo et quo waranto dictus Willelmus, Comes, ingressus est in domos que fuerunt vadia Domini Regis pro iiii^{ss} et vj m. et dim., quas Robertus filius Walteri debuit Sampsoni, Judeo, super predictas domos. Dictus Willelmus de Mandevilla venit et dicit, quod injuste ab eo debitum illud exigitur, et ideo injuste quia Gaufridus filius Petri, pater ejus, implacitatus erat de eodem placito tempore Willelmi de Warenne et sociorum suorum; ita quod Gaufridus filius Petri, pater ejus, posuit se super inquisicionem et veredictum Civitatis Londonie; et quod per inquisicionem et veredictum illud recessit predictus Gaufridus filius Petri, pater ejus, quietus de predicto debito; et quod prefatus Gaufridus filius Petri, pater ejus, non

¹ Sic: supply 'quis.'

he says that Brun, his father, was at one time rich, and lost several charters, and when license was given to enrol and make public all concealed charters he bought that charter from a certain servant and had it enrolled; but he never procured any other writing for the purpose of distraint for the debt; and he says that he knew of no fraud therein, and that he still knows of none, and that he produced it as heir. He was asked for the name of the servant, and who the servant is. He says that he does not know his name, nor who he is. Asked whether he has vouched the said servant to warranty, he says that he knows neither who the servant is, nor where he is.

A day is given to the Prior to hear his judgment, the quindene of the morrow of the Apostles Peter and Paul; and the said Moses is sent to the Tower of London.¹

London.

A day is given to William de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, Henry Goldsmith, and Richard, his brother, to hear their judgment touching a plea of land, the morrow of the Apostles Peter and Paul.

London.

A day is given to William Blund, the quindene of Holy Trinity, to have before the Justices of the Jews at Westminster William de Mandeville, whom he vouched to warranty touching the houses which belonged to Robert FitzWalter, in the parish of St. Laurence in London. The same William Blund craves the aid of the Court to have the said William, whom he named as his warrantor, before the same Justices. The said Earl was summoned, and came on the day given him, and warranted the said William Blund the houses which belonged to Robert FitzWalter in the parish of St. Laurence, which he sold to the said William Blund. The Justices come and demand, how and by what warrant the said Earl William entered houses, which were gages of our Lord the King for 86½ marks, which Robert FitzWalter owed to Sampson the Jew on the houses aforesaid. The said William de Mandeville comes and says, that the debt is demanded from him unlawfully, and unlawfully for this reason: because Geoffrey FitzPeter, his father, was impleaded touching the same plea in the time of William de Warenne and his associates; wherefore Geoffrey FitzPeter, his father, put himself upon the inquest and verdict of the City of London; and because by that inquest and verdict the said Geoffrey FitzPeter, his father, went quit of the said debt; and because the said Geoffrey FitzPeter, his father, did not

¹ Moses was eventually ransomed by the Jewish community. *Ann. Monast. (Rolls Ser.)* iii. 66.

clamabat domos illas per Robertum filium Walteri, nec per heredes suos; et quod per iudicium et consideracionem Curie disracionavit domos illas sicut jus suum. Et de hoc ponit se super rotulos Justiciariorum tunc temporis existencium. Henricus Aurifaber et Ricardus de Colechirche, frater ejus, qui districti fuerunt pro predicto debito per impetracionem predicti Willelmi Blundi, veniunt et dicunt, quod injuste per inquisitionem et veredictum Civitatis Londonie recessit dictus Gaufridus filius Petri, pater ejus, quietus de predicto debito, quia in Civitate Londonie inquisicio non habetur nec veredictum. Et de hoc ponunt se super probos homines Civitatis. Et de hoc quod dictus Willelmus de Mandevilla dicit, quod ponit se super rotulos Justiciariorum tunc existencium, ponunt se super eosdem rotulos, utrum predictus Gaufridus filius Petri, pater ejus, recessit quietus de debito Sampsonis, Judei, vel non; et de hoc quod dicit, quod Gaufridus filius Petri, pater ejus, disracionavit domos illas tempore illo sicut jus suum, ad hoc respondent quod injuste dicit, quia Cancellarius Willelmus de Longchamp, tunc Justiciarius Anglie, cepit in manum suam domos illas pro debito Domini Regis sicut Justiciarius; et postea, tempore Archiepiscopi de Rothomago, uxor predicti Roberti filii Walteri venit et posuit se in domos illas sicut in francum bancum suum, et postea ita tenuit se dum Hubertus Walterus fuit Justiciarius Anglie; et postea venit Gaufridus filius Petri et cepit predictas domos sicut Justiciarius pro debito Domini Regis, et eas vi tenuit, set non sicut jus suum. Et dicunt, quod sunt propinquiiores heredes Roberti filii Walteri, et hoc bene testificatum fuit in pleno folkesmot, et in La Gyhaulla, et, desicut propinquiiores heredes Roberti filii Walteri sunt, petunt Justiciarios ut deliberent eis predictas domos, et respondebunt Domino Regi de predicto debito sicut heredes, et per sic dabunt Domino Regi c s.

Predictus Willelmus de Mandevilla venit, et defendit jus suum ubi debebit et quando debebit. Predicti vero Henricus et Ricardus veniunt, et exigunt domos illas sicut recti heredes Roberti filii Walteri, sicut illas unde Robertus filius Walteri fuit vestitus toto tempore suo sicut de hereditate sua, et illam invadiavit Sampsoni, Judeo, sicut hereditatem suam; dicentes quod predictus Gaufridus filius Petri, pater predicti Willelmi, cepit seisinam domuum illarum sicut Justiciarius, et eos extra illas injuste tenuit. Et petunt quod possunt respondere Domino Regi de iiii^{xx} et vj m. et dim. Et bene ponunt se super rotulos predictos, si unquam placitum fuit coram eisdem Justiciariis vel inquisicio de debito

claim those houses through Robert FitzWalter, or through his heirs; and because he did deraign those houses as his right by the judgment of the Court. And touching this he puts himself upon the rolls of the Justices then being. Henry Goldsmith and his brother, Richard of Colechurch, who were distrained for the said debt at the suit of the said William Blund, come and say, that by the inquest and verdict of the City of London the said Geoffrey FitzPeter, the Earl's father, went quit of the said debt unlawfully, because in the City of London neither inquest nor verdict is had.¹ And touching this they put themselves upon the true men of the City. And touching what the said William de Mandeville says, that he puts himself upon the rolls of the Justices then being, they put themselves upon the same rolls, whether the said Geoffrey FitzPeter, his father, went quit of the debt to Sampson the Jew, or no; and touching what he says, that Geoffrey FitzPeter, his father, deraigned those houses at that time as his right, they answer that he speaks without law, because the Chancellor William de Longchamp, then Justiciar of England, took those houses for a debt of the King into his hand as Justiciar; and afterwards, in the time of the Archbishop of Rouen,² the wife of the said Robert FitzWalter came and occupied those houses as her free bench, and so held them thereafter while Hubert Walter was Justiciar of England; and afterwards came Geoffrey FitzPeter and took the said houses as Justiciar for a debt of the King, and held them by force, and not as his right. And they say, that they are next heirs of Robert FitzWalter, and this was well attested in full folkmote, and in the Gildhall, and, as being next heirs of Robert FitzWalter, they pray the Justices to deliver the said houses to them, and they will answer our Lord the King touching the said debt as heirs, and therefor they will give our Lord the King 100s.

The said William de Mandeville comes, and will defend his right where and when he ought. The said Henry and Richard come, and as Robert FitzWalter's heirs demand those houses as those whereof he was vested all his life as his of inheritance, which as such he gave in gage to Sampson the Jew. They say that the said Geoffrey FitzPeter, father of the said William, took seisin of those houses as Justiciar, and kept them out thereof unlawfully. And they crave that they may answer our Lord the King for the 86½ marks. And they put themselves upon the said rolls, whether there were ever plea or inquest before the said

¹ I.e. touching pleas of land in which the rights of Jews are concerned. Cf. Introduction, p. xxii.

² William de Coutances, Justiciar, 1191-3.

illo quod Robertus filius Walteri debuit Sampsoni, Judeo, cujus nomine debitum illud debetur. Dies datus est eis in octabis S. Michaelis ad audiendum judicium suum. Ad hunc diem venerunt, et petierunt judicium suum. Comes petit quod sit quietus de debito illo,¹ et quod predicti Henricus et Ricardus, qui recognoscunt se esse heredes, solvant debitum, desicut nichil habet, vel clamat per Robertum filium Walteri, et desicut pater suus quietus recessit de debito illo per inquisicionem. Predicti Henricus et Ricardus veniunt, et petunt quod eis allocetur quod nunquam summoniti fuerunt ad aliquam inquisicionem inde audiendam; dicentes, quod inquisicio nullam mencionem facit de debito quod Robertus filius Walteri debuit Sampsoni, Judeo, de quo Sampsoni debitum illud movet, set de Abraham, filio Rabi, cujus nomine non exigitur. Et bene ponunt se super rotulos, et dicunt quod inquisicio illa non debet eis nocere, desicut inquisicio illa nullam mencionem facit de debito quod Robertus filius Walteri debuit Sampsoni, Judeo, cujus nomine debitum illud exigitur, et exigunt consideracionem si debeant respondere de predicto debito, desicut non tenent aliquas terras que fuerunt Roberti filii Walteri; set adhuc petunt, quod predictae domus eis deliberentur, et de predicto debito respondebunt. Et Justiciarii exigunt, si inquisicio que facta est sine precepto Domini Regis debet ei nocere de debito vel vadiis suis habendis. Dies datus est eis de die in diem usque in octabis S. Martini. Comes ponit loco suo Henricum Luvel, Willelmum Blundum, vel Rogerum de Bungeya. Henricus et Ricardus uterque ponit alterum. Dies datus est eis a die S. Hillarii in xv dies ad audiendum judicium suum.

Item, dies datus est a die Pasche in unum mensem ad audiendum judicium suum.

PLACITA DE TERMINO PASCHE ANNO VICESIMO OCTAVO.

Rot. 2, m. 1.
Lond.

Martinus, Prior de Benetlega, fecit summonere Mosseum Crespini et Isaac, fratrem suum, ad respondendum ei de placito, quod injuste fecerant eum distringi pro debito, quod eis non debet, ut dicit; unde dampnificatus est ad valenciam x m. Et Judei veniunt et defendunt vim etc. et dicunt, quod non injuste set juste, et proferunt duo ciro-

¹ The text has here been cleared of a piece of incoherent circumlocution which impeded the course of the narrative.

Justices touching that debt which Robert FitzWalter owed to Sampson the Jew, in whose name that debt is owing. A day is given them, the octave of St. Michael, to hear their judgment. On this day they came, and craved their judgment. The Earl craves that he be quit of that debt, and that the said Henry and Richard, who acknowledge that they are heirs, do pay the debt, seeing that he neither has nor claims aught through Robert FitzWalter, and that his father went quit of that debt by inquest. The said Henry and Richard come, and crave that it be allowed in their favour that they were never summoned to hear any inquest thereof; and they say, that the inquest makes no mention of the debt which Robert FitzWalter owed to Sampson the Jew, from which Sampson that debt moves, but of Abraham, son of Rabbi, in whose name it is not demanded. And they put themselves upon the rolls, and say that they ought not to suffer by the inquest, seeing that that inquest makes no mention of the debt which Robert FitzWalter owed to Sampson the Jew, in whose name that debt is demanded, and they claim judgment whether they ought to answer touching the said debt, seeing that they hold no lands which belonged to Robert FitzWalter; but they crave, as before, that the said houses be delivered to them, and they will answer touching the said debt. And the Justices demand, whether an inquest made without the King's mandate ought to impair his right of recovery upon a debt due to him or his gages. A day is given them from day to day until the octave of St. Martin. The Earl puts in his place Henry Lovel, William Blund, or Roger de Bungay. Henry and Richard put each the other in his place. A day is given them, the quindene of St. Hilary, to hear their judgment.

A further day is given, a month after Easter, to hear their judgment.

PLEAS OF EASTER TERM IN THE TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR. [A.D. 1244.]

London.

Martin, Prior of Bentley, caused summon Moses Crespin and Isaac, his brother, to answer him touching a plea, that they had unlawfully caused him to be distrained for a debt, which, he says, he does not owe them; whereby he is damnified to the amount of 10 marks. And the Jews come and defend the force etc. and say, that they distrained not unlawfully but lawfully, and they produce two chirographs; in one

grapha ; in quorum uno continetur, quod dictus Prior de Benetlega et ejusdem loci Conventus debent Mosseo, filio Jacobi Crespin, ij m. et dim., reddendas ad festum S. Michaelis anno regni Regis Henrici xxiiij^o : acto viij^o die Decembris proximo ante : et in alio continetur, quod dictus Prior et ejusdem loci Conventus debent Isaac Crespin lx s., reddendo inde ad festum Omnium Sanctorum anno regni Regis Henrici xxvj^o x s., et ad Pascha post l s. : acto viij^o die Feb. anno xxv^o.

Ad hoc dicit dictus Prior, quod ad debitum lx s. non debet respondere, eo quod nunquam debitum illud a dicto Isaac mutuo cepit, nec aliqua pars est in Archa Cirographorum, et quod hoc sit verum ponit se super Archan Cirographorum Londonie. Et Judeus similiter. Ideo consideratum est, quod Archa scrutetur.

Ad debitum ij m. et dim. dicit dictus Prior, quod injuste fecit eum distringi pro debito illo, quia prece parcium datus fuit dies a die Pasche in unum mensem, et quod hoc sit verum ponit se super rotulos. Ad hoc dicit dictus Judeus, quod nunquam fuit dies datus inter eos prece parcium, nisi de lx s. Dies datus est eis a die Pasche in unum mensem ad audiendum judicium suum ; et interim averia replegiantur. Postea concordati sunt per licenciam Justiciariorum, et Prior dat dim. marcam pro licencia concordandi.

Sussex.

Robertus Cristfinesse queritur, quod, cum venisset ad domum Diaie, filii Soleil, die Dominica ante Exaltacionem S. Crucis, ad mutuandum iij s. super unum ciphum de mazer cum pede argenteo et duo firmacula argentea, et venit Bona, uxor dicti Diaie, in presencia sua et per preceptum suum, et tradidit ei iij s. retonsatos super predicta vadia ; et ex quo recessit a domo dicti Diaie obviavit Roberto, ballivo Cicestre, qui vidit dictum Robertum deferentem denarios retonsatos, et attachiavit denarios illos ; et requisitus quis ei denarios illos tradidit, dixit quod eos mutuo cepit de dicta Judea. Ad hoc dicit dictus Diaie pro se et uxore sua, quod nunquam denarios illos ei tradidit, nec aliquos denarios ab eo super dicta vadia mutuo cepit, nec denarios illos

of which it is contained, that the said Prior of Bentley and the Convent of the same place owe Moses, son of Jacob Crespín, $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks, payable on the feast of St. Michael in the 24th year of the reign of King Henry, the chirograph being made on the 8th of December in the preceding year; and in the other it is contained, that the said Prior and Convent of the same place owe Isaac Crespín 60s., whereof they were to pay 10s. on the feast of All Saints in the 26th year of the reign of King Henry, and 50s. at the following Easter, the chirograph being made on the 8th of February in the 25th year.

To this the said Prior saith, that as to the debt of 60s. he is not bound to answer, because he never had that loan from the said Isaac, nor is there any part of the said chirograph in the Chirograph-Chest, and as to the truth of this he puts himself upon the London Chirograph-Chest. And the Jew likewise. So it is adjudged, that the Chest be searched.

As to the debt of $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks the said Prior saith, that the Jew caused him to be distrained for that debt unlawfully, because at the prayer of the parties a day was given, a month after Easter, and as to the truth of this he puts himself upon the rolls. To this saith the said Jew, that there was never any day given between them at the prayer of the parties, save touching the 60s. A day is given them, a month after Easter, to hear their judgment; and in the meantime the goods are replevied. Afterwards they make concord by leave of the Justices, and the Prior gives half a mark for the leave.

Sussex.

Robert Cristfinesse complains, that, he being at the house of Diaia,¹ son of Soleil, on the Sunday before the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, whither he had come to borrow 8s. upon a bowl of mazer-wood² with a silver foot and two silver buckles, Bona, wife of the said Diaia, came, in her husband's presence and at his command, and gave him 8s. in clipped coin upon the said gages; and after he had left the house of the said Diaia he met Robert, bailiff of Chichester, who saw him, Robert, carrying away the clipped coins, and attached the coins; and being asked who gave him those coins, he answered that he had borrowed them from the said Jewess.

To this the said Diaia for himself and his wife makes answer, that he never gave him those coins, or lent him any coins on those gages, nor did he clip those coins; and touching this matter he puts

¹ Such appears to be the true spelling of a name which occurs in a puzzling variety of forms in the records. See Hebrew

Deeds of English Jews before 1290, ed. Davis (A.-J. H. E. P.) Index.

² See Glossary.

retonsavit; et de hoc ponit se super Henricum Ketelbern, Gaufridum de Westrete et Radulfum de La Sende (et Robertus similiter); set quod illud factum fuit maliciose per Jacobum de Custanciis, Judeum, et quod illos denarios retonsavit, et non ipse, se ponit super predictos Henricum, Gaufridum et Radulfum, et dat Domino Regi dim. marcam ut habeat veredictum predictorum. Et dicti Henricus et alii jurati dicunt quod credunt bene, quod dictus Robertus dictos denarios mutuo cepit de dicta Bona super dicta vadia, set non in presencia ipsius Diaie, quia non fuit in villa, ut credunt. Dicunt eciam quod dictus Robertus questus fuit per consilium Jacobi de Custanciis. Et quia idem Jacobus habebatur suspectus de retonsura, invenit plegios, si aliquis versus eum loqui voluerit, scilicet, Jacobum, filium Flurie, Deulecresse, filium Gente, Manasserum de Bedford, Aaron de Colecestria. Postea finivit dictus Diaie cum dicto Roberto per x s. pro vadio et dampno, solvendos in crastino Ascensionis.

Kanc. et
Lond.

Clamatum fuit per scol¹ Judeorum Londonie, quod si aliquis Judeus vel Judea aliquod debitum exigere posset de Willelmo Belhuncle quod esset coram Justiciariis, etc. a die Pasche in unum mensem. Et nullus venit preter Eliam Le Blund, qui protulit duo cirographa; in quorum uno continetur, quod dictus Willelmus debet dicto Elie iiij l., reddendo ad festum S. Michaelis anno xxvj^o xx s., et ad quindenam Purificationis B. Marie lx s.; et in alio continetur, quod dictus Willelmus debet dicto Elie xx s., reddendos ad Natale anno xxvii^o. Et dictus Elias concedit, quod, nisi cirographa illa inrotulentur in rotulis de itinere Gilberti de Preston et sociorum suorum, quod debita illa quieta sint.

ib. m. 2,
doreo. Essex.

Johanna, que fuit uxor Rogeri Bacun, fecit summonere Isaac, filium Benedicti de Colecestria, ad respondendum ei de placito, quod injuste exigit ab ea debitum quod ei non debet, ut dicit, et ea occasione fecit eam distringi in autumpno anno xxvj^o, et cepit averia sua, unde dampnificata est ad valenciam xl s.; et inde producit sectam. Et Judeus venit et defendit vim etc. et injustam districcionem et dicit, quod non injuste set juste exigit ab ea debitum illud; scilicet, xx s. per quoddam cirographum quod protulit, in quo continetur, quod dicta Johanna debet dicto Benedicto de Colecestria et Isaac de Warwico xx s., solvendos ad festum S. Michaelis anno regni Regis Henrici xxj^o.

¹ See Glossary.

himself upon Henry Ketelbern, Geoffrey of West Street, and Ralph of La Sende (and Robert likewise); but that it was a malicious contrivance of Jacob of Coutances, Jew, by whom, and not by him, the coins were clipped, touching this, he puts himself upon the said Henry, Geoffrey and Ralph, and gives our Lord the King half a mark to have their verdict. And the said Henry and the other jurors say that they fully believe, that the said Robert borrowed the said coins from the said Bona on the said gages, but not in the presence of Diaia, for, as they believe, he was not in the vill. They also say that the said Robert made his complaint by the advice of Jacob of Coutances. And as the said Jacob was held suspect of the clipping, he finds pledges, if so be that anyone have aught to say against him: to wit, Jacob, son of Fluria, Deulecresse, son of Genta, Manasser of Bedford, Aaron of Colchester. Afterwards the said Diaia fined with the said Robert in 10s. for gage and damage, payable on the morrow of the Ascension.

Kent and
London.

Proclamation was made through the synagogues of the Jews of London, that if any Jew or Jewess should have any debt to demand of William Belhuncle, he or she should be before the Justices etc. a month after Easter. And no one came but Elias Le Blund, who produced two chirographs; in one of which it is contained, that the said William owes the said Elias £4, whereof he was to pay 20s. on the feast of St. Michael in the 26th year, and 60s. on the quindene of the Purification of Blessed Mary; and in the other it is contained, that the said William owes the said Elias 20s., payable at the Nativity in the 28th year. And the said Elias admits, that, should those chirographs not be inrolled in the rolls of the eyre of Gilbert de Preston and his associates, those debts would be quit.

Essex.

Joan, wife that was of Roger Bacon, caused summon Isaac, son of Benedict, of Colchester, to answer her touching a plea, that he unlawfully demands of her a debt which she does not owe him, so she says, and on that account caused her to be distrained in the autumn of the 26th year, and seized her cattle, whereby she is damnified to the amount of 40s.; and thereof she produces suit. And the Jew comes and defends the force etc. and unlawful distress and says, that not unlawfully but lawfully he demands of her that debt; to wit, 20s. by a chirograph which he produced, in which it is contained, that the said Joan owes the said Benedict of Colchester and Isaac of Warwick 20s., payable at the feast of St. Michael in the 21st year of the reign of King Henry.

ma.

Ad hoc dicit Johanna, quod injuste exigit debitum illud, quia ipsa illud nunquam mutuavit, nec aliquid inde debet esse in Archa, eo quod, quando scrutinium factum fuit per fratrem Gaufridum de catallis Judeorum, nichil inde fuit inventum nec inrotulatum; et quod hoc sit verum, se ponit super rotulos. Et quia scrutatis rotulis nichil inde fuit inventum, consideratum est, quod ipsa Johanna respondeat Domino Regi de debito illo, et Judeus in misericordia pro injusta districtione, et reddat ipsi Johanne dampna sua. Et mandandum est Cirographariis Colecestrie, quod sint coram Justiciariis in octabis S. Trinitatis ad respondendum, quo modo et per quem dictum cirographum intravit in Archam, cum confectum esset ante predictum scrutinium, et in scrutinio illo non inventum, set postea per Vicecomitem Essexie, qui illud extraxit ab Archa illa per preceptum Domini Regis, et protulit coram Justiciariis.

STARRA.

ib. m. 3.
Essex.

Ursellus de Colecestria recognovit per starrum suum, quod Philippus Basset et Fulco Basset, et heredes eorum et sui assignati, et omnes terre quas tenent de Willelmo de Reymes, quieti sunt versus eum et heredes suos de omnibus debitis, querelis, demandis, que dictus Willelmus unquam ei debuit a creacione seculi usque ad finem; et si aliquis veniat et deferat cirographum, talliam, vel aliud instrumentum sub nominibus ipsius Willelmi et dicti Judei, recognovit, quod quietum sit et nullius vigoris.

Kanc.

Aaron, filius Abrahe, recognovit per starrum suum, quod quietum clamavit et perdonavit Roberto de Mares et heredibus suis et assignatis suis totum manerium de Akemere, quod emit de Johanne de Mares, fratre ipsius Roberti; ita quod ipse vel heredes sui nichil poterunt exigere vel clamare super predictum manerium cum pertinentiis, occasione alicujus debiti quod dictus Johannes ei debuit, a creacione seculi usque ad finem.

To this Joan answers, that he demands that debt unlawfully, because she never borrowed the money, nor should there be aught therefor in the Chest, because, when the scrutiny was made by Brother Geoffrey¹ touching the chattels of the Jews, nought thereof was found or inrolled; and as to the truth of this she puts herself upon the rolls. And as upon scrutiny of the rolls nought thereof was found, it is adjudged, that she, Joan, answer our Lord the King touching that debt, and the Jew be in mercy for unlawful distress, and pay her, Joan, her damages. And the Chirographers of Colchester are to be commanded, that they be before the Justices on the octave of Holy Trinity to answer, by what means and by whom the said chirograph came into the Chest, seeing that it was made before the said scrutiny and was not found in that scrutiny, but afterwards by the Sheriff of Essex, who took it out of the Chest at our Lord the King's command, and produced it before the Justices.

STARRS.

Essex.

Ursell of Colchester acknowledged by his starr, that Philip Basset and Fulk Basset, and their heirs and their assigns, and all the lands which they hold of William de Reymes, are quit as to him and his heirs of all debts, claims and demands, which the said William ever owed him from the creation to the end of the world; and should anyone come and produce any chirograph, tally or other instrument under the name of him, William, and the said Jew, he acknowledged, that it would be quit and of no force.²

Kent.

Aaron, son of Abraham, acknowledged by his starr, that he quit-claimed and pardoned to Robert de Mares and his heirs and his assigns all the manor of Akemere which he bought of John de Mares, brother of him, Robert; so that it be not in the power of either him or his heirs to demand or claim aught upon the said manor and its appurtenances, on account of any debt which the said John owed him, from the creation to the end of the world.

¹ The King's Almoner. Cf. *De Antiq. Leg.* (Camden Soc.) p. 237. *Matt. Par. Chron. Maj.* vol. iii. 495, 543. ² Cf. Davis, *Hebrew Deeds of English Jews* (A.-J. H. E. P.) No. 195.

MEMORANDUM.

ib. m. 4,
dorso. North.

Preceptum fuit Vicecomiti Northamtescire, quod per sacramentum xij etc. eligi faceret duos idoneos Christianos ad claves Arche Cirographorum custodiendas, quas Robertus de Leicestria, qui obiit, et Radulfus Passelewe, qui insufficiens fuit, ut dicebatur, custodierunt; et quod acciperet de eis salvos plegios de fidelitate, et scire faceret nomina electorum illorum, et plegiorum suorum, die Lune proxima post Ascensionem Domini. Ad diem retornavit Vicecomes breve, et significavit, quod Rogerus filius Theobaldi, et Robertus Le Despenser fuerunt electi, et invenerunt plegios; scilicet, Rogerus, Philippum filium Ricardi, de Northamtona, et Henricum de Leicestria, de eadem; et Robertus, Adam Le Brun, de Northamtona, et Henricum filium Roberti de eadem.

PLACITA DE TERMINO S. MICHAELIS ANNO VICESIMO
OCTAVO INCIPIENTE NONO.

Rot. 4, m. 3.
Warw.

Per preceptum Domini Regis venit Petrus de La Leye coram Justiciariis, et adduxit coram eis Leonem, filium Deuleben', Anteram, filiam suam, et Eliam, generum ipsius Leonis, et Sigge, uxorem ejus, et Eliam, filium Deuleben', captos occasione cujusdam appelli de pace Domini Regis infracta. Et Vicecomes significavit per litteras suas, quod Elias, filius Isaac Lumbard, retonsor est denariorum, et per inquisicionem inde factam convictus, et retonsura inventa in domo sua in quadam fossa sub terra. Preterea significavit idem Vicecomes, quod Salomon, filius Res', latro est pessimus. Et quesitum fuit a predicto ballivo, scilicet, Petro, ubi dicta retonsura fuit, et dixit quod nescivit. Ideo custodiatur quousque inde respondeatur. Et predicti Judei committantur prisone. Et mandandum est Vicecomiti, quod die Lune proxima post festum S. Martini habeat coram Justiciariis etc. retonsuram predictam, et latrocinium cum quo dictus Salomon captus fuit. Et preceptum Domini Regis traditum est predicto Petro.

Postea venit Elias de Warwik', et appellavit predictum Leonem et alios de hoc quod die Lune proxima ante festum S. Mathei Apostoli, parum post nonam, in magno vico de Warwik' obviaverunt Besse, uxori sue, et illam ceperunt, verberaverunt et male tractaverunt, ita quod

MEMORANDUM.

Northamp-
ton.

The Sheriff of Northamptonshire was commanded, that by oath of twelve etc. he cause to be chosen two Christians proper to have charge of the keys of the Chirograph-Chest, of which Robert de Leicester, who is dead, and Ralph Passelewe, who was unfit, as was said, had charge; and that he take safe pledges for their fidelity, and notify the names of them when chosen, and of their pledges, on the Monday next after the Ascension of the Lord. The Sheriff returned the writ on the day assigned, and notified, that Roger FitzTheobald, and Robert Le Despenser were chosen, and found pledges; to wit, Roger found Philip FitzRichard, of Northampton, and Henry de Leicester, of the same place; and Robert found Adam Le Brun, of Northampton, and Henry FitzRobert, of the same place.

PLEAS OF MICHAELMAS TERM IN THE TWENTY-EIGHTH
YEAR AND THE BEGINNING OF THE TWENTY-NINTH
YEAR. [A.D. 1244-5.]

Warwick.

By mandate of our Lord the King came Peter de La Leye before the Justices, and brought before them Leo, son of Deuleben, Antera, his daughter, and his son-in-law Elias, and Sigge, his wife, and Elias, son of Deuleben, taken on appeal of breach of our Lord the King's peace. And the Sheriff notified by letter, that Elias, son of Isaac Lumbard, is a coin-clipper, and so convict by inquest had thereof, and that clippings were found in his house in a pit underground. The Sheriff further notified, that Solomon, son of Res, is a thief of the worst character. And the said bailiff, to wit, Peter, was asked where the said clippings were, and said that he knew not. Let him therefore be in custody until that question be answered. And let the said Jews be committed to prison. And the Sheriff is to be commanded to have the said clippings before the Justices etc. on the Monday next after the feast of St. Martin, and therewith the matter of larceny on which the said Solomon was taken. And the mandate of our Lord the King is delivered to the said Peter.

Elias of Warwick afterwards came, and appealed the said Leo and others, for that on Monday next before the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle, a little after none, they met Bessa, his wife, in the high street of Warwick, and took and beat her and so maltreated her that

infantem suum, abortivum, frustratum abs se abiecit, et abstulerunt ei unum firmaculum aureum et octo anulos aureos precii x m.; et hoc paratus est probare, debeat per patriam, debeat per corpus suum, sive quocunque alio modo Curia consideraverit. Et Leo et alii veniunt et defendunt vim etc. et totum quod eis impositum verbo ad verbum, et dicunt quod non videtur eis, quod debeant ei respondere, desicut loquitur versus eos de facto illato uxori sue, que in vita est, et posset sequi, et non sequitur; et petunt sibi allocari quod non loquitur versus eos de visu sive auditu. Et Elias dicit, quod loquitur versus eum de feloniam facta infanti suo, et de catallis suis robbatis uxori sue; et hoc petit sibi allocari. Postea veniunt Leo et alii et defendunt totum ut supra, et petunt sibi allocari de hoc quod non fuerunt inventi seisisi de aliqua parte dictorum catallorum. Set veritatem volunt recognoscere; et dicunt quod, cum Antera, filia ipsius Leonis, iter ageret per villam de Warwik', venit predicta Bessa cum aliis, et cepit ipsam Anteram, et ipsam verberavit et male tractavit, ita quod comedit nasum suum et auriculas. Ita quod uxor ipsius Leonis venit et succursum fecit predictae Antere. Set quod ipse Leo, et alii in ipsam manum non miserunt, petunt quod inquiratur per patriam. Preterea dicunt, quod predicta Bessa, postquam ita tractaverat ipsam Anteram, obivit domum, et incubuit super lectum suum, et fecit se sanguinolentam de sanguine animalium, et sanguinem fecit infundere circa lectum suum. Et quod hoc sit verum, petunt quod inquiratur per patriam. Postea consideratum est, quod appellum predicti Elie nullum est. Set Dominus Rex vult sequi inquisitionem. Ideo fiat inquisicio in pleno Comitatu per sex tam milites quam alios liberos et legales homines de forinseco comitatu, et per sex tam milites quam alios liberos et legales homines de villa de Warwik', et veniat inquisicio in octabis S. Hillarii. Et interim Leo predictus et Antera et Sigge, filie sue, appellati, traditi sunt constabulario.

1b. m. 4.
Suth.

Clamatum fuit per scholas Judeorum Wintonie, quod si aliquis Judeus vel Judea aliquod debitum exigere posset de Willelmo Bardulf, de debito suo proprio, vel de debito Willelmi de Warenne de Wurmegay, quod esset ad certum diem cum instrumentis etc. Ad diem non venit aliquis preter Eliam, filium Chere. Postea, die Lune proxima post diem Animarum venit dictus Elias et dicit, quod tenetur ei de debito Willelmi de Warenne per cartas, set illas non habet ad manus; nec

she miscarried of her infant, and took from her a gold buckle and eight gold rings of the value of 10 marks; and this he is ready to prove either by the country or by his body, or in what other way soever the Court may adjudge. And Leo and the others come and defend the force etc. and all that is laid to their charge word by word, and say that they do not see, that they are bound to answer him, inasmuch as his count is a matter touching his wife, who is alive, and might sue and does not; and they crave that it be allowed in their favour that he does not count against them as of his own sight or hearing. And Elias says, that his count is matter of felony done upon his infant, and of his chattels stolen from his wife; and he craves that this be allowed in his favour. Leo and the others afterwards come and deny all of it as above, and crave that it be allowed in their favour that they were not found seised of any part of the said chattels. But they are willing to acknowledge the truth; and they say that as Antera, Leo's daughter, was passing through the town of Warwick, the said Bessa came with others and took her, Antera, and beat and maltreated her and ate her nose and ears. In consequence whereof his, Leo's, wife came and succoured the said Antera. But they say that Leo and the others laid no hand upon her, Bessa, and thereof they crave an inquest of the country. They say, furthermore, that the said Bessa after so treating her, Antera, went home and lay down on her bed, and smeared herself with the blood of animals, and caused blood to be spilled round about her bed. And as to the truth of this they crave an inquest of the country. It is afterwards adjudged, that the appeal of the said Elias is null. But our Lord the King wills to sue an inquest. So let the inquest be had in full County Court by six as well knights as other free and lawful men of the utter county, and by six as well knights as other free and lawful men of the town of Warwick, and let the inquest come on the octave of St. Hilary. And in the meantime the said Leo and Antera and Sigge, his daughters, so appealed, are delivered to the constable.

Hanta.

Proclamation was made through the synagogues of the Jews of Winchester, that if any Jew or Jewess had any debt to enforce against William Bardulf, whether his, Bardulf's, own debt or a debt of William de Warenne of Wormgay, he or she should be before etc., on a certain day with the instruments etc. On the day appointed none came save Elias, son of Chera. Afterwards, on the Monday next following All Souls' Day comes the said Elias and says, that Bardulf is bound to him for a debt of William de Warenne by charters, but

voluit dicere quantum. Et Justiciarii exigunt a dicto Elia, si servivit Domino Regi inde in scrutinio facto per Fratrem Gaufridum, et ipse dicit quod inde servivit per starrum suum; et scrutatis starris nichil inventum est. Postea dicit quod servivit in scrutinio facto per Thomam de Neuwerk' et Radulfum de Leicestria.

ib. m. 6.
Essex.

Robertus de Brus fecit summonere Aaron Le Blund ad respondendum ei de placito, quod injuste fecit eum distringi pro debito c l., desicut non debet ei nisi c s. per annum de mortuo vadio pro predicto debito stallando; et inde profert starrum suum, et dicit quod occasione illius districcionis dampnificatus est ad valenciam xl l., et inde producit sectam. Et Judeus venit et defendit summonicionem. Ideo vadiet ei legem; et datus est dies a die Lune proxima ante festum S. Andree ad legem faciendam, et ad respondendum de capitali placito. Plegius, Samuel Le Blund.

ib. m. 6.
Norf.

Willelmus Bardulf fecit summonere Eliam, filium Chere, et participes suos hereditatis Isaac Cirographarii¹ et Chere, de Wintonia, ad ostendendum quibus instrumentis et quo waranto exigunt ab eo debitum de debito Willelmi de Warenne de Wurmegay.

Et Elias, filius Chere, et Aaron, filius predicti Isaac Cirographarii, veniunt et proferunt duo cirographa, unum scilicet, in quo continetur, quod Willelmus de Warenne, filius Reginaldi, debet Isaac Cirographario vij^{xx} l., unde xxxv l. per annum ad iiij terminos, scilicet, S. Hillarii, Pasche, S. Johannis et S. Michaelis, primo termino incipiente ante festum S. Hillarii proximum post obitum Galfridi de Muschamp, Cestrensis Episcopi; in quo quidem cirographo nichil continetur vadii, nisi quod affidavit pro se et heredibus suis et sigillo suo confirmavit; et aliud cirographum, in quo continetur, quod idem Willelmus debet Chere de Wintonia xxij m., unde primus terminus solucionis fuit ad festum S. Michaelis secundum post obitum Godefridi, Wintoniensis Episcopi; in quo similiter nichil continetur vadii, nisi ut supra.

¹ Probably the magnate so roughly handled by King John at Bristol in 1210. His fine, at any rate, for the tallage then assessed amounted to 5,100 marks. Madox,

i. 228. See also Rot. Lit. Claus. (Rec. Comm.) i. 137, and Introduction, p. xxiv supra.

those charters he has not at hand ; nor would he say in how much he is bound. And the Justices demand of the said Elias, whether he did service¹ to our Lord the King on the said debt in the scrutiny made by Brother Geoffrey, and he says that he did service thereon by his starr ; and the starrs being examined, nothing is found. He afterwards says that he did service thereon in the scrutiny made by Thomas de Newark and Ralph de Leicester.

Essex.

Robert de Brus caused summon Aaron Le Blund to answer him touching a plea, that Aaron had caused him to be distrained for a debt of £100 unlawfully, inasmuch as he owes him only 100s. yearly on a mortgage for the stallage² of the said debt ; and thereof he produces his, Aaron's, starr, and says that by reason of that distress he is damnified to the amount of £40, and thereof he produces suit. And the Jew comes and denies the summons. So let him wage Robert law ; and a day is given, the Monday next before the feast of St. Andrew, to make the law, and to answer touching the main plea. Pledge, Samuel Le Blund.

Norfolk.

William Bardulf caused summon Elias, son of Chera, and his coparceners of the inheritance of Isaac the Chirographer and Chera, of Winchester, to show by what instruments and by what warrant they make demand of debt upon him for a debt of William de Warenne of Wormgay.

And Elias, son of Chera, and Aaron, son of the said Isaac the Chirographer, come and produce two chirographs, to wit, one, in which it is contained, that William de Warenne, son of Reginald, owes Isaac the Chirographer £140, payable in the course of a year by instalments of £35 at each of the four terms, those, to wit, of St. Hilary, Easter, St. John, and St. Michael, beginning with the feast of St. Hilary next after the death of Geoffrey de Muschamp, Bishop of Chester ;³ in which chirograph there is nothing in the nature of a gage, except that he pledged his own faith and that of his heirs, and confirmed it by his seal ; and another chirograph, in which it is contained, that the same William owes Chera of Winchester 23 marks, of which the first term of payment was the feast of St. Michael next but one after the death of Godfrey, Bishop of Winchester ;⁴ in which there is likewise nothing in the nature of a gage, except as above.

¹ I.e., whether he became bound to the King for any proportion of the claim.

² See Glossary.

³ Died 1208. Cf. Walt. de Coventr. (Rolls Ser.) ii. 199.

⁴ Godfrey de Lucy, d. 1204, ib. ii. 197.

Et Willelmus venit et dicit, quod ad debita illa non debet respondere eis, eo quod in inquisicione facta per Fratrem Galfridum de catallis Judeorum, et iterum per Thomam de Neuwerk' et Radulfum de Leicestria, nulla fuit mencio facta de debitis illis, nec aliquid inrotulatum nec in Archa inventum. Unde si vera essent et bona, deberent esse Domino Regi, et non Judeis. Preterea dicit, quod desicut nichil continetur vadii pro predictis debitis in dictis cirographis, nisi tantum modo fides, petit iudicium si debeat alicui inde respondere, necne. Et quia nulla facta fuit mencio in inquisicionibus predictis de debitis illis, nec aliquid inde inrotulatum nec in Archa inventum, consideratum est, quod dictus Willelmus respondeat inde Domino Regi, si inde respondere debeat. Et dicta cirographa capta sunt in manum Domini Regis, et posita in . . .¹ Thome. Et datus est dies eidem Willelmo a die S. Hillarii in tres septimanas. Postea, eodem die, postquam dictus Willelmus recessit, protulerunt dicti Judei quoddam cirographum in quo continetur, quod dictus Willelmus de Warene debet Abrahe, filio Avegaye, et Isaac Cirographario xx m., unde terminus solucionis fuit ad festum S. Michaelis proximum post obitum Willelmi de Bleys, Lincolniensis Episcopi, de x m., et ad Pascha proximum post, x m.; in quo nichil continetur vadii; nisi ut supra. Postea datus est dies a die Pasche in unum mensem ad audiendum iudicium suum.

STARRA DE TERMINO PASCHE ANNO TRICESIMO SEPTIMO.

Rot. 5. Linc.

Elias, filius Magistri Mossei,² recognovit per starrum suum pro se et pro Pucele, uxore ejus, quod Willelmus, filius Philippi de Kyme, et heredes et antecessores sui, quieti sunt versus eos et heredes suos, antecessores et pueros suos, de omnibus debitis, querelis, demandis et plegagiis, a creacione seculi usque ad Pentecosten anno xxxvij^o, adeo bene de debitis, que debebantur Leoni de Eboraco, vel Samueli, filio

¹ The lacuna cannot be supplied with precision.

² The Chief Rabbi appointed in succession to Aaron of York in 1243. Rot. Lit. Claus. 27-28 Hen. III. m. 2. Cf. Introduction, p. xxix supra. The not very common name of Pucelle was borne by a

daughter of Aaron, son of Abraham, mentioned in a Hebrew starr of uncertain date addressed to the chirographers of Nottingham. It is probable that this Pucelle was the Chief Rabbi's wife. Hebrew Deeds of English Jews before 1290, ed. Davis (A.-J.H.E.P.) p. 279. Cf. p. 17 infra.

And William comes and says, that as to those debts he is not bound to answer them, because in the inquests made by Brother Geoffrey, and again by Thomas de Newark and Ralph de Leicester, touching the chattels of the Jews, no mention was made, nor aught inrolled or found in the Chest, touching those debts. Wherefore, if they were true and good debts, they would belong to our Lord the King, and not to the Jews. He says, furthermore, that, inasmuch as in the said chirographs there is nothing in the nature of a gage for the said debts, except only a pledge of faith, he craves judgment whether he be bound to answer anyone thereon, or no. And because no mention was made in the said inquests, nor aught inrolled or found in the Chest, touching those debts, it is adjudged, that the said William do answer our Lord the King thereof, if he be bound to answer thereof. And the said chirographs are taken into the hand of our Lord the King, and are placed in the care of Thomas. And a day is given the said William, three weeks from the day of St. Hilary. Afterwards, on the same day, when the said William was gone, the said Jews produced a chirograph in which it is contained, that the said William de Warenne owes Abraham, son of Avegay, and Isaac the Chirographer 20 marks, of which the term of payment was, as to 10 marks thereof, the feast of St. Michael next after the death of William de Blois,¹ Bishop of Lincoln, and, as to the other 10 marks, the Easter next following; in which chirograph there is nothing in the nature of a gage, except as above. Afterwards a day is given, a month after Easter, to hear their judgment.

STARRS OF EASTER TERM IN THE THIRTY-SEVENTH
YEAR. [A.D. 1253.]

Line.

Elias, son of Master Moses, for himself and his wife Pucelle, acknowledged by his starr, that William, son of Philip de Kyme, and his heirs and ancestors, are quit as against them, their ancestors and children, of all debts, claims, demands and pledgeries, from the creation of the world to Pentecost in the 37th year, as well of debts which were owing to Leo of York, or Samuel, his son, as of debts

¹ Died 1206. Cf. Walt. de Coventr. (Rolls Ser.) ii. 198.

ejus, quam de debitis que eis debebantur; et si cirographum, tallia vel aliud instrumentum inveniatur sub nominibus predictorum factum ante predictum terminum, dicti Elias et Pucele, uxor ejus, recognoverunt, quod quietum est, et nichil valeat.

ib. dorso.
Norf.

Abraham, filius Mossei et Hak', filius Elie le Evesk',¹ recognoverunt per starrum suum, quod Lucas, filius Thome de Poining', militis, et heredes sui et sui assignati, quieti sunt versus eos et antecessores suos et heredes et suos assignatos, de omnibus debitis, querelis et demandis, et omnibus rebus, que Robertus Aguilum, quondam heres Emme de Beufo, debuit eis vel antecessoribus suis, a creacione seculi usque ad finem; ita quod ipsi nec heredes sui nec sui assignati nec aliquis pro eis nichil ulterius exigere poterunt, vel habere, super terras et tenementa que predictus Lucas habuit, vel habere potuit, de hereditate dicti Roberti, nec super alias terras et tenementa que predictus Lucas et heredes sui vel sui assignati habent, vel habere poterunt, occasione vel racione alicujus debiti quod predictus Robertus vel Emma predicta, vel antecessores eorum, eis debuerunt vel antecessoribus suis, a creacione seculi usque ad finem. Et insimul recognoverunt, quod predictus Lucas et heredes sui vel sui assignati quieti fuerunt de omni debito versus eos et antecessores suos usque ad secundum diem Junii anno etc. xxxvij°. Et ipsi tenentur de jure acquietare et defendere predictum Lucam et heredes suos et suos assignatos contra omnes gentes, tam Christianos quam Judeos, ab omni predicto debito, ut predictum est, a creacione seculi usque ad finem. Et omnia predicta recognita predicti Abraham et Hak' recognoverunt et in starro illorum in Latinis verbis de littera Ebraica manu illorum scripta, et se ipsos² sigillaverunt. Et per istud starrum quoddam cirographum de ccc et l m., confectum sub nominibus dicti Abrahe et Roberti Aguilum, liberatum fuit dicto Luce per assensum dicti Judei, eo quod omnes tenentes terras dicti Roberti ei de porcione ipsos contingente satisfecerunt.

Somerset
et Dorset.

Aaron, filius Abraham, recognovit per starrum suum, quod de debito cccxl l. quas Philippus de Columbers ei debuit, reddendo xxx l. per annum, unde primus terminus prime solucionis fuit ad festum S. Hillarii anno xxxvij°, xv l., et ad festum S. Johannis Baptiste

¹ This Elias le Eveske may have been the father of Meir ben Elia, the poet of Norwich. See *הריונים* Hebräische Poesien des Meir ben Elia aus Norwich, ed. Berliner, London, 1887. It would be rash to

assume that he was the Chief Rabbi. Both the name Elias and the office connoted by "eveske" were so common among the Jews as to afford no sure ground of identification. ² Sic.

which were owing to them ; and should there be found any chirograph, tally or other instrument made before the said term under the names of the said Elias and Pucelle, they, the said Elias and Pucelle his wife, acknowledged, that it is quit, and would be of no validity.

Norf.

Abraham, son of Moses, and Hak, son of Elias le Eveske, acknowledged by their starr, that Luke, son of Thomas de Poinings, knight, and his heirs and their assigns, are quit as to them and their ancestors and heirs and their assigns, of all debts, claims and demands, and all matters, which Robert Aguillon, late heir of Emma de Beaufoy, owed them or their ancestors, from the creation to the end of the world ; so that neither they nor their heirs nor their assigns nor any one in their behalf may aught further exact or have upon the lands and tenements which the said Luke had, or could have had, of the inheritance of the said Robert, nor upon other lands and tenements which the said Luke and his heirs or their assigns have, or may have, by reason or on account of any debt which the said Robert or the said Emma, or their ancestors, owed them or their ancestors, from the creation to the end of the world. And at the same time they acknowledged, that the said Luke and his heirs or their assigns were quit of all debt as to them and their ancestors to the second day of June in the 37th year etc. And they are bound lawfully to acquit and defend the said Luke and his heirs and their assigns against all folk, as well Christians as Jews, from all the said debt, from the creation, as aforesaid, to the end of the world. And all the said matters the said Abraham and Hak acknowledged by their starr in Latin words written in the Hebrew character with their own hands, and thereto set their seal. And by virtue of this starr a chirograph for 850 marks, made under the names of the said Abraham and Robert Aguillon, was delivered to the said Luke with the assent of the said Jew, because he was satisfied by all the terre-tenants of the said Robert touching the portions of the claim severally resting upon each of them.

Somerset
and Dorset.

Aaron, son of Abraham, acknowledged by his starr, that, whereas Philip de Columbers¹ owed him a debt of £340, whereof he was to pay £30 a year, £15 at the first term of payment, to wit, the feast of St. Hilary in the 37th year of the reign, and £15 on the feast of St. John

¹ See Collinson, Somerset, iii. 551.

proximo sequentis, xv l.; et totum predictum debitum cccxl l. acquietavit Philippus de Columbers, filius predicti Philippi, per c et xxx l., videlicet reddendo ad hos terminos, ad quindenam S. Hillarii anno xliij^o, xv l., et ad quindenam S. Johannis Baptiste proximo sequentis xv l., et sic de anno in annum, de termino in terminum, xxx l. per annum ad terminos predictos usque ad finem solucionis predicti debiti c et xxx l.; et propter predictam acquietanciam dedit predictus Philippus, filius dicti Philippi, c m., quas recepit, et unde quietus est; et ideo recognovit, quod ipse nec heredes sui nichil exigere vel clamare poterunt de toto predicto debito cccxl l., nisi cxxx l., reddendo ad terminos predictos; et concessum est quod qua hora predictus Philippus, pater predicti Philippi, venerit apud Londoniam, et cartam suam voluerit mutare, et componere novam cartam cxxx l. ad terminos predictos, et ponere in Archa Ciographorum apud Londoniam secundum Consuetudinem Judaismi, tunc tenetur dictus Aaron extrahere ab Archa Ciographorum predictum ciographum cccxl l. et predicto Philippo quietum reddere. Istud starrum compositum fuit die Lune proxima post Ascensionem Domini.

Lond.

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego, Aaron, filius Abrahe, Judeus, de Londonia, dedi, concessi et quietum clamavi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Galfrido Godard, civi Londonie, sex marcatas¹ et novemdecim denariatas quieti redditus annui in Civitate Londonie, percipiendas in locis subscriptis, scilicet, de terra et platea et domo quam Warner de Walebrok' tenuit in parochia S. Stephani, decem solidos, et de terra et platea et domo quam Ricardus Marscallus tenuit in eadem parochia, octo solidos et tres obolos, et de terra et platea et domo quam Jacobus Le Mazeliner tenet in eadem parochia, decem solidos et tres obolos, et de tota terra et platea et domibus in parochia S. Petri Parvi, Lond', que est inter Daneborgate versus Orientem et terram Johannis Persone versus Occidentem, et que extendit se a vico regio versus Aquilonem et² Tamisiam versus Austrum, quatuor marcatas, scilicet, de terra et platea et domibus et kaya quas Henricus de Hamme tenet, duas marcatas, et de terra et platea et domibus et kaya quas Willelmus Le Cuner tenet, duas marcatas (et sciendum est, quod dicte sex marcate et novemdecim denariate solvi debent ad quatuor anni terminos principales) habendas et tenendas predicto Galfrido et heredibus suis, et cuicumque dare, dimittere, legare vel assignare voluerit, et eorum heredibus, de me et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate, libere, quiete, bene et in pace

¹ See Glossary.

² Sic.

the Baptist next following; and by Philip de Columbers, son of the said Philip, quittance was had of all the said debt of £340 for £130, whereof he was to make payment at the terms following, to wit, £15 on the quindene of St. Hilary in the 44th year of the reign, and £15 on the quindene of St. John the Baptist next following, and so year by year, term by term, £30 a year at the said terms until the end of the payment of the said debt of £130; and for the said acquittance the said Philip, son of the said Philip, gave 100 marks, which he, Aaron, received, and of which he, Philip, is quit; therefore he, Aaron, acknowledged, that neither he nor his heirs may aught exact or claim on account of all the said debt of £340, except £130 by payment at the said terms; and it is conceded that when the said Philip, father of the said Philip, shall come to London, and shall desire to change his charter, and make a new charter for £130 at the said terms, and to place it in the London Chirograph-Chest according to the Custom of Jewry, then the said Aaron is bound to withdraw from the Chirograph-Chest the said chirograph for £340, and return it quit to the said Philip. This starr was made on the Monday next after the Ascension of the Lord.

London.

Know all present and to come, that I, Aaron, son of Abraham, Jew, of London, have given, granted, quitclaimed and by my present charter assured to Geoffrey Godard, citizen of London, 6 marcates and 19 denariates of yearly quit-rent in the City of London, to be gotten in the places underwritten; to wit, from the land, plot and house which Warner de Walbrook held in the parish of St. Stephen, 10s., and from the land, plot and house which Richard Marshall held in the same parish, 8s. 1½d., and from the land, plot and house which James Le Mazeliner holds in the same parish, 10s. 1½d., and from all the land, plot and houses in the parish of St. Peter Parvus,¹ London, being between Daneborgate towards the East and the land of John Parson towards the West, and extending from King Street towards the North and to the Thames towards the South, 4 marcates, to wit, from the land, plot, houses and quay which Henry de Hamme holds, 2 marcates, and from the land, plot, houses and quay which William Le Cuner holds, 2 marcates (and be it known, that the said 6 marcates and 19 denariates are payable at the four principal terms of the year) to have and to hold to the said Geoffrey and his heirs, and to whomsoever he shall give, demise, bequeath or assign them, and their heirs, of me and my heirs in fee and inheritance, freely, quietly, well and in peace for ever;

¹ St. Peter's, Paul's Wharf. Stow, Survey of London, ed. Strype, Book iii. 114.

in perpetuum ; reddendo inde annuatim Andree de La Breth' unum denarium, vel unum par cirothecarum albarum, ad Pascha, vel heredibus suis, et Laurentio, filio Willelmi, filii Benedicti, vel heredibus suis, duos denarios per annum ad Pascha, pro omnibus servitiis, consuetudinibus et demandis, et rebus cunctis sine occasione aliqua; ita tamen quod ego, Aaron predictus, nec heredes mei nec aliquis per nos vel pro nobis, aliquid in dictis sex marcatis et novemdecim denariatis annui et quieti redditus exigere, capere, habere nec clamare poterimus in perpetuum. Et ad majorem hujus carte securitatem ego, Aaron predictus, pro me et heredibus meis, sursum reddidimus et restitimus dicto Galfrido omnes cartas quas habui penes me super predictis sex marcatis et novemdecim denariatis annui et quieti redditus, confectas de dicto Andrea et Willelmo de Marny, cum omnibus viribus suis. Pro hac autem donacione, concessione, dimissione et quietam clamancia, et presentis carte confirmacione, dedit michi predictus Galfridus quinquaginta et quinque marcas argenti in gersumam. In cujus rei testimonium presentem cartam meo sigillo sigillavi, hiis testibus: Dominis Willelmo Le Breton, Johanne de Wyvill, Simone Passelewe, Justiciariis ad custodiam Judeorum assignatis; Johanne de Tolossano, tunc Majore Londonie, et Willelmo de Donholm et Thoma de Wimborn', Vicecomitibus Londonie; Adam de Basinges, alderman; Thoma filio Ricardi, alderman, et Alexandro Le Ferun, alderman; Thoma de Donholm, alderman; Odone, fabro; Johanne Adrion, draperio; Willelmo filio Rogeri; Austino de Hadestok'; Reginaldo Le Bucher; Jolano, filio Thome de Donelm; Willelmo de H; Radulfo de Cantuaria, clerico, et aliis.¹

PLACITA A DIE PASCHE IN QUINDECIM DIES.

Rot. 6, m. 2.
Suth.

Diaie, filius Soleil, Judeus, Wintonie, fecit summonere Henricum de Farlighth', Vicecomitem Suthamtescire, de placito, quod ei reddat iiij coclearia de precio iiij s., unam robam de precio j m., unam capam de bluueto¹ de precio iiij s., unam ollam eneam de precio v s., unum

¹ See Glossary.

paying thereout yearly to Andrew de La Breth' or his heirs, 1d., or one pair of white gloves, at Easter, and to Laurence, son of William, son of Benedict, or his heirs, 2d. a year at Easter, in lieu of all services, customs and demands, and all matters whatsoever without any let ; so nevertheless that neither I, the said Aaron, nor my heirs, nor any one through us or for us, may aught exact, take, have or claim in the said 6 marcates and 19 denariates of yearly quit-rent for ever. And for the greater security of this charter I, the said Aaron, for me and my heirs, have surrendered and restored to the said Geoffrey all the charters which I had touching the said 6 marcates and 19 denariates of yearly quit-rent, made touching the said Andrew and William de Marny, with all their powers. For this gift, grant, demise and quitclaim, and the assurance thereof by the present charter, the said Geoffrey has given me 55 marks of silver by way of fine. In witness whereof I have sealed this present charter with my seal, in the presence of the following witnesses : to wit, Sir William Le Breton, Sir John de Wyvill, Sir Simon Passelewe, Justices assigned to the custody of the Jews ; John de Tolossan, then Mayor of London, and William de Donholm and Thomas de Wimborne, Sheriffs of London ; Adam de Basinges, alderman ; Thomas FitzRichard, alderman, and Alexander Le Ferun, alderman ; Thomas de Donholm, alderman ; Odo, smith ; John Adrion, draper ; William FitzRoger ; Austin of Hadstock ; Reginald Butcher ; Jolan, son of Thomas of Donelm ; William of H . . . ; Ralph of Canterbury, clerk, and others.¹

PLEAS OF EASTER QUINDENE.

Hants.

Diaia, son of Soleil, Jew, of Winchester, caused summon Henry de Farley, Sheriff of Hampshire, touching a plea, that he should return him four spoons of the value of 4s., a robe of the value of 1 mark, a cape of bluet of the value of 4s., a brazen pot of the

¹ Aaron, son of Abraham, was the recognised 'socius' or associate of the Chief Rabbi at the Exchequer, where at this date only three other Jews, Abraham, son of Vives, who succeeded Abraham, son of Muriel, as 'clericus Regis' in 1249, Jacob le Eveske, and Jacob, son of Fluria, were permitted to hold subordinate office. He was thus a person of some civic consequence. Rot. Lit. Claus. 33 Hen.

III., m. 6, 7 ; 44 Hen. III., m. 9. The name of the Lord Mayor, which is somewhat puzzling, but suggests that his ancestors came from Toulouse, is given as Tulesan in De Antiq. Leg. (Camden Soc.) p. 18. Donholm may perhaps be identified with Downham, Norfolk, and Donelm is probably a mere variant for Dunelm, Durham.

librum Ebraicum qui vocatur Gamaliel, de precio xx s., Glozas de Quinque Libris Moysis de precio v s., unum ciphum de mazre de precio v s., et unum librum continentem Quinque Libros Moysis, sicut etc.; que omnia dictus Diaie tradidit dicto Henrico pro tallagio suo, quod Domino Regi debuit, ad Quadragesimam anno xxxvj^{to}, unde ei postea satisfecit; et que omnia predicta dictus Henricus ei injuste detinet ad dampnum suum, c s.

Et dictus Henricus venit et defendit vim etc. et quandam veritatem recognoscit; que talis est, quod dictus Judeus in arreragio tenebatur de xxxij s. iiij d. occasione tallagii sui de terminis prius preteritis, et insimul de xxv s. ad dictam Quadragesimam; unde postea satisfecit, et nondum de predictis xxxij s. iiij d., pro quibus dicta vadia ei tradidit custodienda et vendenda nisi inde satisfaceret ad diem in quodam starro contentum inde Vicecomiti predicto facto, preter unum librum de Quinque Libris Moysis de precio x s., quem cepit pro tallagio Bonevie de Nyweb', qui tallatus fuit in dimidia marca, unde nondum satisfecit. Et dictus Henricus, Vicecomes, protulit starrum in quo continebatur, quod dictus Judeus predicta vadia ei spontanea voluntate sua dicta vadia tradidit ad vendendum nisi ei satisfecisset ad festum S. Trinitatis anno etc. xxxvj^{to} de xxvj s. Et Judeus venit, et recognovit se fecisse dictum starrum, set ad illud faciendum compulsus fuit per Vicecomitem predictum; super quo optulit sectam; qui examinati fuerunt, et inde testimonium perhibere noluerunt. Ideo ad iudicium, quod Judeus pro falso clamore in misericordia, et pro falso testimonio quod optulit super Vicecomitis summonicionem corpus ejus committitur in prisonam. Postea finivit per duo bisancia, que solvit, et quietus est.

1j bia. solv',
et quiet' est.

1b. m. 3.
Wiltcs.

Willelmus de Insula fecit venire Abraham Russell, Judeum, Wiltonie, ad compotum cum eodem Willelmo de debito quod ab eo exigere poterit occasione terrarum Rogeri de Molendino in Mannesbrig', quas tenet. Et dictus Abraham venit et protulit unum cirographum de viij m. confectum sub nomine suo et dicti Rogeri, reddendis ad Pascha anno etc. xxxvj^{to}; actum in vigilia Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi anno xxxv^{to}. Et per istud cirographum exigit dictus Abraham totum dictum debitum cum lucro super dictas terras. Et Willelmus venit et dixit, quod ad istud debitum non tenetur respondere, eo quod ipse ante dictum actum de dictis terris in Mannesbrig' fuit feofatus;

value of 5s., a Hebrew book entitled Gamaliel of the value of 20s., Glosses on the Five Books of Moses of the value of 5s., a bowl of mazer-wood of the value of 5s., and a book containing the Five Books of Moses, as etc.; all which chattels the said Diaia delivered to the said Henry in Lent in the 36th year of the reign, as gages for the talliage which he owed our Lord the King, and which he afterwards paid; and all which chattels the said Henry unlawfully detains against him, to his damage, 100s.

And the said Henry comes and defends the force etc. and acknowledges a certain truth in the claim; to wit, that in Lent aforesaid the Jew owed an arrear of 32s. 4d. on account of talliages of times past, and also 25s. which then fell due; which he has since paid, but has not yet paid the 32s. 4d., for which he delivered to him the said gages to be kept and sold if he should make default in payment at the time contained in a starr made thereof to him, the said Sheriff, besides a book of the Five Books of Moses of the value of 10s., which he took as gage for the talliage of Bonevie of Newbury, who was talliaged in $\frac{1}{2}$ mark, and has not yet paid it. And the said Henry, Sheriff, produced a starr in which it was contained, that the said Jew of his own free will delivered the said gages to him to be sold in default of payment of 26s. at the feast of Holy Trinity in the 36th year of the reign. And the Jew came, and acknowledged that he made the said starr, but alleged that he was forced to make it by the said Sheriff, and in proof thereof offered suit. And the witnesses were examined, and would not bear testimony thereof. So to judgment, that the Jew is in mercy for a false claim, and for the false witness which he brought upon his summons of the Sheriff his body is committed to prison. He afterwards made fine in two bezants, which he paid, and is quit.

Wilt.

William de Lisle brought Abraham Russell, Jew, of Wilton, to account touching a debt demandable by him of the said William as incident upon the lands of Roger of the Mill in Malmesbury, which he holds. And the said Abraham came and produced a chirograph made under the names of himself and the said Roger for 8 marks, payable at Easter in the 36th year of the reign; dated on the vigil of the Apostles Philip and James in the 35th year. And by this chirograph the said Abraham demands all the said debt with interest upon gage of the said lands. And William came and said, that he is not bound to answer this debt, because he was himself enfeoffed of the said lands in Malmesbury before the said deed was made, and that, how-

et inde se posuit super inquisitionem patrie, et super Cirographarios Wiltonie, quod istud cirographum, qualitercumque fuit factum, nondum appositum fuit in Archa Cirographorum, nisi post feofamentum suum eidem Willelmo factum. Ideo preceptum est, quod fiat inquisicio per patriam de feofamento predicto; et preceptum est Cirographariis, quod ipsi ad eundem diem scire faciant, quo die dictum cirographum fuit in Archa Cirographorum appositum. Et veniat inquisicio in octabis S. Trinitatis. Ad diem venit de predicto feofamento inquisicio, et Abraham predictus non venit. Ideo preceptum est, quod Vicecomes venire faciat ipsum Abraham in octabis S. Michaelis ad audiendum recordum et iudicium etc. Et dictus Willelmus ponit loco suo Johannem Le Yres; et insimul dictus Judeus sit responsurus quare non servavit etc.

A DIE PASCHE IN TRES SEPTIMANAS.

ib. m. 5.
Suth.

Thomas, filius Thome de Cherlecote, per breve de compoto venire fecit Licoriciam, Judeam, Wintonie, ad compotum cum eodem Thoma de debito patris sui; et preceptum fuit Licoricie quod haberet cirographa, taillias, per que etc. Que venit et protulit unum cirographum, sub nomine suo et predicti Thome confectum, de cccc l., reddendis ad festum S. Michaelis anno etc. xxxviii^o. Et pro hoc termino dictarum cccc l. habendo dabit ei infra sex annos precedentes singulis annis xx m. ad duos anni terminos, videlicet, ad Pascha anno etc. xxxiii^o x m., et ad festum S. Michaelis x m., et sic de anno in annum et termino in terminum usque ad finem dictorum sex annorum, quolibet anno xx m. ad duos terminos predictos; et si aliquem terminum preterierit, dabit singulis septimanis ei ij d. de lucro ad libram pro terminis quos habere poterit; et eodem modo, si terminum dictarum cccc l. preterierit, dabit ei singulis septimanis ij d. de lucro ad libram pro terminis quos habere poterit; et si ita contigerit quod infra sex annos predictos decesserit, xl diebus post obitum suum elapsis licebit dicte Licoricie recuperare totum debitum predictum cccc l. super heredes suos sine collacione alicujus termini, et eos distringere pro dicto debito, fenerando libra qualibet septimana ij d. pro terminis quos inde habere poterunt. Et ideo invadiavit omnes terras suas, redditus et catalla, que prius fuerant vadia sua pro quodam debito ix^{xx} l., quod nunquam fuit acquietatum; unde debitum istud emergit; videlicet,

ever it may have been made, it was not placed in the Chirograph-Chest until after the feoffment made to him, William; and as to this he put himself upon inquest of the country and upon the Chirographers of Wilton. It is therefore ordered, that an inquest of the country be had touching that feoffment, and that the Chirographers do on the same day certify the day on which the said chirograph was placed in the Chest. And let the inquest come on the octave of Holy Trinity. On the day appointed the inquest touching the said feoffment came, but the said Abraham did not come. It is therefore ordered, that the Sheriff do cause Abraham to come on the octave of St. Michael to hear the record and the judgment etc. And the said William puts in his place John Le Yres; and let the said Jew be ready at the same time to answer why he did not keep his day etc.

EASTER THREE WEEKS.

Hants.

Thomas, son of Thomas de Charlecote, by writ of account brought Licorice, Jewess, of Winchester, to account with the said Thomas touching a debt of his father; and Licorice was ordered that she have with her the chirographs and tallies, by which etc. Licorice came and produced a chirograph, made under her own name and the name of the said Thomas, for £400, payable on the feast of St. Michael in the 38th year of the reign. And in the chirograph it is contained, that for this term of payment of the said £400 he is to give her during the preceding six years 20 marks a year, at two terms of the year, to wit, 10 marks at Easter and 10 marks at Michaelmas in the 38rd year, and so year by year and term by term to the end of the said six years, every year 20 marks at the two said terms; and should he miss any term, then he is to give her every week 2d. on the pound interest for such terms as he may have; and in like manner, should he miss the term of payment of the said £400, he is to give her every week 2d. on the pound interest for such terms as he may have; and should it so happen that he die during the said six years, then, after the lapse of forty days from his death, it shall be lawful for the said Licorice to recover all the said debt of £400 from his heirs, no further term being allowed; and to distrain them for the said debt, taking interest thereon at the rate of 2d. on the pound a week for such terms as they may have in regard thereto. And so in gage therefor he gave her all his lands, rents and chattels, which had already been given her in gage for a debt of £180, which was never acquit; from which debt this debt

de anno regni Regis Henrici etc. xxxj^o; et hoc pro se et heredibus suis affidavit, et sigillo suo confirmavit: actum in vigilia Exaltacionis S. Crucis anno etc. xxxij^o. Et iterum aliud cirographum profert de lx l. etc., reddendo inde ad Pascha anno xxxij^o x l., et ad festum S. Michaelis proximo sequens xx l.; et in eodem cirographo continetur, quod si dictus Thomas tunc non reddiderit, dabit singulis septimanis ij d. de lucro ad libram pro terminis quos habere poterit. Et propter hoc invadiavit omnes terras suas, redditus et catalla, et hoc ei affidavit et heredibus suis pro se et heredibus suis, et sigillo suo confirmavit: actum in crastino Exaltacionis S. Crucis anno etc. xxxij^o.

Et predicta Licoriccia de Thoma, filio Thome de Cherlecote, dicta debita in duobus cirographis contenta cum lucro exigit, salvo tamen quod ipsa eidem Thome allocabit omne illud quod perceperit de bonis et catallis dicti Thome, debitoris sui, post mortem ipsius Thome, in seisinam quam habuit de terris et catallis ipsius Thome pro predictis debitis.

Et idem Thomas venit et dicit, quod ad cirographum cccc l. non tenetur respondere, quia in eodem cirographo continetur, quod dictum debitum cccc l. emergit de quodam debito ix^{xx} l. quod nunquam fuit acquietatum, videlicet, de anno etc. xxxj^o; et dictum cirographum cccc l. confectum fuit in vigilia Exaltacionis etc. anno etc. xxxij^o, et in tam parvo tempore de ix^{xx} l. emergere non potuerunt cccc l., desicut pro libra Judeus secundum Statuta Judaismi percipere non potest nisi tantummodo ij d. de lucro pro terminis quos habere poterit, et sic istud cirographum contra Statuta predicta restat confectum; unde petit sibi iudicium etc.

Ad hoc responsum fuit per dictam Licoricciam, quod modo debito confectum est dictum cirographum, quum illud confectum fuit in vigilia Exaltacionis S. Crucis anno etc. xxxij^o, et terminus solucionis de dictis cccc l. solvendis restat ad festum S. Michaelis anno etc. xxxvij^o, et sic de dictis ix^{xx} l. reddendis anno xxxj^o cum lucro inde emergere potuerunt cccc l. infra predictum tempus per ij d. de lucro singulis septimanis per annum.

Ad hoc responsum fuit per dictum Thomam, quod dictum cirographum debito modo non est confectum, desicut in eodem cirographo continetur, quod dictus Thomas debet dicte Licoriccie dictas cccc l. reddendas ad festum S. Michaelis anno predicto, et insimul in eodem cirographo continetur, quod si dictus Thomas infra sex annos decesserit, qui in anno xxxij^o decessit, tunc bene licebit dicte Licoriccie xl diebus

arises, to wit, in the 31st year of the reign of King Henry etc.; and thereto for himself and his heirs he pledged faith and confirmed the same by his seal; under date the vigil of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross in the 32nd year of the reign. And she also produces another chirograph, for £60 etc., whereof he was to pay £40 at Easter in the 33rd year and £20 at Michaelmas next following; and in the same chirograph it is contained, that should the said Thomas make default in payment, he is to give every week 2d. on the pound interest for the terms which he may have. And so he gave in gage all his lands, rents and chattels, and to her and her heirs pledged faith for himself and his heirs, and confirmed it by his seal: under date the morrow of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross in the 32nd year of the reign.

And the said Licorice demands of Thomas, son of Thomas de Charlecote, the said debts contained in the two chirographs with interest, so nevertheless that she will allow the said Thomas in account whatsoever she may have gotten of the goods and chattels of the said Thomas, her debtor, since his death, during the seisin which she has had of his lands and chattels for the said debts.

And the said Thomas comes and says, that he is not bound to answer the debt of £400, because in the chirograph in which it is contained, it is also contained, that the said debt of £400 arises from a debt of £180 which was never acquit, to wit, from a debt of the 31st year of the reign; and the said chirograph for £400 was made on the vigil of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross in the 32nd year of the reign, and in so brief a time £400 could not arise from £180, inasmuch as by the Statutes of Jewry a Jew cannot take more than 2d. on the pound interest for the terms which he may have, and so this chirograph is made against the said Statutes; wherefore he craves judgment, etc.

To this the said Licorice made answer, that the said chirograph is duly made, since it was made on the vigil of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross in the 32nd year of the reign, and the term of payment of the said £400 is Michaelmas in the 33rd year of the reign, and so from the said £180 payable with interest in the 31st year there might arise within the said time, by interest at the rate by the year of 2d. on the pound a week, a debt of £400.

To this the said Thomas made answer that the said chirograph is not duly made, inasmuch as in the said chirograph it is contained, that the said Thomas owes the said Licorice the said £400 payable at Michaelmas in the said year, and also in the said chirograph it is contained, that should the said Thomas die within six years (and the said Thomas died in the 33rd year) then it shall be lawful for the

elapsis post obitum suum recuperare totum predictum debitum cccc l. super heredes suos, cum illud debitum emergere non potuit de dicto debito ix^{xx} l., licet sic continetur in eodem cirographo. Et iterum in eodem cirographo continetur, quod pro termino dictarum cccc l. habendo daret dictus Thomas dicte Judee infra sex annos precedentes singulis annis xx m. ad duos anni terminos, prout in dicto cirographo continetur, usque ad finem vj annorum, et si aliquem terminum de dictis terminis preterisset, daret singulis septimanis ij d. de lucro, quod quidem in eodem cirographo continetur de dictis cccc l., et sic usurant dicte xx m., que sunt de lucro, ac si essent de sorte, quod est contra Statuta Judaismi.

Insimul responsum fuit per dictum Thomam, quod cito postquam fuit dictum cirographum confectum, maliciose interfectus fuit dictus Thomas, quod factum dicta Licoricia imposuit super Thomam de Cherlecote, senescallum dicti Thome, qui habuit in custodia sua sigillum ejusdem Thome, et qui quidem Thomas dictum cirographum fieri fecit ea occasione ut ipsa Licoricia ei pacem inde habere permitteret; et hoc ad heredes dicti Thome exheritandos fecit; unde idem Thomas in Curia Domini Regis pro dicto sigillo in custodia sua detento implacitatus fuit; qui illud parumper ante Natale Domini anno xxxvij^o reddit; et idem Thomas cum dicta Licoricia stetit in seisinam quam habuit de terris dicti Thome tanquam serviens suus; et quod dim. m. aur'. istud sit verum dat dictus Thomas Domino Regi dim. m. auri, quod veritas inde possit attingi, et quod clericus cirograph' venire poterit coram Justiciariis, qui dictum cirographum scripsit, videlicet, Petrus, una cum aliis clericis cirograph' et Custodibus Arche Cirographorum Wintonie, ad veritatem attingendam; et recipitur.

Ad cirographum lx l. responsum fuit per dictum Thomam, quod debitum illud contradicere non potuit: set dicta Licoricia seisinam de terris et catallis ad festum S. Michaelis anno xxxij^o cepit, et hucusque est in seisinam de eisdem terris pro xx l., quas exigebat de dictis lx l.; et per prisas quas ipsa in seisinam sua percepit quietus est dictus Thomas de predicto debito lx l., quum magis superant prise per ipsam facte quam ad valenciam lx l., et pro tam parvo cepit seisinam ad decepcionem, pro bisanciis etc.

said Licorice, after the lapse of forty days from his decease, to recover all the said debt of £400 from his heirs, whereas that debt could not arise from the said debt of £180, though it is so contained in the said chirograph. And again in the said chirograph it is contained, that for having the term of payment of the said £400 the said Thomas should give the said Jewess during the six years preceding 20 marks at two terms of the year, as it is contained in the said chirograph, to the end of the six years, and that, should he miss any one of the said terms, he should give interest at the rate of 2d. on the pound a week, the same rate which is contained in the said chirograph for the said £400, and so the said 20 marks, which are interest, bear interest as if they were principal, which is against the Statutes of Jewry.

The said Thomas also made answer, that shortly after ¹ the said chirograph was made, the said Thomas, his father, was maliciously put to death, which deed the said Licorice laid to the charge of Thomas of Charlecote, the said Thomas's seneschal, who had the said Thomas's seal in his custody, and caused the said chirograph to be made to the end that Licorice might leave him in peace, and to the disherison of the heirs of the said Thomas; wherefore the said Thomas the seneschal was impleaded in our Lord the King's Court for detainue of the said seal, and surrendered it shortly before Christmas in the 37th year of the reign; and the said Thomas the seneschal had the seisin which he had with the said Licorice of the lands of the said Thomas as his serjeant; and as to this the said Thomas gives our Lord the King $\frac{1}{2}$ mark of gold, that the truth thereof may be attaint, and that the chirograph-clerk may come before the Justices, to wit, Peter, who wrote the chirograph, with the other chirograph-clerks and the Keepers of the Chirograph-Chest of Winchester, that the truth may be attaint; and it is accepted.

As to the chirograph for £60 the said Thomas made answer, that he could not deny that debt, but that the said Licorice took seisin of the lands and chattels at Michaelmas in the 38rd year of the reign, and is still seised thereof for £20, which she demanded on account of the said £60; and by the prises which, being so seised, she has taken the said Thomas is quit of the said debt of £60, since the prises so taken by her greatly exceed the value of £60; and he adds that she took seisin for so small a sum fraudulently by reason of the bezants etc.²

¹ This is evidently ironical. The suggestion is that the chirograph was forged after the murder.

² He means that Licorice represented

her claim as only £20 in order that she might have the less poundage to pay to the King. See Introduction, p. xxxv.

Et Licoricia venit et bene recognovit, quod ipsa cepit seisinam de predictis terris pro predicto debito, set in seisina sua nondum cepit nisi xxx l. Et dictus Thomas super hoc petiit iudicium, desicut recognovit se recepisse dicta Licoricia xxx l. et dictam seisinam nondum cepit nisi pro xx l., et postea pro eisdem xx l., ut predictum est, in seisina de predictis terris restat contra etc. Ad hoc responsum fuit per dictam Licoriciam, quod per breve Domini Regis factum ad Scaccarium Judeorum et per litteras Domini Regis patentes hucusque est in seisina de dictis terris, quam cepit super custodem, et pro litteris patentibus habendis dedit illa bisancia Domino Regi, que solvisse debuit ad Scaccarium; set quo anno cepit dictam seisinam, hoc nescivit dicta Licoricia.

Ad predictam seisinam responsum fuit per dictum Thomam, quod nusquam cepit predictam seisinam super custodem suum, set protinus ad festum S. Michaelis predictum post mortem patris sui cepit predictam seisinam quam habet; unde petit iudicium etc. Et quia de dicto anno dicta Judea nescivit veritatem, ideo preceptum est Vicecomiti Warrewic', quod per sacramentum xij liberorum etc. inquiret quid et quantum dicte terre in Cherlecote valeant per annum, et quid et quantum dictus Thomas in villa de Cherlecote habuit in dominicis redditibus et villenagiis serviciis, et quid valeant per annum, salvo servicio dominorum feodi; inquiret eciam quo anno dicta Judea cepit dictam seisinam; et veniat inquisicio in octabis S. Trinitatis; et Vicecomes habeat ad eundem diem breve Domini Regis si quod recepit ad dictam seisinam faciendam; et eundem diem habet Licoricia de litteris suis patentibus habendis. Plegii, Hak' de Wigornia et Mosseus Herefordie. Et ad eundem diem preceptum est, quod Cirographarii et clerici cirograph' Wintonie veniant ad certificandum Justiciarios de dicto cirographo cecc l. confecto, et ad respondendum eisdem Justiciariis super hiis unde ipsi eos ex parte Domini Regis convenirent, et quod ipsi habeant similiter omnia cirographa, tallias etc. sub nomine dicti Thome in Archa Cirographorum inventa. Ad diem venit dicta Licoricia, et protulit litteras Domini Regis patentes in hec verba:—Henricus, Dei gratia etc. omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, salutem:—Sciatis quod concessimus Licoricie, Judee, de Wintonia, quod habeat plenam seisinam de omnibus terris, redditibus et tementis, que fuerunt Thome de Cherlecote, que sunt vadia ipsius

Suth. et
Warr.

And Licorice came and admitted, that she took seisin of the said lands for the said debt, but denied that, being so seised, she has yet taken more than £30. And the said Thomas thereupon craved judgment, for that the said Licorice acknowledged that she took the said seisin for only £20, and had received £30, and is still seised of the said lands for the same £20 against etc. To this the said Licorice made answer, that she was and is seised of the lands by virtue of our Lord the King's writ made at the Exchequer of the Jews and our Lord the King's letters patent, having taken seisin over a guardian, and that she gave bezants to our Lord the King to have the letters patent, and must have paid the bezants at the Exchequer; but she could not say in what year she took the said seisin.

As to the said seisin the said Thomas made answer, that she certainly did not take it over his guardian, but took the seisin which she has at Michaelmas aforesaid, straightway after the death of his father; and as to that he craves judgment etc. And as the said Jewess could not speak with exactitude as to the said year, therefore the Sheriff of Warwickshire is commanded that by the oath of twelve free men, etc. he inquire what and how much the said lands in Charlecote may be worth by the year, and what and how much the said Thomas had in the vill of Charlecote in demesne rents and villan services, and what they may be worth by the year, saving the service of the lords of the fee; and that he do also inquire in what year the said Jewess took the said seisin; and let the said inquest come on the octave of Holy Trinity; and let the Sheriff have on the same day our Lord the King's writ if he received any writ to effect the said seisin; and Licorice has the same day to have her letters patent. Pledges, Hak of Worcester and Moses of Hereford. And it is commanded, that on the same day the Chirographers and the chirograph-clerks of Winchester do come to certify the Justices of the making of the said chirograph for £400, and to answer to the same Justices touching the matters for which the Justices may convene them on the part of our Lord the King, and that they do likewise have all the chirographs, tallies etc. found in the Chirograph-Chest under the name of the said Thomas. On the day appointed came the said Licorice, and produced letters patent of our Lord the King to the effect following:—Henry, by God's grace, etc. to all his bailiffs and lieges, to whom the present letters may come, greeting:—Know that We have granted to Licorice, Jewess, of Winchester, that she have full seisin of all the lands, rents and tenements which belonged to Thomas de Charlecote, which she,

Licoricie, et quod inde non disseisietur donec debita que ei debentur super ea ei plene reddantur, vel per iudicium Curie Domini Regis inde fuerit disseisita. In cujus rei testimonium dictas litteras dicte Licoricie fieri fecimus patentes. Teste ipso Rege apud Westmonasterium, xxvii^o die Jan. anno regni ejusdem xxxiiij^o.

Requisitum fuit a predicta Licoricia, utrum ipsa ceperit seisinam predictam pro debito cccc l. et pro debito lx l. vel pro parte; que respondit, quod pro toto debito predicto per dictas litteras patentes. Ad hoc responsum fuit per dictum Thomam, quod in primis per dictas litteras predictam seisinam non habuit, prout continetur in inquisicione facta assensu utriusque partis, quum ipsa cepit dictam seisinam pro xx l., sicut supra continetur, et in eadem inquisicione continetur, quod ipsa habuit dictam seisinam ad festum S. Andree Apostoli anno etc. xxxiiij^o, et in eadem seisina cepit de bonis et catallis dicti Thome c l. vj s. et vij d.; et terre dicti Thome valent per annum xx l., salvo servicio etc.; que omnia dictus Thomas sibi petit allocari, et quod ipsa respondeat Domino Regi de bisanciis, que superant ad xlvj l. ad minus per recognitionem dicte Licoricie, desicut habuit seisinam, ut dicit, pro toto debito predicto, et in primis recognovit quod seisinam non habuit nisi pro xx l., et desicut in predicta seisina impetravit dicta Licoricia predictas litteras patentes ac si non esset in aliqua seisina. Ad diem venerunt Cirographarii et recognoverunt super sacramentum suum, quod dictus Thomas de Cherlecote venit apud Wintoniam, et fieri fecit dicta cirographa, que ipsi protulerunt coram Justiciariis; scilicet, Johannes Edgar, Petrus, clericus cirograph', Benedictus de Herefordia, et Deulegard Exonie; set Hugo Silvester, qui fuit cirographarius, nuper obiit. Requisitum fuit si dictus Petrus predicta cirographa scripsit, et idem Petrus hoc concessit. Requisitum fuit de eodem, quare illa scripsit contra Statuta Judaismi; qui dixit, quod illa scripsit per quoddam exemplar quod Licoricia in manibus suis protulit. Requisitum fuit a dictis Cirographariis, quare ipsi dicta cirographa confecta contra Statuta Judaismi in Archa Cirographorum posuerunt; qui dixerunt, quod per tradicionem dicti Thome et dicti Petri, clerici, et coram eis lecta non fuerunt antequam in Archa predicta fuerunt apposita etc.; postea venit predictus Thomas plene etatis, et petiit seisinam de terris quondam patris sui, de quibus dicta

Licorice, has as gages, and that she be not thereof disseised until the debts which are due to her upon them be fully paid her, or she be thereof disseised by judgment of the King's Court. In witness whereof We have caused the said letters patent to be made for behoof of the said Licorice. Witness the King himself at Westminster, on the 28th day of January in the 34th year of his reign.

The said Licorice was asked, whether she took the said seisin for the two debts of £400 and £60 or for a part thereof; and she answered, that she took seisin for the whole of the said debt by the said letters patent. To this the said Thomas made answer, that it was not by the said letters patent that she had the said seisin in the first instance (and so it is recorded in the inquest taken by consent of both parties), since she took the said seisin for £20 (and so it is recorded as above), and in the said inquest it is recorded, that she had the said seisin on the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle in the 34th year of the reign, and being so seised she took of the goods and chattels of the said Thomas £100 6s. 7d.; and the lands of the said Thomas are of the yearly value of £20, saving the service of the lords of the fee; all which the said Thomas craves may be allowed in his favour, and that she may answer to our Lord the King for the bezants, which amount to £46 at the least by the admission of the said Licorice, seeing that she had seisin, as she says, for the whole debt, and in the first instance she acknowledged that she was seised for no more than £20, and seeing that, being so seised, she sued out the said letters patent as if she were not seised at all. On the day appointed the Chirographers came and acknowledged upon their oath, that the said Thomas de Charlecote came to Winchester, and there caused to be made the said chirographs, which they produced before the Justices. The Chirographers were John Edgar, Peter, chirograph-clerk, Benedict of Hereford, and Deulegard of Exeter (Hugh Silvester, formerly chirographer, was recently dead). It was asked whether the said Peter wrote the said chirographs, and the said Peter admitted that he had done so. He was also asked how he came to write them against the Statutes of Jewry, and he answered that he wrote them after an exemplar which Licorice handed to him. The said Chirographers were asked how they came to place the said chirographs made against the Statutes of Jewry in the Chirograph-Chest, and they said that they did so on delivery by the said Thomas and the said Peter, the clerk, and that they were not read in their presence before they were placed in the said Chest etc.; and afterwards the said Thomas came of full age, and claimed seisin of the lands which were

Licoricia cepit seisinam, sicut ipsa supra recognovit, videlicet super custodem suum, pro xx l. de debito dicti Thome, dum fuit infra etatem. Super quibus adjudicatum fuit, quod dictus Thomas de predictis terris habeat plenam seisinam, salvo tamen quod dicta Licoricia habeat omnia blada sua super dictas terras seminata, et instaurum suum, cum omnibus aliis catallis suis in predictis terris inventis, eo quod catalla Judeorum sunt Domini Regis propria; ¹ licet dicta Licoricia sustinere voluit per litteras Domini Regis patentes supra inrotulatas, quod de predictis terris pro debitis predictis in seisina remanere debuit, donec etc., vel quod disseisita esset per iudicium Curie Domini Regis; quod quidem sibi valere non potuit, desicut ipsa pro se nichil aliud habuit, quum secundum justiciam Dominus Rex concedere non poterit, quod aliquis Judeus seisinam habeat super heredem debitoris sui, cum fuerit plene etatis, per litteras suas de seisina eidem Judeo confectas, desicut dictus heres, secundum Statuta Judaismi, summoneri debeat in primo ad respondendum de debito patris sui. Preterea adjudicatum fuit quod dictus Thomas cum seisina sua habeat fenum pertinens ad warectum, et quod dicta Licoricia eidem Thome allocari faciat in predictis debitis valorem terrarum suarum de singulis annis, per extentam faciendam quamdiu ipsa stetit in predicta seisina. Et quia Dominus Rex Justiciariis suis mandavit per litteras suas factas apud Faversham ij^o die Jan. anno etc. xxxvij^o, quod ipse dicte Licoricie perdonavit transgressionem, quam ipsa fecit mutuando denarios suos atque fenerando contra Assisam Judaismi, pro dim. marca auri etc., predictum cirographum de cccc l. confectum retentum est in manu Domini Regis, quod confectum est contra Assisam etc., donec discussum fuerit per ipsum Dominum Regem cujusmodi transgressionem dicte Licoricie perdonaverit, desicut due sunt transgressiones, videlicet una transgressio in denariis predictis mutuo traditis, et altera in confectione predicti cirographi confecti ut patet in eodem cirographo; unde super hoc adjudicatum fuit pro dicto Thoma, herede predicti Thome, quod ipse eosdem terminos habeat de dicto debito quos pater suus infra sex annos precedentes habere debuit, licet dictus Thomas heredes suos aliter obligavit quam facere potuit secundum Assisam Judaismi; in hunc modum, quod si infra dictos sex annos humaniter de eo contigerit,

dim. m. aur.

¹ Cf. Introduction, p. x.

formerly his father's, of which, while he was under age, the said Licorice took seisin, as she acknowledged above, to wit, over his guardian, for £20 of debt of the said Thomas. Upon which it was adjudged, that the said Thomas do have full seisin of the said lands, save nevertheless that the said Licorice have all her corn sown upon the said lands, and her gear, and all other her chattels found on the said lands, because the chattels of the Jews are our Lord the King's property; notwithstanding that the said Licorice sought by our Lord the King's letters patent enrolled above to sustain a claim to continue in seisin of the said lands for the said debts, until she should be paid them in full, or be disseised by judgment of our Lord the King's Court; which plea could avail her nothing, because she had nothing else to plead on her behalf, since in justice our Lord the King cannot grant that a Jew by letters patent of seisin made in his favour have seisin over the heir of his debtor when the heir is of full age, seeing that by the Statutes of Jewry the said heir ought first to be summoned to answer his father's debt. It was further adjudged that the said Thomas have with his seisin the hay belonging to the fallow, and that the said Licorice cause allowance in the said debts to be made to the said Thomas of the yearly value of his lands during the time of her said seisin, according to an extent to be made for the whole time during which she was so seised. And because our Lord the King, by his letters patent made at Faversham on the 2nd day of January in the 37th year of his reign, sent word to his Justices that for $\frac{1}{4}$ mark of gold¹ he pardoned the said Licorice her trespass done in lending her money and taking interest thereon against the Assize of Jewry, the said chirograph for £400 made against the Assize etc. is retained in our Lord the King's hand, until our Lord the King himself have considered what trespass he pardoned the said Licorice, seeing that there are two trespasses, to wit, one trespass in lending the said money, and another in making the said chirograph in the manner therein appearing;² upon which judgment was given for the said Thomas, heir of the said Thomas, that the said Thomas have the same terms touching the said debt as his father was to have during the said six years, though the said Thomas bound his heirs in a way in which he was not able to bind them according to the Assize of Jewry; so, that is to say, that, if within the said six years he should pay the debt of nature, then, after the lapse of forty days from his decease, it

¹ I.e. 5 marks of silver; a very low figure for a pardon.

² I.e. she not only charged an unlawful

rate of interest, but by the chirograph she attempted to foreclose the heir of his statutory right. Cf. Introduction, p. xiii.

tunc bene licebit dicte Licoricie, xl diebus elapsis post obitum suum, totum predictum debitum cccc l. cum lucro super heredes suos recuperare sine allocacione alicujus termini, et ipsos pro predicto debito distringere etc.; quod est penitus contra Assisam Judaismi.

Postea, in crastino S. Margarete anno etc. xxxvij^o, Dominus Rex mandavit Justiciariis per breve suum factum apud Portsmue xxj^o die Julii anno predicto, quod ipsi cartam de cccc l. confectam sub nominibus Thome de Cherlecote et Licoricie, Judee, ordinatam contra Assisam Judaismi sui, ut dicitur, et quam ea occasione in manum Domini Regis ceperunt, eidem Licoricie liberari et in Archa Judaica poni unde abstracta fuit, sine dilacione facerent, quia dictam transgressionem dicte Licoricie perdonavit, et seisinam quam habuit de terris et possessionibus quondam Thome de Cherlecote vult quod habeat tempore heredum predicti Thome, et teneat quousque plene perceperit de eisdem totam pecuniam contentam in cartis predicti Thome cum lucro, sicut de vadio suo; et si dicta Licoricia disseisita fuerit de predictis terris et possessionibus, sine dilacione ei seisina sua restitueretur; taliter se haberent in hoc precepto exequendo ne dicta Licoricia ob defectum illorum de catallis suis in predictis terris inventis detrimentum pateretur. Ob quod breve predictum de seisina facienda de terris predictis etc. retornatum fuit Vicecomiti Warrewic' ad illud exequendum. Quo executo Dominus Rex mandavit Baronibus de Scaccario et Justiciariis suis ad custodiam Judeorum assignatis per breve suum, in quo Dominus Ricardus, Comes Cornubie, in fine ejusdem brevis testis apponitur, quod recordo loquele inter predictos Thomam et Licoriciam audito et considerato, salvo jure Domini Regis, tam predicto Thome quam predictae Licoricie justum judicium facerent sine dilacione, de hoc quod idem Thomas legitime etatis instanter petiit seisinam de terris suis, quarum per judicium secundum Legem et Consuetudinem Judaismi seisinam recuperavit, et injuste et sine judicio fuit disseisitus occasione quarundam litterarum subrepticarum quas Dominus Rex dictis Justiciariis misit, processum negocii ignorans. Iccirco, recordo predictae loquele audito et considerato, adjudicatum fuit per eadem verba illud idem judicium quod prius per Justiciarios adjudicatum fuit. Et preceptum est, quod facta sit inquisicio per sacramentum xij proborum etc. de Comitatu etc., per quos rei veritas etc., et qui nulla affinitate vel alio modo, etc., ad sciendum quid et

should be lawful for the said Licorice, no further term being allowed, to recover all the said debt of £400 with interest against his heirs, and to distrain them for the said debt etc.; which is altogether against the Assize of Jewry.

Afterwards, on the morrow of St. Margaret in the 37th year of the reign, our Lord the King commanded his Justices, by his writ made at Portsmouth on the 21st day of July in the said year, that without delay they should cause the charter for £400 made under the names of Thomas de Charlecote and Licorice, Jewess, held, as is said, to be contrary to the Assize of his Jewry, and on that account taken by them into our Lord the King's hand, to be delivered to the said Licorice and placed in the Chest of Jewry whence it was taken, because he pardoned the said Licorice the said trespass, and wills that the seisin which she had of the lands and possessions which were formerly Thomas de Charlecote's she have also in the time of the heirs of the said Thomas, and until she have gotten thereout, as from her gage, payment in full of the sum contained in the charters of the said Thomas with interest; and that if the said Licorice be disseised of the said lands and possessions, seisin be restored to her without delay; for the rest in the execution of this writ, let them have a care that the said Licorice suffer no loss by their default in respect of her chattels found on the said lands. Pursuant to which writ for effecting seisin of the said lands etc. return was made to the Sheriff of Warwickshire, that he put the writ in execution. Which done, our Lord the King by his writ, attested at the end thereof by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, commanded the Barons of the Exchequer and his Justices assigned to the custody of the Jews, that they hear and consider the record of the cause between the said Thomas de Charlecote and Licorice, and, saving the right of our Lord the King, do justice without delay as well to the said Thomas as to the said Licorice, seeing that the said Thomas, being of full age, has made instant claim of seisin of his lands, of which, by judgment according to the Law and Custom of Jewry, he recovered seisin, and unlawfully and without judgment was disseised by means of certain surreptitious letters which our Lord the King sent to the said Justices in ignorance of the true course of the affair. Therefore, the record of the said cause being heard and considered, judgment was given in the same words as by the Justices on the former hearing. And it is ordered, that inquest be made by the oath of twelve true men etc., of the County etc., by whom the truth of the matter etc., and who by no affinity or in any other manner etc., to the intent that it may be known what and how much in the course of

quantum per quinquennium dicta ceperit Judea de terris et catallis quondam predicti Thome in Cherlecote et Wyttenes tempore predicto occasione supradicti debiti, et tam de placitis quam perquisitis; et per sacramentum eorundem extendi faciat Vicecomes terras etc.; ita quod tali die scire faciat etc. quid etc. ceperit dicta Judea tam de exitibus quam perquisitis: super quibus venit inquisicio etc., prout in rotulo huic rotulo annexo continetur.

Summa extente terrarum quondam Thome de Cherlecote in Hasseleye per annum, salvo servicio dominorum feodi: xv l. iij s. et x d.

Summa extente terrarum ejusdem Thome in Wyttenes per annum, salvo etc.: x l. ij d.

Summa totius summarum exituum earundem terrarum per quinquennium: vj^{xx} et vj l., quas Licoriccia, que fuit uxor David Oxonie, percepit tempore predicto occasione debiti predicti Thome.

Summa summarum de placitis et perquisitis in predictis locis per idem tempus: xxv l. xiiij s. ij d., quas predicta similiter percepit, sicut in inquisicione inde facta et aliis predictis continetur.

Summa summarum predictarum tam de exitibus quam de perquisitis: clj l. xiiij s. ij d., de quibus subtractis lx l., in quibus dictus Thomas tenebatur dicte Licoriccie per cirographum inter eos confectum, remanent ad allocandum heredi ipsius Thome iij^{xx} xj l. xiiij s. ij d. in quodam debito cccc l. facto contra Statuta Judaismi, quod emergit de quodam debito ix^{xx} l., si adjudicatum fuerit, quod debitum illud sit liquidum, sin autem—idem Thomas petit, quod salvum sit suum recuperare versus Licoricciam.

Postea inspecto tenore de predicto cirographo cccc l. nondum facto modo debito secundum Statuta Judaismi, prout videri poterit in eodem cirographo, eo quod dictum cirographum facit mencionem quod dicta Judea percipere debuit usuras de usuris, videlicet, de xx m. que in dicto cirographo apponuntur cum predictis cccc l., fenerando libra de dictis xx m. in qualibet septimana ij d.; et iterum de dictis ix^{xx} l. in predicto cirographo contentis et nunquam acquietatis, de anno xxxj^o usque ad vigiliam Exaltacionis S. Crucis anno etc. xxxij^o emergere non potuit predictum debitum cccc l., fenerando libra qualibet septimana ij d. de lucro secundum Assisam etc., et facta est mencio in supradicto cirographo, quod penitus emereunt predictae cccc l. de predictis ix^{xx} l.;

five years the said Jewess took from the lands and chattels formerly of the said Thomas in Charlecote and Whitnash, on account of the said debt, and as well in the proceeds of pleas as in perquisites ; and by the oath of the same twelve men let the Sheriff cause the lands to be extended etc. ; so that on such a day he may make known etc. what etc., the said Jewess took as well by issues as by perquisites. Touching which matters the inquest came etc., as is recorded in the roll to this roll annexed.

Sum of extent of lands formerly belonging to Thomas de Charlecote in Haseley : £15 3s. 10d. a year, saving the service of the lords of the fee.

Sum of extent of lands of the said Thomas in Whitnash : £10 0s. 2d. a year, saving etc.

Sum of all the sums of the issues of the said lands for five years : £126, which Licorice, wife that was of David of Oxford, took during the time aforesaid on account of the debt of the said Thomas.

Sum of the sums of pleas and perquisites in the said places during the same time : £25 14s. 2d., which the said Licorice likewise took, as is recorded in the inquest made thereof and in the other documents aforesaid.

Sum of the said sums, as well of issues as of perquisites : £151 14s. 2d., from which being subtracted £60, in which the said Thomas was bound to the said Licorice by chirograph made between them, there remain to be allowed to the heir of him, Thomas, £91 14s. 2d. in a debt of £400, which debt arises from a debt of £180 and is against the Statutes of Jewry, if it be determined that that debt is clear, but if not—the said Thomas craves that his right of recovery against Licorice may be saved.

Thereafter, upon scrutiny of the tenor of the said chirograph for £400 not duly made according to the Statutes of Jewry, as is manifest in the said chirograph, in that the said chirograph sets forth that the said Jewess was to take usury upon usury, to wit, on the said 20 marks which in the said chirograph are added to the said £400, taking interest thereon at the rate of 2d. a pound a week ; and moreover from the said £180 contained in the said chirograph and not yet acquit there could not arise between the 31st year and the vigil of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross in the 32nd year of the reign the said debt of £400 by interest at the rate of 2d. a pound a week according to the Assize of Jewry, and the said chirograph sets forth that the said £400 arise from the said £180 ; it is adjudged by Sir Philip

consideratum est per Dominos Philippum Luvel, Rogerum de Turkelby, Henricum de Bathonia, Johannem de Wyvill et Simonem Passelewe, quod Thomas de Cherlecote, filius et heres predicti Thome, non respondeat nisi de dictis ix^{xx} l. cum lucro quod inde emergere poterit ab anno etc. xxxj^o, cessantibus usuris a tempore quo pater dicti Thome obiit, secundum Assisam etc., eo quod idem Thomas tunc temporis fuit infra etatem, et quousque etatem habuit ad terram suam habendam, unde habuit seisinam xvij^o die Feb. anno etc. xxxviiij^o per breve Domini Regis secundum iudicium Baronum de Scaccario et Justiciariorum Judeorum; ita tamen quod si quid de dictis xx m. per dictam Judeam captum fuerit, et illud distincte et aperte dictus Thomas monstrare poterit, id ei in dicto debito ix^{xx} l. allocabitur una cum prisus factis, sicut in supradicta inquisicione continetur; et iterum consideratum est quod extincte sunt usure de dicto debito cccc l. postquam idem debitum captum fuit in manum Domini Regis, ut patet supra, ita quod amodo revivisci non poterunt.

MEMORANDUM.

1b. m. 8.

Rex etc. Quia per commune consilium nostrum provisum est quod de statu Judaismi nostri certificati simus, tibi precipimus firmiter injungentes in fide qua Nobis teneris, quod, sicut corpus tuum et animam tuam diligas, habeas coram Justiciariis nostris ad custodiam Judeorum assignatis apud Westmonasterium in crastino S. Dunstani corpora omnium Judeorum et Judearum de balliva tua, qui aliqua catalla habeant, per que aliquo modo talliari poterunt, ad audiendum et faciendum preceptum nostrum, et interim scire facias eisdem Judeis nostris quod sibi provideant ad certificandum dictos Justiciarios nostros ad dictum diem et locum distincte et aperte per starra sua, quid et quantum habeant in cirographis, talliis, tam infra Archam Cirographorum quam extra, in auro, argento, jocalibus, terris, domibus, redditibus, vadiis et omnibus aliis catallis, tam mobilibus quam immo-

Lovel, Sir Roger de Thurkilby, Sir Henry de Bath, Sir John de Wyvill, and Sir Simon Passelewe, that Thomas de Charlecote, son and heir of the said Thomas, answer the said £180 with the interest which may arise thereon from the said 31st year of the reign, and no more, usury being discontinued from the time when the father of the said Thomas died, according to the Assize of Jewry, because at that time the said Thomas was under age, and until he was of age to have seisin of his land, which seisin he had on the 18th day of February in the 38th year of the reign by writ of our Lord the King according to the judgment of the Barons of the Exchequer and the Justices of the Jews: so nevertheless that if aught of the said 20 marks have been gotten by the said Jewess, and the said Thomas is able to show it distinctly and plainly, that shall be allowed him in account for the said debt of £180 together with the prises taken by the said Jewess, as is recorded in the said inquest; and it is furthermore adjudged that the usury upon the said debt of £400 is extinct since the said debt was taken into the hand of our Lord the King, as appears above, so as no more to be revived.¹

MEMORANDUM.²

The King etc. Whereas by the Common Council of our realm it is ordered that We be certified touching the state of our Jewry, We command and imperatively enjoin you in the faith which you owe to Us, that, as you value your body and soul, you have the bodies of all Jews and Jewesses within your bailiwick, who may have any chattels, whereby they may in any manner be talliaged, to be before our Justices assigned to the custody of the Jews at Westminster on the morrow of St. Dunstan³ to hear and obey our command, and that in the meantime you do our said Jews to wit that they make ready to certify our said Justices distinctly and plainly by their starrs at the said time and place, what and how much they have in chirographs and tallies, as well within the Chirograph-Chest as outside thereof, in gold, silver, jewels, lands, houses, rents, gages and all other chattels, as well movable

¹ In 1244 Licorice had fined for her deceased husband's estate in £5,000, of which a moiety had been appropriated to the restoration of Westminster Abbey. The fine was payable by instalments like talliage, and if, as is probable, she was still in the King's debt, he had an obvious interest in facilitating the realisation of her securities. The courtly firmness with which the judges meet his attempt to override the law is very

striking, but would not have been successful without the help of Earl Richard. Cf. Royal and other Historical Letters illustrative of the Reign of Henry III. (Rolls Ser.) ii. 46. Excerpt. e Rot. Fin. (Rec. Comm.) i. 418; Madox, ii. 3; Rot. Lit. Claus. 36 Hen. III. m. 28.

² A model form of writ to be addressed to Sheriffs and Constables.

³ The Deposition of St. Dunstan, May 19.

bilibus, super vindictam corporum et omnium bonorum suorum foris-
facturam; et habeas ibi nomina Judeorum, et hoc breve. Teste Johanne
de Wyvill apud Westmonasterium v^{to} die Maii anno regni nostri xxxvij^o.

Devon.

Memorandum, quod Baldewinus de Wayford venit coram Justiciariis
die S. Augustini anno etc. xxxvij^o, et obligavit se ad solvendum
Domino Regi xx m. in crastino S. Trinitatis pro Cokerell, Judeo, et
Licoricia, matre sua, Judea, Wintonie, que eos contingunt de tallagio
ad instans Pentecosten anno predicto, sub incursione unius marce auri
ad opus Domini Regis, nisi dictam solucionem fecerit sine aliqua
condicione. Et ad dictum diem fieri facit dictus Baldewinus quoddam
cirographum vij m., reddendarum a dicto in crastino in unum
mensem, et sic per dictas xxvij m. eidem¹ Cokerell solutas, et pro
matre sua, ut predictum est, quietus erit dictus Baldewinus de quodam
debito xx l., reddendarum ad quindenam Pasche anno etc. xxxvij^o,
acto xvij^o die Feb. anno eodem. Et si dicta convencio non fuerit
completa ad dictum diem, tunc dictus Judeus ad debitum xx l.
recuperabit, ita quod perdonacio erit nulla.

Winton.
iiij bis. solv'
et quiet' est.

Isaac Le Franceys dat Domino Regi iiij^o bis., ut ipse cum familia
sua transire possit a Civitate Wintonie simul cum catallis suis, et
manere apud Oxoniam, quamdiu etc. Et preceptum est Vicecomiti
Oxon', quod ipsum Isaac recipiat, et apud Oxoniam manere permittat,
quamdiu etc.

Glouc.

Memorandum, quod Elias, filius Bonenfaunt, Judeus, Gloucestrie,
venit coram Justiciariis in crastino S. Augustini anno regni Regis
etc. xxxvij^o et recognovit, quod amisit partem suam de quodam ciro-
grapho de l s., confecto sub nomine suo et Ricardi de Saunford, et
Galfridi, fratris sui. Iccirco preceptum est Citrographariis Gloucestrie,
quod ipsi sine presencia predicti Elie contra-cirographum predicti
cirographi extrahere non permittant etc.

London.

Memorandum, quod Salomon le Evesk' venit coram Justiciariis
et recognovit, quod ipse tenetur Willelmo de Gloucestria in xxiiij l., ei
reddendis vel Bernardo Nicholas infra nundinas S. Botulfi anno etc.

¹ Sic: instead of 'pro eodem.'

as immovable, on pain of corporal correction and forfeiture of all their goods; and you are to have there the names of the Jews, and this writ. Witness John de Wyvill at Westminster, on the 5th day of May in the 37th year of our reign.

Devon.

Be it had in remembrance, that Baldwin de Wayford came before the Justices on St. Augustine's day¹ in the 37th year of the reign, and bound himself to pay our Lord the King 20 marks on the morrow of Holy Trinity on behalf of Cokerell, Jew, and Licorice, his mother, Jewess, of Winchester, which 20 marks are their quota of the talliage due at Pentecost instant in the said year, on pain of a mark of gold to the use of our Lord the King, unless he unconditionally make the said payment. And on the said day the said Baldwin causes to be made a chirograph for 7 marks, payable a month after the said morrow of Holy Trinity, and so by the said 27 marks paid on behalf of the said Cokerell and his mother, as aforesaid, the said Baldwin shall be quit of a debt of £20, payable at Easter quindene in the 37th year under a chirograph dated 18 Feb. in the same year. And if the said agreement be not performed on the said day, then the said Jew shall be entitled to recover the debt of £20, so that the release shall be null.

Winchester.

Isaac Le François gives our Lord the King 4 bezants, that he may remove from Winchester with his family and chattels, and dwell at Oxford, as long etc. And the Sheriff of Oxfordshire is commanded to receive him, Isaac, and to permit him to dwell at Oxford, as long etc.

Glouc.

Be it had in remembrance, that Elias, son of Bonenfaunt, Jew, of Gloucester, came before the Justices on the morrow of St. Augustine in the 37th year of the reign of King Henry and acknowledged, that he had lost his part of a chirograph for 50s. made under his own name and the names of Richard de Sanford and his brother Geoffrey. Wherefore the Chirographers of Gloucester are commanded, that they do not allow the counter-chirograph of the said chirograph to be withdrawn save in the presence of the said Elias etc.

London.

Be it had in remembrance, that Solomon le Eveske came before the Justices and acknowledged, that he is bound to William de Gloucester in £24 payable to him or to Bernard Nicholas during the fair of St. Botolph in the 37th year etc., and if he should make

¹ The Conversion of St. Augustine, May 5.

xxxvij^o, et nisi fecerit, concessit, quod dictus Willelmus de Gloucestria liberam habeat administracionem de quodam cirographo de xlvj l. j m. sub nominibus dicti Salomonis, et Ricardi, filii Henrici Aucheri, reddendis ad quindenam Pasche anno xxxvij^o; de quo cirographo dictus Willelmus penes se possidet partem cirographi quam Judeus penes se habuit, sicut in quadam convencionem inter eos continetur in quodam starro inter eos confecto; et si dicte xxiiij l., ut predictum est, fuerint solute, tunc dictus Judeus dictum cirographum aretro optinebit, et alia scripta inter ipsum et dictum Willelmum confecta, et unam cartam de xxiiij l. de Stephano de Ostregate.

Kanc.

Quia coram Domino Rege quoddam tallagium assisum fuit super Salle, Judeum, de Kancia, Domino Regi reddendum die Mercurii proxima ante Pentecosten anno etc. xxxvij^o sine ulteriori dilacione, et idem Salle tallagium illud non reddidit, preceptum est Cirographariis Cantuarie, quod visis litteris Domini Regis accedant ad Archam Cirographorum, et omnia cirographa, tallias etc. sub nomine dicti Salle inventa in Archa illa extrahant, et illa habeant sub sigillis suis et sigillo Vicecomitis Kancie apud Westmonasterium coram Justiciariis in ultimo S. Trinitatis, cum brevi Domini Regis.

Wiltes.

Quia datur intelligi pro Isaac, filio Isaac, Judeo, Justiciariis, quod Abraham Russel, qui habet unam clavem etc., non est residens ad officium etc. secundum quod deberet, preceptum est Vicecomiti, quod loco etc. eligi faciat etc., et scire faciat a die S. Trinitatis in unum mensem nomen illius electi etc.

Kanc.

Rex etc. Vicecomiti Kancie etc. :—Scias quod coram Nobis assideri fecimus quoddam tallagium super Salle, Judeum, Nobis reddendum die Mercurii proxima ante Pentecosten anno etc. xxxvij^o, et quia idem Judeus Nobis ad dictum diem tallagium suum non reddidit, et eodem die recepit ex parte nostra mandatum coram Justiciariis etc., quod infra tercium diem post predictum diem Mercurii exiret a regno nostro Anglie, et iter suum arriperet ad portum Dovor' cum uxore sua ibidem exiturus, et numquam rediturus, salvis Nobis terris etc.; tibi precipimus, quod per sacramentum xij etc. diligenter inquiras quas terras etc. habuit dicto die, et quis vel qui etc.¹ valeant salvo servicio

¹ Sic: some words have here fallen out. See the parallel clause in the next writ but one.

default, he allowed, that the said William de Gloucester should have free administration of a chirograph for £46 1 mark under the names of the said Solomon and Richard, son of Henry Aucher; payable on Easter quindene in the 38th year; of which chirograph the said William has in his possession the part which was in the possession of the Jew, as it is contained in a covenant between them in a starr made between them; and if the said £24 be, as aforesaid, paid, then the said Jew shall have the said chirograph returned to him, and the other writings made between him and the said William, and a charter for £24 of Stephen de Oystergate.¹

Kent.

Whereas before our Lord the King a talliage was assessed upon Salle, Jew, of Kent, payable to our Lord the King on the Wednesday next before Pentecost in the 37th year etc. without further delay, and the said Salle did not pay the talliage, the Chirographers of Canterbury are commanded, that on sight of our Lord the King's letter they go to the Chirograph-Chest, and take out all the chirographs, tallies etc. found under the name of the said Salle in the said Chest, and have them under their seals and the seal of the Sheriff of Kent before the Justices at Westminster on the last day of Holy Trinity Term, with the writ of our Lord the King.

Wilts

Whereas on the part of Isaac, son of Isaac, Jew, the Justices are given to understand that Abraham Russel, who has one of the keys etc., is not assiduous at his duties etc. as he ought to be, the Sheriff is commanded, that in his place he cause to be elected etc. and notify the name of the person elect etc. a month after Holy Trinity day.

Kent.

The King etc. to the Sheriff of Kent etc.:—Know that We caused to be assessed before Us upon Salle, Jew, a certain talliage payable to Us on the Wednesday next before Pentecost in the 37th year etc., and whereas the said Jew did not pay Us his talliage on the said day, and on the said day received from Us a mandate before the Justices etc., that within three days from the said Wednesday he should depart our realm of England, and travel with all speed to the port of Dover, and thence with his wife take his departure, and never return, his lands etc. being kept safe to our use; We therefore command you, that by oath of 12 etc. you diligently inquire what lands etc. he had on the said day, and who now

¹ A narrow passage between Thames Street and the Thames. Mun. Gildhall. Lond. (Rolls Ser.) II. i. 367.

etc. et quantum valeant ad vendendum ; inquiras eciam per sacramentum etc. que catalla habuit in omnibus extra Archam cirographis, et quid valeant et in quorum manus devenerint, et clamari facias quod nullus ex debitoribus ipsius Salle ei decetero aliquem denarium reddat, in singulis hundredis, civitatibus etc. facta sit clamacio, et omnes terras, redditus et tenementa et catalla predicta in manum nostram capias, et salvo etc., donec etc.; et veniat inquisicio in crastino S. Trinitatis.

Bristoll'.

Rex etc. Cirographariis Christianis et Judeis Bristoll' salutem : Sciatis quod coram Nobis assideri fecimus super Eliam de Chipham vj m., Nobis reddendas in crastino S. Trinitatis anno regni nostri xxxvij^{mo} sine ulteriori dilacione ; et quia idem Elias tallagium illud non reddidit ; vobis precipimus, quod statim visis litteris istis accedatis ad Archam Cirographorum et ab Archa illa extrahatis omnia cirographa, tallias et alia instrumenta in Archa illa inventa sub nomine predicti Elie, et illa habeatis coram Justiciariis nostris ad custodiam Judeorum assignatis apud Westmonasterium a die S. Johannis Baptiste in xv dies sub sigillis vestris et sigillo Constabularii nostri Bristoll', et hoc breve. Teste Johanne de Wyvill apud Westmonasterium xvij die Junii anno regni nostri xxxvij^o.

Rex etc. Vicecomiti Gloucestr' salutem :—Scias quod coram Nobis assideri fecimus sex marcas super Eliam de Chipham, Judeum, Bristoll', Nobis reddendas in crastino S. Trinitatis anno regni nostri xxxvij sine ulteriori dilacione ; et quia idem Elias Nobis ad dictum diem tallagium suum non reddidit ; tibi precipimus, quod statim visis litteris istis clamari facias per totum Comitatum tuum in singulis hundredis, civitatibus et burgis, quod super forisfacturam nostram nullus ex debitoribus ipsius Elie ei decetero aliquem denarium reddat, eo quod in manum nostram cepimus omnia catalla predicti Elie occasione predicta, ubicumque in regno nostro Anglie fuerint inventa, et corpus dicti Elie si inveniri poterit in Comitatu tuo, illud habeas coram Justiciariis nostris ad custodiam Judeorum assignatis apud Westmonasterium sine ulteriori dilacione, ad faciendum de eo judicium tamquam de illo qui furtive catalla nostra propria asportavit ; et per sacramentum xij proborum et legalium hominum, tam Christianorum quam Judeorum, per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit,

holds or hold them, and what they be worth, saving the service etc., and what they be worth for sale; and also inquire by oath etc. what chattels he had in all chirographs outside the Chest, and what they be worth, and to whose hands they have come, and cause proclamation to be made that none of his, Salle's, debtors in future pay any money to him—let the proclamation be made in every hundred and city etc.—and take all the said lands, rents and tenements and chattels into our hand, and keep them safe etc. until etc.; and let the inquest come on the morrow of Holy Trinity.

Bristol.

The King etc. to the Christian and Jewish Chirographers of Bristol greeting:—Know that We have caused to be before Us assessed upon Elias of Chippenham 6 marks, payable to Us on the morrow of Holy Trinity in the 37th year of our reign without further delay; and whereas the said Elias has not paid that talliage; We command you, that on sight of this letter you forthwith go to the Chirograph-Chest, and take out therefrom all chirographs, tallies and other instruments found in that Chest under the name of the said Elias, and have them before our Justices assigned to the custody of the Jews at Westminster on the quindene of St. John the Baptist under your seals and the seal of our Constable of Bristol, and this writ. Witness John de Wyvill at Westminster on the 17th day of June in the 37th year of our reign.

The King etc. to the Sheriff of Gloucestershire greeting:—Know that We have caused to be before Us assessed upon Elias of Chippenham, Jew, of Bristol, 6 marks, payable to Us on the morrow of Holy Trinity in the 37th year of our reign without further delay; and whereas the said Elias did not pay Us his said talliage on the said day; We command you, that on sight of this letter you forthwith cause proclamation to be made through all your County in every hundred, city and town, that on pain of forfeiture none of the debtors of him, Elias, pay any money to him in future, because, for the reason afore-said, We have taken into our hand all the chattels of the said Elias, wheresoever in our realm of England they may be found, and if the body of the said Elias may be found in your County, you are to have it before our Justices assigned to the custody of the Jews at Westminster without further delay, that justice be done upon him as one who has thievishly carried off our proper chattels; and you are diligently to inquire by oath of 12 good and lawful men, as well Christians as Jews, by whom the truth of the matter may be the better known, what

diligenter inquiras, quas terras, redditus et tenementa dictus Elias habuit vel tenuit dicto die, et quis vel qui terras illas, redditus et tenementa modo teneat, et quantum porcio singulorum tenentium valeat per annum, et modo ad vendendum, salvo servicio dominorum feodi; inquiras eciam per sacramentum eorundem que catalla dictus Elias habuit dicto die in omnibus extra Archam cirographis inventa, et quid et quantum catalla illa valeant ad vendendum, et in quorum manus devenerint, et omnes terras, redditus, tenementa et catalla predicta in manum nostram capias et salvo custodiri facias, donec aliud inde precepimus, et inquisicionem inde factam distincte et aperte scire facias dictis Justiciariis apud Westmonasterium a die S. Johannis Baptiste in xv dies per litteras tuas sigillatas, in quibus una cum sigillo tuo sigilla eorum dependeant per quos facta fuerit illa inquisicio; et habeas ibi nomina inquisitorum et hoc breve.

Glouc.

Illud idem breve confectum est et liberatum fuit Vicecomiti Lincoln' pro Benedicto, filio Leonis, qui tallagium suum non reddidit; et veniat inquisicio a die S. Johannis Baptiste in xv dies.

PLACITA DE TERMINO S. TRINITATIS ANNO QUINQUAGESIMO.

Rot. 7, m. 1,
dorso. Surr.

Johannes Harding, attachiatus ad respondendum Aaron de Kingestona de placito, quod ei reddat duos ciphos de mazero, precii xx s., quos ei tradidit custodiendos die Pasche Florum anno etc. xlvij, et quos ei injuste detinet, ut dicit; et hoc offert etc.

Predictus Johannes venit et recognovit, quod ipse recepit predictos ciphos de predicto Judeo, et eosdem ciphos per intersigna que fuerunt inter ipsum Johannem et predictum Judeum Johanni Aufred liberavit; et de hoc ponit se super patriam, et ipsum Johannem Aufred. Et predictus Judeus similiter. Ideo preceptum est Vicecomiti, quod venire faciat xij de villa de Kingestona, et xij de visneto ejusdem ville, ad recognoscendum etc., die Mercurii proxima post festum S. Barnabe Apostoli, quia tam etc.

Ad quem diem venit inquisicio, que dicit, quod predictus Johannes, filius Johannis Aufrey,¹ dictos ciphos de mazero dicto Aaron invadiavit pro iiij s., et dictus Aaron postmodum dedit eidem Johanni intersigna, scilicet, quod posuit manum suam in sinu suo, et illis intersignis

¹ Sic. The scribe could not make up his mind whether to spell the name Aufred or Aufrey, or, as appears from the next case, Alured or Alurey.

lands, rents and tenements the said Elias had or held on the said day, and who now holds or hold the said lands, rents and tenements, and how much the portion of each tenant be worth by the year, and for sale at the present time, saving the service of the lords of the fee; you are also to inquire by oath of the same 12 men what chattels the said Elias had on the said day found in all chirographs outside the Chest, and what and how much those chattels be worth for sale, and into whose hands they have come, and you are to take into our hand all the said lands, rents, tenements and chattels, and to cause them to be kept safe until further command to you by Us given, and distinctly and plainly to notify the inquest thereof made to the said Justices at Westminster on the quindene of St. John the Baptist by letter sealed with your seal, and therefrom also pendent with your seal the seals of those by whom the inquest was made; and you are to have there the names of the inquisitors and this writ.

Glouc.

The same writ was made and delivered to the Sheriff of Lincolnshire in the matter of Benedict, son of Leo, who did not pay his talliage; and let the inquest come on the quindene of St. John the Baptist.

PLEAS OF HOLY TRINITY TERM IN THE FIFTIETH
YEAR. [A.D. 1266.]

Surr.

John Harding, attached to answer Aaron of Kingston touching a plea, that he return him two bowls of mazer-wood, price 20s., which Aaron gave into his keeping on Palm Sunday in the forty-eighth year of the reign, and which he unlawfully detains against him, so he says; and this he offers etc.

The said John came and acknowledged, that he received the said bowls from the said Jew, and by token concerted between him and the said Jew he delivered the said bowls to John Alfred; and touching this he puts himself upon the country and John Alfred. And the said Jew likewise. So the Sheriff is commanded, that he cause to come twelve men of the town of Kingston, and twelve men of the venue of the same town, to recognise etc., on the Wednesday next after the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, because as well, etc.

On which day came the inquest, who say, that the said John, son of John Alfred, pledged the said bowls of mazer-wood to the said Aaron for 4s., and the said Aaron afterwards gave the said John a token, to wit, by placing his hand in the fold of his tunic, and by

dictus Johannes Harding dictos ciphos liberavit Johanni Aufrey, et quod de dictis iij s. solvit predicto Aaron x d., de quibus locavit unam caretam ad bona carienda apud Windsoram; set si de denariis residuis aliquid solutum fuerit, necne, nichil sciunt. Ideo consideratum est, quod predictus Johannes Aufrey reddat predicto Judeo iij s. ijd., et alius Johannes sit inde quietus, et predictus Judeus in misericordia.

mū.

Surr.

Johannes Aurifaber, attachiatus ad respondendum predicto Aaron de Kingestona, Judeo, de placito, quod ei reddat unum saccum cum pannis, mappis, manutergiis, tunicis et supertunicis, et pluribus aliis pannis, tam lineis quam laneis, quos ei tradidit custodiendos, propter turbacionem in regno habitam, predictis die et anno, ad valenciam sex m.; et hoc offert etc.

Predictus Johannes venit et defendit vim etc. et dicit, quod de predicto Aaron nichil recepit; recognovit, tamen, quod hujusmodi bona recepit de quodam Judeo, nomine Hak' de Kingestona, genero predicti Aaron, cui quamdam partem predictorum bonorum postmodum liberavit, et aliam partem liberavit Johanni Alured per preceptum dicti Hak', excepta una pelice, quam dicit quod uxor sua habet ex dono predicti Hak'.

Predictus Judeus dicit, quod predicta bona non fuerunt predicti Hak'; nec per predictum Hak' fuerunt liberata predicto Johanni et predicto Hak', nec predictam pelicem dare potuit, ut predictus Johannes dicit; et de hoc ponit se super patriam. Et predictus Johannes similiter. Et preceptum est Vicecomiti, quod venire faciat coram etc. xij probos etc., ad recognoscendum etc., si etc., ad predictum diem, quia tam etc.

Postea venit predictus Johannes Alurey coram etc., et recognovit se recepisse predictos pannos de predicto Hak', scilicet, unam medietatem sicut vadia sua propria, et aliam medietatem pro xx s., per quos dictus Judeus finem fecit cum eodem Johanne, ut salvo conduceret eum et familiam suam usque Windsoram; recognovit eciam se recepisse predictos ciphos de Johanne Harding per intersigna predicta; et de hoc ponit se super patriam.

Recognitores veniunt et dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod per finem predictum pro salvo conductu habendo idem Judeus remisit predicto Johanni vadia sua, et residuum dictorum vadorum ei liberavit pro predictis xx s., et ipsum salvo apud Windsoram conduxit, et quod predictus Johannes per predicta intersigna vera

that token the said John Harding delivered the said bowls to John Alfred, and that of the said four shillings he paid the said Aaron ten pence, with which he hired a cart to carry goods to Windsor; but whether any part of the balance of the money was paid or no, they know not at all. So it is adjudged, that the said John Alfred pay the said Jew 8s. 2d., and the other John be thereof quit, and the said Jew be in mercy.

Surr.

John Goldsmith, attached to answer the said Aaron of Kingston, Jew, touching a plea, that he return a sack containing cloths, napkins, towels, tunics and supertunics, and divers other cloths, as well linen as woollen, which Aaron gave into his keeping, by reason of the disordered state of the realm, on the said day in the said year, being of the value of six marks; and this he offers etc.

The said John comes and defends the force etc. and says, that he received nothing from the said Aaron; but he acknowledged, nevertheless, that he received goods of the sort from a Jew, Hak of Kingston by name, son-in-law of the said Aaron, to whom he afterwards delivered part of the said goods, and the residue thereof he delivered to John Alfred by order of the said Hak, except a pelisse, which he says that his wife has by gift of the said Hak.

The said Jew says, that the said goods did not belong to the said Hak, and were not delivered to the said John and the said Hak by order of the said Hak, nor was it in the power of the said Hak to give the said pelisse, as the said John says he did; and touching this he puts himself upon the country. And the said John likewise. And the Sheriff is commanded, that he cause to come before etc. twelve true etc., to recognise etc., if etc., on the said day, because as well etc.

Thereafter came the said John Alfred before etc., and acknowledged, that he received the said cloths from the said Hak, to wit, one moiety as his own pledges, and the other moiety on account of 20s., in which the said Jew made fine with him, the said John, for a safe-conduct for himself and family to Windsor; he also acknowledged, that he received the said bowls from John Harding by the said token; and touching this he puts himself upon the country.

The recognitors come and say upon their oath, that by the said fine for the safe-conduct the said Jew returned the said John his pledges, and delivered to him the residue of the said pledges on account of the said 20s., and the said John gave him safe-conduct to Windsor, and by the said true token received the said bowls from the said John

mā.

recepit predictos ciphos de prefato Johanne Harding, et per voluntatem dicti Judei. Ideo ad iudicium, quod dictus Johannes Aurifaber inde quietus sit, et dictus Judeus pro falsa querela in misericordia.

Surr.

Matildis Peper et Rogerus de Maldona attachiati ad respondendum dicto Aaron, Judeo, de placito, quod ei reddant ollas ereas, patellas, tapeta, chalones, lintheamina et alia utensilia, que eis tradidit custodienda predictis die et anno, et unde queritur, quod ea injuste detinent, ad dampnum suum, v m.; et hoc offert etc.

Predictus Rogerus venit et defendit vim etc. et dicit, quod nunquam aliquid de predictis bonis recepit; et de hoc ponit se super vicinos suos.

Predicta vero Matildis venit et recognovit, quod ipsa ignorante et ad ecclesiam existente venit dictus Judeus ad domum suam et quedam bona ibidem abscondit sub pallea; et postmodum venerunt quidam depredatores Londonie, et dicta bona asportaverunt. Iudicium, quod inquiratur, ut supra.

mā.

Recognitores dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod predictus Aaron nunquam tradidit predicta bona predicto Rogero, sicut ei imposuit, et quod ignorante predicta Matilde posita fuerunt predicta bona predicti Judei in domo sua, de quibus una cum bonis suis propriis predicta Matildis depredata fuit die SS. Philippi et Jacobi per Henricum de Monte Forti, et per Henricum de Hastings et alios malefactores Londonie, ita quod nichil penes ipsam remansit. Ideo ad iudicium, quod predicti Rogerus et Matildis inde sint quieti, et dictus Judeus pro falsa querela in misericordia.

STARRA RECOGNITA DE TERMINO S. TRINITATIS ANNO QUINQUAGESIMO.

Rot. 8, m. 6.
Lond.

Memorandum, quod ad instanciam Petri Beraud et Hagini de Lincolnia quedam carta sub nominibus eorundem confecta in hec verba inrotulatur:—Omnibus etc. Petrus Beraud, civis et mercator Caturcensis, salutem:—Noverit universitas vestra me teneri Hagino de Lincolnia, Judeo, Londonie, vel certo attornato suo, mihi hoc scriptum liberanti, in c et iiij^{xx} l. vj s. et viij d. sterlingorum, facto compoto inter me et eundem Haginum apud Londoniam die Mercurii proxima ante festum S. Oswaldi, Regis et Martyris, anno gracie m^occ^olxxvj mense Augusti; scilicet, de remanente D l. in quibus dicto Hagino et Cokko, Judeis, Londonie, tenebar per cartam meam obligatoriam

Harding, and that with the consent of the said Jew. So to judgment, that the said John Goldsmith be quit thereof, and the said Jew be in mercy for a false claim.

Surr.

Matilda Pepper and Roger de Maldon attached to answer the said Aaron, Jew, touching a plea, that they return him brazen pots, platters, carpets, coverlets, linen cloths, and other utensils, which he gave into their keeping on the said day in the said year, whereof he complains, that they unlawfully detain them against him, to his damage, 5 marks; and this he offers etc.

The said Roger comes and defends the force etc. and says, that he never received any part of the said goods; and touching this he puts himself upon his neighbours.

The said Matilda also came and acknowledged, that without her knowledge, when she was at church, the said Jew came to her house and hid certain goods under the straw; and thereafter came certain freebooters from London and carried off the said goods. Judgment, that inquest be had, as above.

The recognitors say upon their oath, that the said Aaron never gave the said goods to the said Roger, as he alleged against him, and that the said goods of the said Jew were placed in Matilda's house without her knowledge, and of the said goods, together with her own goods, the said Matilda was robbed on the day of SS. Philip and James by Henry de Montfort and Henry de Hastings and other malefactors from London, so that nothing was left in her house. So to judgment, that the said Roger and Matilda be quit thereof, and the said Jew be in mercy for a false claim.

STARRS ACKNOWLEDGED IN HOLY TRINITY TERM IN
THE FIFTIETH YEAR. [A.D. 1266.]

London.

Be it had in remembrance, that at the instance of Pierre Beraud and Hagin of Lincoln a charter made under the names of the same is enrolled to the following effect:—To all etc. Pierre Beraud, citizen and merchant of Cahors, greeting:—Know all of you that I am bound to Hagin of Lincoln, Jew, of London, or his proper attorney, on delivery to me of this writing, in £180 6s. 8d. sterling, account being made between me and the same Hagin at London on the Wednesday next before the feast of St. Oswald, King and Martyr, in the year of grace mccclxvi, and the month of August; account, to wit, of the remainder of £500 in which I was bound to the said Hagin and Cok,

inrotulata ad Scaccarium Judeorum coram etc., solvendo dicto Hagino, vel certo attornato suo, dictam pecuniam, de claro debito quod remanet de dictis D l., et de omnibus aliis rebus quas dictis Judeis unquam a principio seculi debui usque in hodiernum diem; videlicet, de prima solutione quam Dominus Edwardus, Regis primogenitus, mihi, vel attornatis meis, faciet vel solvet de debito in quo mihi tenetur; subjeci inde me et heredes meos et omnia bona mea, mobilia et immobilia, ubicumque fuerint inventa, sponte et non coactus, pro voluntate sua compellendus, si in dicta solutione defecero, ut predictum est; renunciando ad hoc omni exceptioni, cavillationi, regie prohibitioni et omni juris remedio, quod contra hanc obligationem mihi possit valere infringendam; et ad istam convencionem etc. huic scripto sigillum meum apposui: hiis testibus: Dominis Johanne de Lynda, Johanne Walleraund, tunc temporis Custodibus Turris Londonie; Willelmo filio Ricardi; Ricardo de Ewell; Waltero Hiervy; Reginaldo de Suffolcia; Edwardo Le Blund, etc.

Lond.

Item, ad instanciam eorundem littera subscripta inrotulatur in hec verba:—Omnibus etc. Petrus Beraud etc. salutem:—Noverit universitas vestra me plenarie recepisse xl saccos lane de Hagino et Cokko, Judeis, Londonie, in quibus mihi tenebantur per starrum suum inrotulatum ad Scaccarium Judeorum coram etc., de quibus voco solutum et integre pacatum, et dictos Judeos, pro me et heredibus meis, de dictis xl saccis lane omnino quietos clamavi; ita quod ego nec aliquis nomine meo aliquid de dictis xl saccis lane de dictis Judeis vel heredibus eorum decetero exigere poterimus vel habere. In cujus etc. presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Datum Londonie die Jovis mense Augusti anno m^occ^olxxv^o.

Lond.

Haginus de Lincolnia recognovit per starrum suum, pro se et Cok', filio Aaron, quod Petrus Beraud satisfecit eis de toto debito D l. quod eis debuit per litteras patentes quas dictus Haginus habuit; et eas eidem Petro nunquam reddidit, eo quod eas amisit; unde concedit quod dicte littere nullam vim habeant, nec sibi nec heredibus suis aliquid valere possint, nec alicui ex parte sua venienti, a creacione seculi usque ad finem.

Idem Haginus recognovit, pro se et Cok', filio Aaron, quod de uno

Jews, of London, by my charter obligatory enrolled at the Exchequer of the Jews before etc., payment of the said money to be made to the said Hagin, or his proper attorney, on account of the clear debt which remains of the said £500, and of all other debts which I ever owed the said Jews from the creation of the world to the present day; to wit, payment thereof to be made out of the first instalment which the Lord Edward, the King's son and heir apparent, shall make to me, or my attorneys, of the debt in which he is bound to me; for which I have engaged myself, my heirs and all my goods, movable and immovable, wheresoever they shall be found, and this of my own accord and not thereto constrained, and to the intent that I be compellable at his pleasure, if I shall make default in the said payment, as aforesaid; and to this end I renounce recourse to any exception, objection, royal prohibition, and remedy of law, which may avail me to the infringement of this obligation; and for the confirmation of this agreement I have set my seal to this writing: witness: Sir John de Lynde and Sir John Walerand, then Wardens of the Tower of London; William FitzRichard; Richard de Ewell; Walter Hervey; Reginald de Suffolk; Edward Le Blund, and others.

London.

Item, at the instance of the same, the writing hereunder is enrolled to the following effect:—To all etc. Pierre Beraud etc. greeting:—Know all of you that I have received in full tale 40 sacks of wool from Hagin and Cok, Jews, of London, in which they were bound to me by their starr enrolled at the Exchequer of the Jews before etc., of which I acknowledge full render and delivery, and for myself and my heirs have altogether quitclaimed the said Jews of the said 40 sacks of wool; so that neither I nor any in my name may aught in future demand or have of the said 40 sacks of wool from the said Jews or their heirs. In witness whereof I have set my seal to the present writing. Given at London on Thursday in the month of August in the year MCCLXVI.

London.

Hagin of Lincoln, for himself and Cok, son of Aaron, acknowledged by his starr, that Pierre Beraud discharged to them all the debt of £500 which he owed them by letters patent which the said Hagin had; and the said Hagin never returned them to the said Pierre, because he lost them; wherefore he grants that the said letters patent have no force, nor can aught avail either himself or his heirs or any one on his part appearing, from the creation to the end of the world.

The said Hagin, for himself and Cok, son of Aaron, acknowledged

debito quingentarum librarum, quod Petrus Beraud, mercator, eisdem debuit per litteras patentes et inrotulatas ad Scaccarium Judeorum, dictus Petrus et heredes et socii sui sunt quieti de eis et heredibus et omnibus assignatis suis, a creacione seculi usque ad finem; et de omnibus aliis debitis, demandis et querelis que predictus Petrus debuit eis, excepto uno debito c iij^{xx} et iij l. et dim m. quod predictus Petrus adhuc debet eidem Hagino per litteras suas patentes inrotulatas ad Scaccarium Judeorum, predictus Petrus et heredes et socii sui quieti sunt de eis et heredibus eorum, a creacione seculi usque ad diem S. Petri ad Vincula anno etc. 1^{mo}.

Et istam recognicionem fecit Haginus pro se et heredibus dicti Cok', quia ipse Haginus habet custodiam heredum dicti Cok' et catallorum suorum per preceptum Regis.

1b. m. 6,
dorso.
Cantabr.

Sarra, que fuit uxor Isaac de S. Licio, solvit per manus Manseri, filii Abrahe, ij m. et dim., quas debuit solvisse ad quindenam Pasche anno 1^{mo} de fine quem fecit pro catallis dicti viri sui habendis.

1jm. et dim.

Solvit Roberto de Fuleham. Et debet ij m. et dim. ad festum S. Michaelis, et residuum sicut continetur in magno rotulo anni 1^{mi}.

London.

Memorandum, quod Cresse, filius Gente, venit coram etc., et recognovit, quod concessit Bonevie de Neubyr', Judeo, quartam partem duarum cartarum, videlicet, de una xx l. et ij quarteriorum frumenti sub nominibus Galfridi Le Chamberleg' et Cresse, filii Gente, et de alia xv l. sub nominibus predictorum. Et idem Cresse concessit, quod predictus Bonevie possit perquirere brevia de districcione per predictam quartam partem, et ad faciendum ex ea quam de sua propria.

Bed.
1j biss.

Belia, que fuit uxor Pictavini de Bedford, Judea, dat Domino Regi ij biss. pro brevibus habendis super tenentes terras debitorum suorum, ad faciendum ipsos venire. Et solvet predicta biss. a die S. Michaelis in xv dies.

Kanc.

Communitas Judeorum Cantuarie, qui sigillantur in hoc starro, recognoverunt per starrum suum, quod juraverunt et intraverunt in sentenciam, quod nullus alius Judeus de alia villa preter quam de

that of a debt of £500, which Pierre Beraud, merchant, owed them by letters patent enrolled at the Exchequer of the Jews, the said Pierre and his heirs and his partners are quit as to them and their heirs and all their assigns, from the creation to the end of the world ; and of all other debts, demands and claims which the said Pierre owed them, except a debt of £184 and $\frac{1}{2}$ mark which the said Pierre still owes the said Hagin by his letters patent enrolled at the Exchequer of the Jews, they the said Pierre and his heirs and his partners are quit as to them and their heirs, from the creation of the world to the day of St. Peter's Chains in the fiftieth year of the reign.

And this acknowledgment Hagin made for himself and the heirs of the said Cok, because he, Hagin, has the wardship of the heirs of the said Cok and of their chattels by mandate of the King.¹

Cambr.

Sarah, wife that was of Isaac of Senlis, paid by Manser, son of Abraham, $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks, which she ought to have paid on Easter quindene in the fiftieth year, on account of a fine which she made for possession of the chattels of her said husband.

She paid to Robert de Fulham. And she owes $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks at the feast of St. Michael, and the residue, as it is recorded in the great roll of the fifty-first year.

London.

Be it had in remembrance, that Cresse, son of Genta, came before etc., and acknowledged, that he has granted to Bonevie of Newbury, Jew, the fourth part of two charters, to wit, one for £20 and 2 quarters of corn under the names of Geoffrey Chamberlain and Cresse, son of Genta, and another for £15 under the names aforesaid. And Cresse has also granted, that the said Bonevie may procure writs to distrain for the said fourth part, and to deal with it as his own.

Bedford.

Belia, wife that was of Pictavin of Bedford, Jewess, gives our Lord the King 2 bezants for writs in regard of her debtors' terre-tenants, to constrain them to come. And she will pay the said bezants on Michaelmas quindene.

Kent.

The community of the Jews of Canterbury, whose seals are set to this starr, acknowledged by their starr, that they have come to the resolution, and thereto bound themselves by oath, that no Jew of any

¹ This passage, taken in connection with the inquest upon the administration of the wardship recorded in Hilary Term, 1 Ed. I.,

Rot. 12, m. 7, *infra*, serves to identify Hagin of Lincoln with the Chief Rabbi elected in 1257. Cf. Introduction, p. xxxiii.

Cantuaria manebit in eadem villa, scilicet, homo mentitor, inidoneus et accusator; et si ita evenerit quod aliquis venisset ad manendum ibidem per breve Domini Regis, extunc concessit tota predicta communitas ad donandum Domino Regi id quod Salle, filius Joscei, Abraham, filius Leonis, et Vives de Wintonia, similiter in hoc starro sigillati, ipsam communitatem talliabunt, ut idem Rex deponat ipsum qui tale breve impetrabit; et si sit aliquis de predicta communitate rebellis ad deponendum ipsum Judeum qui mentitor, inidoneus et accusator extiterit, vel eum qui breve Regis impetraverit, ut predictum est, idem deponatur cum eodem. Et sunt Judei in predicto starro sigillati: Magister Mosseus; Salle, filius Joscei; Abraham, filius Leonis; Jacobus, filius Miles; Benedictus, filius Isaac; Leo, filius Abrahe; Isaac, filius Abrahe; Benedictus, filius Cresse; Isaac, filius Isaac; Meir, filius Edra; Sampson, presbiterus; Salomon, filius Isaac; Josceus, filius Salomonis; Aaron, filius Salle; Josceus, filius Abrahe; Mosseus, filius Abrahe; et Jacobus, filius Joscei.

PLACITA DE TERMINO S. TRINITATIS QUINQUAGESIMO
PRIMO, QUIA IN TERMINO PASCHE NICHIL ACTUM
FUIT PROPTER GUERRAM.

Rot. 9, m. 1.
Cantebr.

Bartholomeus, filius Johannis, qui cum Johanne, filio Ade, peciebat versus Abraham, filium Antere, et Salomonem Bigelin, tria messuagia cum pertinentiis in Cantebrigia, de quibus Adam Umel, avus dicti Bartholomei et consanguineus dicti Johannis, cujus heredes ipsi sunt, fuit seisitus in dominico suo, ut de feodo, die quo obiit, ut patet in Termino S. Michaelis anno incipiente 1^{mo}, et postea Judei habuerunt visum terre, ad hunc diem venit; set nec primo die, secundo, tercio, quarto nec sexto die aliquid versus dictos Judeos loqui voluit. Ideo consideratum est, quod predicti Judei inde sine die, et quod dictus Bartholomeus nichil capiat per istud breve, set sit in misericordia.

mā.

Kanc.

Per licenciam Justiciariorum, Johannes Le Moyne, querens, et Juliana de Ponte, de Cantuaria, de placito xij s. et iij d. concordati sub hac forma, quod predicta Juliana venit coram etc., et solvit Rogero de Kyntona, attornato predicti Johannis, x s., et iij s. et iij d. residuos solvet ad quindenam S. Michaelis proximo sequentem, si monstrare poterit quod predicti iij s. iij d. debentur.

other town than Canterbury shall dwell in the said town, to wit, no liar, improper person, and slanderer; and should it so happen that any one should come to dwell there by writ of our Lord the King, then the whole said community by common consent shall give our Lord the King such sum as Salle, son of Joce, Abraham, son of Leo, and Vives of Winchester, whose seals are likewise set to this starr, shall lay upon the community, that the person who shall sue out such writ may be disqualified by the said King; and if any of the said community should oppose the disqualification of the Jew who has shown himself a liar, an improper person, and a slanderer, or who has sued out such writ of the King as aforesaid, let both be disqualified together. And the Jews whose seals are set to this starr are the following: Master Moses; Salle, son of Joce; Abraham, son of Leo; Jacob, son of Miles; Benedict, son of Isaac; Leo, son of Abraham; Isaac, son of Abraham; Benedict, son of Cresse; Isaac, son of Isaac; Meir, son of Esdras; Samson, presbyter; Solomon, son of Isaac; Joce, son of Solomon; Aaron, son of Salle; Joce, son of Abraham; Moses, son of Abraham; and Jacob, son of Joce.

PLEAS OF HOLY TRINITY TERM IN THE FIFTY-FIRST
YEAR, NOTHING HAVING BEEN DONE IN EASTER
TERM BY REASON OF THE WAR. [A.D. 1267.]

Bartholomew, son of John, who, with John, son of Adam, claimed against Abraham, son of Antera, and Solomon Bigelin, three messuages with appurtenances in Cambridge, of which Adam Umel, grandfather of the said Bartholomew and cousin of the said John, whose heirs they are, was seised in demesne, as of fee, on the day of his death, as appears in Michaelmas Term in the beginning of the fiftieth year, and afterwards the Jews had a view of the land, came on this day; but neither on the first nor on the second or third or fourth nor yet on the sixth day would he say aught against the said Jews. So it is adjudged, that the said Jews go thereof without day, and that the said Bartholomew take nothing by this writ, but be in mercy.

Kent.

By leave of the Justices, John Le Moyne, plaintiff, and Juliana Bridge, of Canterbury, made fine touching a plea of 13s. 3d. in form following, to wit, that the said Juliana comes before etc., and pays to Roger of Kinton, attorney of the said John, 10s., and will pay the residue, 8s. 3d., on Michaelmas quindene next following, if he shall be able to show that the said 8s. 3d. are owing.

Lond.

Hugo de Dernestall et Sarra, uxor sua, attachiantur ad respondendum Isaac de Warwik' et Ivette, uxori ejus, de placito detencionis catalorum, et unde queritur, quod die dominica, die Medie Quadragesime anno etc. 1j^o tradidit eis unum coopertorium ¹ de grisso, ² precii c s., et quoddam scrinium cum jocalibus, videlicet, cum sex anulis aureis, precii j m., uno pede argenteo, precii x s., sex cocleariis argenteis, precii . . . s., ij firmaculis, precii ij s., et uno cippo de mazerio, precii ij s., custodienda predictis Hugoni et Sarre, et predicta catalla sua injuste detinent, ad dampnum suum, x m.

Predicti Hugo et Sarra veniunt et defendunt vim etc. et recognoscunt, quod quoddam coopertorium et quoddam scrinium cum quibusdam catallis infra existentibus receperunt custodienda, et post adventum Comitis Gloucestrie in Civitate Londonie ad quindenam Pasche venerunt Thomas de Haweye et Henricus de Knaresburgo, milites prefati Comitis, cum multis aliis ignotis, ad domum predictorum Hugonis et Sarre, et eisdem dixerunt ex parte predicti Comitis, quod eisdem liberarent catalla Judeorum que habuerunt custodienda, prout eis datum fuit intelligi, sicut vitam et membra diligenter; et ipsi omnino negaverunt quod nichil habuerunt de catallis aliquorum Judeorum. Et prefati milites ipsos ceperunt, et ad carcerem deducere voluerunt, et in predicta domo sua scrutaverunt, ³ et subtus lectum predictorum Hugonis et Sarre predicta coopertorium et scrinium invenerunt, et pecierunt, quorum catalla fuerunt sic abscondita; qui pro catallis suis propriis advocaverunt. Et prefati milites ipsos ⁴ super hoc non crediderunt: ideo ipsos ad sacramentum posuerunt, qui per sacramentum suum recognoverunt predicta catalla esse predictorum Isaac et Ivette. Et sic contra voluntatem suam predictum coopertorium cum predicto scrinio asportaverunt, preter quedam que fuerunt in predicto scrinio, quia quidam Alanus Le Hurer venit ad octabas Pasche, per predictam Ivettam, cum clave predicti scrinii, et dixit eis, quod ad predictum scrinium ipsum permetterent ire, hiis intersignis quod predicta clavis fuit ad scrinium per eosdem traditum sic custodiendum; et predictus Alanus predictum scrinium aperuit, et ea que voluit asportavit. Et sic de predicta asportacione eis non tenetur respondere, eo quod Dominus Rex, per pacem inter ipsum et Comitem Gloucestrie factam, omnibus hominibus de Civitate Londonie omnem depredacionem, roberiam et aliam transgressionem factam tempore predicto perdonavit,

¹ See Glossary.² See Glossary.

blending of the deponent with the active form.

³ In the MS. 'scrutaterunt,' by a curious⁴ Sic.

London.

Hugh de Dernestall¹ and Sarah, his wife, are attached to answer Isaac of Warwick and Ivetta, his wife, touching a plea of detainee of chattels, whereof he complains, that on Sunday in Mid-Lent in the fifty-first year of the reign he delivered to them a vesture of gris of the value of 100s. and a casket of jewels, to wit, six gold rings of the value of 1 mark, a silver stand of the value of 10s., six silver spoons of the value of . . . s., two buckles of the value of 2s., and a bowl of mazer-wood of the value of 2s., for safe keeping by the said Hugh and Sarah, who unlawfully detain his said chattels, to his damage, 10 marks.

The said Hugh and Sarah come and defend the force etc. and acknowledge, that they received a vesture and a casket with chattels therein for safe keeping, and that after the arrival of the Earl of Gloucester in the City of London on Easter quindene Thomas de Haweye and Henry de Knaresborough, soldiers of the said Earl, came, with many others unknown, to the house of the said Hugh and Sarah, and told them, as from the said Earl, that they were to deliver to them the chattels of the Jews which were in their keeping, as they had been informed, as they valued life and limb; and they utterly denied that they had any chattels of any Jews. And the said soldiers took them, and would have haled them to prison, and searched their house, and under the bed of the said Hugh and Sarah found the said vesture and casket, and asked, to whom the chattels thus hidden belonged; and they averred that they were their own chattels. And the said soldiers gave them no credence thereof, and so put them to their oath; and by their oath they acknowledged that the said chattels belonged to the said Isaac and Ivetta. And so against their will the soldiers took away the said vesture and casket, but not all that the casket had contained; for a certain Alan Le Hurer had come on the octave of Easter, by order of the said Ivetta, with the key of the said casket, and had told them, that they were to let him have access to the said casket, and for token he showed that the said key fitted the casket so given into their keeping; and the said Alan opened the said casket, and took away what he would. And so they are not bound to answer touching the said taking away, because our Lord the King, by the peace made between him and the Earl of Gloucester, pardoned all men of the City of London all depredations, robberies, and other trespasses done by them during the said time, so nevertheless that merchants who took no part in the war should not lose their

¹ Perhaps Dunstall.

salva tamen mercatoribus accione sua qui de guerra non fuerunt. Et si hoc eis valere non possit, prompti sunt verificare per quicquid etc., quod predicta catalla fuerunt sibi capta et asportata ; et de hoc ponunt se super patriam.

Predicti Isaac et Ivetta dicunt, quod predicta clavis predicti scrinii per ipsos eisdem missa nunquam, et de hoc prompti sunt facere quicquid etc. quod Judeus facere debeat versus Christianum. Dicunt eciam, et petunt iudicium, de hoc, quod predicti Hugo et Sarra recognoscunt predictum coopertorium et forcerium¹ recepisse custodienda, et dicunt ea esse asportata et ab eis depredata, et omnia bona sua propria salvata. Et de hoc habent diem usque diem Lune proximam ante festum S. Margarete. Ad quem diem predicti Hugo et Sarra veniunt, et predicti Judei, sepius vocati, non veniunt. Ideo consideratum est, quod predicti Hugo et Sarra inde sine die, et predicti Judei in misericordia.

mta.

DE TERMINO S. HILLARII ANNO REGNI REGIS HENRICI QUINQUAGESIMO SECUNDO.

Rot. Cur.
Reg. 183,
m. 2. Essex.

Cresse,² filius Gente, optulit se iiij^o die versus Ricardum de Culleworth de placito, quod, cum Robertus de Culleworth tempore guerre habite in regno Domini Regis, et eciam tempore destruccionis Judaismi Domini Regis Londonie, habuisset custodiam Turris Londonie per Hugonem Le Despenser, et ab Archa Cirographorum Londonie, eo tempore in Turri predicta existente, extrahi fecisset quandam cartam continentem xl l. de feodo, sub nominibus Ricardi de Culleworth, fratris predicti Roberti, et ipsius Cresse confectam, et eidem Ricardo de Culleworth contra voluntatem ipsius Judei per starrum suum quietam liberari, in qua continebatur, quod predictus Ricardus tenebatur predicto Judeo in xl l., et postmodum predictum Judeum, ad instanciam dicti Ricardi, ita coegit, quod metu mortis partem suam una cum starro acquietancie de predicto debito ei liberavit. Et ipse non venit ; et preceptum fuit Vicecomiti, quod ipsum venire faceret. Et Vicecomes mandat, quod Ricardus Bregeman, de Machinges, et Johannes Trestel, de eadem, manuceperunt predictum Ricardum, quem non habent. Ideo in misericordia. Iudicium, quod distringatur

¹ See Glossary.

² More properly Deulecresse (i.e. Deus eum crescat, a barbarous Latinisation of

the Hebrew גִּדְיָהוּ, Gedaliah). A.-J.H.E.P. i. 269.

right of action. And if this may not avail them, they are ready to verify by whatever etc., that the said chattels were stolen and taken away from them; and touching this they put themselves upon the country.

The said Isaac and Ivetta say, that they never sent the said key of the said casket to the said Hugh and Sarah, and touching this they are ready to do whatever etc. a Jew ought to do against a Christian. They also crave judgment, for that the said Hugh and Sarah acknowledge, that they received for safe keeping the said vesture and casket, and say, that they were stolen and taken away from them, and all their own goods untouched. And touching this they have a day from day to day until the Monday next before the feast of St. Margaret. On which day the said Hugh and Sarah come, and the said Jews, often summoned, do not come. It is therefore adjudged, that the said Hugh and Sarah go thereof without day, and the said Jews are in mercy.

HILARY TERM IN THE FIFTY-SECOND YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING HENRY. [A.D. 1268.]

Essex.

Cresse, son of Genta, offered himself on the fourth day against Richard de Culworth touching a plea, that during the war in our Lord the King's realm, our Lord the King's London Jewry being then destroyed, Robert de Culworth, who commanded the Tower of London for Hugh Le Despenser, did from the London Chirograph-Chest, which was then in the said Tower, cause to be taken a certain charter containing £40 of fee-rent, made under the names of Richard de Culworth, the said Robert's brother, and him, Cresse, and did also against his, the Jew's, will cause the charter, in which it was contained, that the said Richard was bound to the said Jew in £40, to be delivered to the said Richard de Culworth quit by his starr, and afterwards, at the instance of the said Richard, did so constrain him, the said Jew, that in fear of death he delivered to him his part of the charter, together with the starr of acquittance of the said debt. And he, Richard, did not come; and the Sheriff was commanded to cause him to come. And the Sheriff sends word, that Richard Bregeman, of Machinges,¹ and John Trestel, of the same place, mainperned the said Richard, and have him not. Therefore in mercy. Judgment, that he be distrained by lands

¹ Perhaps Matching, Essex.

per terras etc., ita quod nec ipse etc., et quod habeat corpus ejus coram etc. a die Pasche in xv dies, ad respondendum etc., et ad audiendum etc.

1b. m. 3.
dorso. Ebor.

Prior de Giseburn' fuit districtus pro xll. de debito Joscei de Kancia ad opus Domini Edwardi per quandam cartam signatam de sigillo Johannis de Overtona, Prioris de Giseburn', et sigillo Conventus ejusdem loci, que quidem carta liberata fuit Domino Edwardo tempore quo Judaismus fuit in manu ejusdem Domini Edwardi, in hec verba :— Sciant omnes presentes et futuri, quod ego, Johannes de Overtona, Prior de Giseburn', et Conventus ejusdem loci debemus Jocy de Kent, Judeo, Eboraci, xll. argenti, scilicet, reddendo xx l. et x quarteria frumenti ad Pentecosten anno regni Regis Henrici, filii Regis Johannis, xxxij^o, et xx l. et vj vaccas ad festum S. Martini in Hieme proximo sequentis, et sic de anno in annum et termino in terminum usque ad terminum x annorum, et si tunc non reddiderimus, dabimus ei qualibet septimana pro libra j d. de lucro, quamdiu illud debitum per grantum ejus tenuerimus, et ideo invadiavimus ei omnes terras nostras, redditus et catalla nostra, ubicumque fuerint, donec dictum debitum et lucrum persolverimus, et hoc concessimus ei in Verbo Dei, et sigillo nostro conventuali confirmavimus : actum in crastino S. Wilfridi proximo ante.¹ Et per predictam cartam attornatus predicti Domini Edwardi exigit de predicto Priore et Conventu totum predictum debitum.

Predictus Prior venit et peciit inspexionem predictæ cartæ, et habuit, et dixit, quod numquam in predicta domo de Giseburn' fuit aliquis prior qui vocabatur Johannes de Overtona ; dicit eciam, quod predicta carta non est, secundum Assisam Judaismi, in aliqua Archa Cirographorum Judeorum ; unde de predicto debito non tenetur respondere.

Preterea predictus Prior dicit, quod predicta carta non est bona neque vera, nec unquam per aliquem priorem seu conventum predictæ domus fuit facta, nec per voluntatem suam sigillo . . .² signata ; et hoc promptus est verificare per quicquid Curia Domini Regis consideraverit, quod verificare debeat, vel per patriam, vel alio modo.

Edwardus.

Attornatus prefati Domini Edwardi dicit, quod predicta carta est factum suum, et sigillo suo signata, et hoc offert verificare per quic-

¹ Sic. St. Wilfrid's Day is 12 October ; Martinmas, 11 November. We may therefore conjecture that the words omitted were : ' festum S. Martini in Hieme anno

regni Regis Henrici xxxij.'

² Sic : perhaps ' conventuali ' should be supplied.

etc., so that neither he etc., and that the Sheriff have his body before etc. on Easter quindene, to answer etc., and to hear etc.

York.

The Prior of Gisburn was distrained for £40 of debt due to Joce of Kent to the use of the Lord Edward by charter sealed with the seal of John of Overton, Prior of Gisburn, and the seal of the Convent of the same place, which charter was delivered to the Lord Edward at the time when the Jewry was in his hand, and is to the effect following:—Know all present and to come, that I, John of Overton, Prior of Gisburn, and the Convent of the same place owe to Joce of Kent, Jew, of York, £40¹ of silver, and are to pay £20 and 10 quarters of wheat at Pentecost in the thirty-third year of the reign of King Henry, son of King John, and £20 and 6 cows at Martinmas in Winter next following, and so year by year and term by term to the end of ten years, and if we shall then have made default, we will give him every week 1d. on the pound by way of interest, as long as we shall hold that debt by his grant, and therefore we have given him in gage all our lands, rents, and chattels, wheresoever they may be, until we have paid the said debt and interest in full, and this grant we have made on the Word of God, and have confirmed it by our conventual seal: dated the morrow of St. Wilfrid next before [Martinmas, in the thirty-second year of the reign of King Henry]. And by the said charter the attorney of the Lord Edward demands from the said Prior and Convent all the said debt.

The said Prior came and craved inspection of the said charter, and had it, and said, that there was never any prior in the said house of Gisburn who bore the name of John of Overton; he also says, that the said charter is not, as according to the Assize of Jewry it should be, in one of the Chirograph-Chests of the Jews; wherefore he is not bound to answer touching the said debt.

The said Prior further says, that the said charter is no good and true charter, nor was it ever made by any prior of the said house or the community, nor was it with his consent sealed with the [conventual] seal; and this he is ready to verify in whatever way the Court of our Lord the King shall award, by the country, or otherwise.

The attorney of the Lord Edward says, that the said charter is the Prior's deed and sealed with his seal, and offers to verify this

¹ I.e., as immediately appears, £400, payable by annual instalments of £40.

quid Curia Domini Regis consideraverit, per collacionem sigilli, vel alio modo.

Et predictus Prior dicit, quod predicta carta non est bona, immo falsa, nec ex conciencia¹ ipsorum numquam emanavit, et de hoc ponit se super patriam. Et nullum aliud responsum ad sigillum dedit, nec aliquam rationem de falsitate predictæ cartæ assignavit, nisi quod tantummodo dixit, quod totum predictum factum est falsum.

Et attornatus prefati Domini Edwardi peccit iudicium de predicto Priore et Conventu, tanquam indefensis, eo quod ad sigillum nullum responsum dederunt, nec aliquam rationem monstraverunt de hoc quod dixerunt predictam cartam esse falsam, nisi tantummodo quod dictum factum est falsum, et de hoc vellent verificare per patriam; desicut attornatus predicti Domini Edwardi promptus fuit attingere per collacionem sigilli, vel alio modo, prout Curia Domini Regis considerabit. Et super hoc habent diem, cras.

cras.

Ad quem diem venit dictus Prior et defendit totum factum et scripturam, et de hoc ponit se super patriam. Et attornatus predicti Domini Edwardi dicit, quod predicta carta est factum dicti Prioris et Conventus, et sigillum dicto scripto appensum est predictæ domus, et de hoc promptus est verificare, ut supra.

Et postea, ad petitionem attornati prefati Domini Edwardi, Justiciarii adierunt Scaccarium Domini Regis coram Thesaurario et Baronibus Domini Regis, et tota predicta querela coram eis fuit reiterata et audita, et per eos dictum fuit predicto Priori, quod ad sigillum responderet. Et tunc predictus Prior dixit, quod aliquo tempore predictum sigillum fuit impressio sigilli sui, set tamen predicta cera, agnicio predicti scripti, maliciose apposita fuit, et de hoc ponit se super discrecionem predictorum Thesaurarii, Baronum et Justiciariorum.

Et postea predictus Prior venit in presencia Roberti Burnel, Domini Edwardi Cancellarii, et aliorum de Consilio Domini Edwardi, et finem fecit cum eodem Domino Edwardo per ccc m., solvendas eidem ad terminos subscriptos, videlicet, ad quindenam Pasche anno etc. lij^o, primo termino incipiente, c m., ad quindenam S. Martini proximo sequentem c m., et ad quindenam Pasche proximo sequentem c m. Et si in aliquo termino defecerit, concessit quod de terris et catallis suis fiant.

¹ See Glossary.

in whatever way the Court of our Lord the King shall award, by collation of the seal, or otherwise.

And the said Prior says, that the said charter is no good charter, but spurious, and never issued from their community, and touching this he puts himself upon the country. And he made no other answer as to the seal, and assigned no reason for treating the said charter as spurious, but only said, that the whole of the said deed is spurious.

And the attorney of the said Lord Edward craved judgment against the said Prior and Convent, as being without defence, inasmuch as they gave no answer as to the seal, and showed no reason for saying that the said charter is spurious, but only said, that the said deed is spurious, and that as to that they would verify by the country; whereas the attorney of the said Lord Edward was ready to make the attaint by collation of the seal, or otherwise, as the Court of our Lord the King shall award. And as to this they have a day, to-morrow.

On which day comes the said Prior and defends the whole matter and the writing, and as to this puts himself upon the country. And the attorney of the said Lord Edward says, that the said charter is the deed of the said Prior and Convent, and the seal pendent to the said writing is the seal of the said house, and as to this he is ready to verify, as aforesaid.

And afterwards, on the petition of the attorney of the said Lord Edward, the Justices went before the Treasurer and Barons of our Lord the King in the Exchequer, before whom all the said cause was rehearsed and heard, and they ordered the said Prior to answer as to the seal. And then the said Prior said, that the said seal was the impression of the seal which he at one time used, but nevertheless the said wax had been wickedly attached to give the said writing a colour of authenticity, and touching this he puts himself upon the discretion of the said Treasurer, Barons, and Justices.

And afterwards the said Prior came in presence of Robert Burnel, Chancellor of the Lord Edward, and others of the Lord Edward's Council, and made fine with the said Lord Edward in 800 marks, payable to him at the terms underwritten, to wit, 100 marks on Easter quindene in the fifty-second year of the reign, the first term, 100 marks on the quindene of Martinmas next following, and 100 marks on Easter quindene next following. And if he should make default at any term, he granted that the amount be made of his lands and chattels.

lib. m. 4.
Cantebr.

Henricus de Watdona, per breve de clamacione, fecit venire Mosseum de Clare, Judeum, Lincolnie, cum cirographo, tallia etc., ad computandum etc. Predictus Mosseus venit et protulit coram etc. quoddam cirographum quatuor libratarum annui redditus de feodo sub nominibus Thome de Watdona et ipsius Mossei, reddendarum ad festum S. Michaelis anno etc. xlvij°, et sic de anno in annum in perpetuum: actum in crastino S. Gregorii Pape anno eodem. Et per predictum cirographum exigit de predicto Henrico, fratre et herede predicti Thome, predictum feodum cum arreragiis, unde pars in qua cera dependet fuit in Archa Cirographorum Lincolnie.

Linc.

Et predictus Henricus venit et dicit, quod injuste ab eo exigit predictum feodum, eo quod pars predicti cirographi in qua cera dependet non fuit in Archa Lincolnie tempore quo predicta Archa fuit combusta; et de hoc ponit se super Cirographarios Christianos et Judeos. Et predictus Judeus similiter. Et preceptum est Vicecomiti Lincoln', quod per sacramentum Cirographariorum Christianorum et Judeorum etc., si etc., quia tam etc., et inquisitionem etc. a die Pasche in tres septimanas. Ad quem diem venit inquisicio sub sigillis predictorum Cirographariorum, tam Christianorum quam Judeorum, qui dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod dicta carta iiij l. annui redditus de feodo, sub nominibus Thome de Watdona et dicti Mossei, fuit in Archa Cirographorum Lincolnie die quo fuit per inimicos Regis combusta. Et quia dictus Henricus non venit, preceptum est Vicecomiti Cantebrig', quod ipsum venire faciat in octabis S. Trinitatis ad audiendum iudicium et recordum suum.

Cantebr.

Kano.

Abbe de Cantuaria, Judeus, attachiatus ad respondendum Roberto de Maresdenn de placito transgressionis, et unde queritur, quod dictus Abbe, circa festum Purificacionis B. Marie anno etc. xlvj°, apud Londoniam procuravit Adam de Bassihawe et Johannem de Ismongereslane ad testificandum maliciose et falso nomen Roberti, filii Augustini de Maresdenn, per quod idem Judeus fieri fecit unam cartam xiiij m. sub nominibus predicti Roberti et dicti Abbe, et illam in Archa Cirographorum Londonie poni fecit, desicut idem Robertus non fuit in partibus illis ubi dicta carta facta fuit, ad maximum dampnum et exheredacionem ipsius Roberti; et hoc offert etc.

Predictus Abbe venit et defendit vim etc. et totum de verbo in verbum, quod inde non est culpabilis, et de hoc promptus est verificare per quicquid Curia Domini Regis consideraverit. Et super hoc habent diem, cras.

Cambr.

Henry de Whaddon, by writ of proclamation, caused Moses of Clare, Jew, of Lincoln, to come with chirograph, tally etc., to account etc. The said Moses came and produced a chirograph for £4 of yearly fee-rent under the names of Thomas de Whaddon and him, Moses, payable at Michaelmas in the forty-eighth year of the reign, and so year by year for ever : dated the morrow of Pope St. Gregory in the same year. And by the said chirograph he demands from the said Henry, brother and heir of the said Thomas, the said fee with arrears, the part from which the seal was pendent having been in the Lincoln Chirograph-Chest.

And the said Henry comes and says, that he demands the said fee from him unlawfully, because the part of the said chirograph from which the seal was pendent was not in the Lincoln Chest at the time when the said Chest was burned ; and touching this he puts himself upon the Christian and Jewish Chirographers. And the said Jew likewise. And the Sheriff of Lincolnshire is commanded, that by oath of the Chirographers Christian and Jewish etc., if etc., because as well etc., and the inquest etc. three weeks after Easter. On which day came the inquest under the seals of the said Chirographers, as well Christians as Jews, who say upon their oath, that the said charter for £4 of yearly fee-rent, under the names of Thomas de Whaddon and the said Moses, was in the Lincoln Chirograph-Chest on the day when it was burned by the King's enemies. And as the said Henry did not come, the Sheriff of Cambridgeshire is commanded to cause him to come on the octave of Holy Trinity, to hear his judgment and record.

Kent.

Abbe of Canterbury, Jew, attached to answer Robert de Marsden touching a plea of trespass, whereof he complains, that the said Abbe did at London, about the feast of the Purification of Blessed Mary in the forty-sixth year etc., suborn Adam of Bassishaw and John of Ironmonger Lane wickedly and falsely to attest the name of Robert, son of Augustine de Marsden, whereby the said Jew caused to be made a charter for 18 marks under the names of the said Robert and the said Abbe, and caused it to be placed in the London Chirograph-Chest, whereas the said Robert was not in those parts when the said charter was made, to his, Robert's, very great loss and disherison ; and this he offers etc.

The said Abbe comes and defends the force etc. and all of it word by word, that he is not guilty thereof, and as to this he is ready to verify in what way soever the Court of our Lord the King shall award. And touching this they have a day, to-morrow.

Ad quem diem venit predictus Robertus, et per licenciam Justiciariorum retraxit se de brevi suo. Et postea per licenciam Justiciariorum predicti Robertus et Abbe concordati sunt sub hac forma, quod predictus Robertus remisit predicto Abbe omnem exaccionem quam habuit versus eundem de omnibus transgressionibus, et injuste districcionibus eidem factis, et predictus Judeus perdonavit eidem Roberto totum predictum debitum, et omnia alia debita que umquam ei debuit a creacione seculi usque ad festum Purificacionis B. Marie anno etc. li^o. Et predictus Abbe dabit eidem Roberto v m., reddendo terminis subscriptis, videlicet, medietatem ad octabas Nativitatis S. Johannis Baptiste anno li^o ad Scaccarium Domini Regis de Judaismo, et aliam medietatem ad octabas S. Michaelis proximo sequentes ad illud Scaccarium. Et super hoc predictus Judeus concessit eidem Roberto omnes domos quas habet in Cantuaria, ad tenendum eas quousque predictus Judeus solverit predicto Roberto predictas v m.; ita quod si dictus Judeus in aliquo dictorum terminorum defecerit, tunc dictus Judeus concessit, quod predictae domus remaneant eidem. . . .¹ eas persolverit. Et postea dictus Abbe dat Domino Regi ij m. pro secta Domini relaxanda, de quibus . . . m.² j m. et dim. solvet ad festum S. Hillarii anno liij^o, et dim. ad Pascha anno etc. liij^o.

ib. m. 7.
Ieye.
ij s.

Memorandum, quod Nicholaus Wichard dat Domino Regi ij s. pro brevi de compoto habendo super Mosseum de Pavely³ et Abbe, filium Jacobi. Et preceptum est Vicecomiti, quod ipsos venire faciat coram etc. ad quindenam Pasche cum cirographis etc., ad computandum, et interim pacem etc.

ib. m. 9.
London.
x s.

Memorandum, quod Antera, que fuit uxor Magistri Mossei, Judea, venit coram etc., et solvit x s. de fine pro habendis catallis predicti viri sui.

ib. m. 9.
Wiltos.
Merleb.

Memorandum, quod Jospinus, filius Salomonis de Merleberg', venit coram etc. in crastino Cinerum, et fecit intelligi Justiciariis, quod, cum Lumbardus, filius predicti Salomonis, frater predicti Jospini, habuit quandam filiam, nomine Joiette, que desponsata fuit Salomoni,

¹ Supply 'quousque Judeus.'

² Supply 'predictis ij.'

³ Perhaps Pavilly in Normandy. Cf. Lib. Rub. de Scacc. (Rolls Ser.) Index, 'Pavily.'

On which day came the said Robert, and by leave of the Justices withdrew from his writ. And afterwards by leave of the Justices the said Robert and Abbe made fine in form following; to wit, that the said Robert renounced all right of action which he had against the said Abbe in regard of all his trespasses, and distrains unlawfully made upon him, and the said Jew released to the said Robert all the said debt, and all other debts which he ever owed him from the beginning of the world to the feast of the Purification of Blessed Mary in the fifty-second year etc. And the said Abbe will give the said Robert 5 marks by render at the terms underwritten, to wit, one moiety on the octave of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist in the fifty-second year at our Lord the King's Exchequer of Jewry, and the other moiety at that Exchequer on the octave of St. Michael next following. And in regard thereof the said Jew granted to the said Robert all the houses which he has in Canterbury, to hold until the said Jew shall have paid the said Robert the said 5 marks; so that if the said Jew shall make default at any one of the said terms, then he granted that the said houses remain in the possession of the said Robert until he shall have paid the said 5 marks in full. And thereafter the said Abbe gives our Lord the King 2 marks for release of the King's suit, and will pay $1\frac{1}{2}$ mark thereof at the feast of St. Hilary in the fifty-third year, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mark at Easter in the fifty-third year of the reign.

Leic.

Be it had in remembrance, that Nicholas Wichard gives our Lord the King 2s. for a writ of account against Moses of Pavely and Abbe, son of Jacob. And the Sheriff is commanded to cause them to come before etc. on Easter quindene with chirographs etc., to account, and in the meantime peace etc.

London.

Be it had in remembrance, that Antera, wife that was of Master Moses, Jewess, came before etc., and paid 10s. on account of a fine for the chattels of her said husband.

Wilt.
Marib.

Be it had in remembrance, that Jospin, son of Solomon of Marlborough came before etc. on the morrow of Ash Wednesday, and did the Justices to wit, that the said Solomon's son Lumbard, his, Jospin's, brother, had a daughter, Joiette by name, married to Solomon, son

filio Lombardi de Kricklade, ipsa habuit in Archa Cirographorum Merleberg' unum cirographum xxxij m. sub nomine suo et Hugonis Lovel, rectoris ecclesie de Radburne, ipsa Joietta postea se ad Fidem Christianam convertit, et post conversionem suam predictus Lombardus predictam cartam mutavit in nomine suo per quandam novam cartam, quam predictus Hugo eidem fecit, et predictam cartam xxxij m. eidem Hugoni liberavit quietam; que quidem carta fuit Domini Regis per conversionem predictae Joiette. Et quod hoc totum sit verum, obligat omnia bona et catalla sua Domino Regi ad attingenda omnia predicta; ita quod, si predicta non sint vera, remaneant omnia bona et catalla Domino Regi quietia. Et preceptum est Vicecomiti, quod venire faciat predictum Hugonem, et Cirographarios Christianos Arche Cirographorum Merleberg', et vj Christianos de Merleberg' a die Pasche in xv dies, ad certificandum etc. Et dictum fuit eidem Jospino, quod sequeretur de die in diem versus dictum Lombardum. Et ipse Jospinus non est prosecutus: ideo omnia catalla dicti Jospini capiantur in manum Domini Regis, prout ipse ea obligavit. Et preceptum est Vicecomiti et Cirographariis, quod habeant omnia catalla sua coram etc. a die Pasche in xv dies. Et dictus Lombardus super premissis fuit calumpniatus, et de hoc ponit se super predictos Hugonem et Cirographarios et alios Christianos; et habeat predictum diem per plegios; Isaac, filium Isaac de Wiltonia, et Salomonem, filium Lombardi.

ib. m. 9,
dorso.
Cant.

Rex.

Quia datur intelligi Justiciariis et eis pro certo constat, quod Salle de Cantuaria, Judeus, habet unam cartam xxxvj l. sub nomine suo et Theobaldi de Helle extra Archam Cirographorum, contra Assisam Judaismi, preceptum fuit Vicecomiti Kancie, quod distringeret custodem filii et heredis predicti Theobaldi pro predictis xxxvj l., ita quod eas haberet coram etc. a die S. Hillarii in xv dies, ut patet in brevibus tunc retornatis. Et Vicecomes nichil inde fecit. Ideo, sicut alias, a die Pasche in xv dies. Et Vicecomes sit etc.

ib. m. 10,
dorso.
North.

Magister Elias, filius Magistri Mossei, recognovit per starrum suum, quod vendidit Domino Alano La Zuche et Elene La Zuche, uxori sue, et heredibus et suis assignatis, pro se et heredibus suis, debita subscripta; videlicet, unum debitum de liiij l. annui redditus de feodo sub nominibus David de Esseby, filii Willelmi, de Comitatu

of Lumbard of Cricklade; which Joiette had in the Marlborough Chirograph-Chest a chirograph for 32 marks under the names of herself and Hugh Lovel, rector of Radbourn church, and was afterwards converted to the Christian Faith, and that after her conversion the said Lumbard changed the said charter for a new charter in his own name, which the said Hugh Lovel made for him, and delivered quit to the said Hugh the said charter for 32 marks; which charter belonged to our Lord the King by reason of the conversion of the said Joiette. And he binds all his goods and chattels to our Lord the King for the attaint of the truth of all the said matters; so that, if the said matters be not true, all his goods and chattels may remain to our Lord the King quit. And the Sheriff is commanded, that he cause the said Hugh, and the Christian Chirographers of the Marlborough Chirograph-Chest, and six Christians of Marlborough to come on Easter quindene, to certify etc. And the said Jospin was bidden continue his suit day by day against the said Lumbard. And Jospin is in default in prosecution: therefore all the chattels of the said Jospin are to be taken into the hand of our Lord the King, as he bound them. And the Sheriff and the Chirographers are commanded to have all his chattels before etc. on Easter quindene. And the said Lumbard was charged on the premises, and touching this he puts himself upon the said Hugh and the Chirographers and other Christians; and let him have the said day by pledges; Isaac, son of Isaac of Wilton, and Solomon, son of Lumbard.

Canterbury.

Whereas the Justices are informed and hold it for certain, that Salle of Canterbury, Jew, has a charter for £35 under his name and that of Theobald of Helle outside the Chirograph-Chest, against the Assize of Jewry, the Sheriff of Kent was commanded, that he distrain the guardian of the son and heir of the said Theobald for the said £35, so that he have the money before etc. on Hilary quindene, as appears in the writs then returned. And the Sheriff did nought in pursuance thereof. Therefore, mandate as before, for Easter quindene. And let the Sheriff etc.

North.

Master Elias, son of Master Moses, for himself and his heirs [and assigns], acknowledged by his starr, that he has sold to Sir Alan La Zouch and Helen La Zouch, his wife, and their heirs and assigns, the debts [and yearly fees] underwritten; to wit, a debt of £54 of yearly fee-rent under the names of David de Ashby, son of William, of the

Northampton, et predicti Magistri Elie, reddendis in crastino Epiphanie anno etc. xlvij^o, actum v^{to} die Martii anno etc. xlvij^o; et unum debitum xli. sub nominibus predictorum David et Magistri Elie, reddendarum a die S. Michaelis in unum mensem anno etc. xlvij^o, actum xvj^o die Septembris anno etc. xlvij^o; et unum debitum iv^{xx} l., sub nominibus predictorum David et Magistri Elie, reddendo medietatem ad quindenam S. Johannis Baptiste anno etc. xlvij^o, et aliam medietatem ad quindenam S. Michaelis sequentem, actum xvj^o die Septembris anno xlvij^o; et unum debitum xli. annui redditus de feodo sub nominibus predictorum David et Magistri Elie, reddendarum a die S. Michaelis in vj septimanas anno etc. xlvij^o, actum xv^o die Septembris anno etc. xlvij^o; et est summa omnium predictorum debitorum, tam de sorte quam de lucro, cum arreragiis, tam debitorum quam feodorum, usque ad confectionem predicti starri, De l. et amplius, salvis terminis de predictis feodis venturis; que quidem feoda et debita predicta fuerunt extracta ab Archa Cirographorum Londonie tempore Comitum Leicestrie per ejus voluntatem et preceptum; et postea fuerunt revocate per breve Domini Regis patens hujusmodi perdonaciones, ita quod hujusmodi factum nichil debitoribus Judeorum valere posset nec Judeis obesse, et quod Judei Anglie possent habere recuperaciones suas versus debitores suos per partes suas, unde cere fuerunt extracte tempore predicti Comitum; et unde predictus David, et heredes et sui assignati, tenentur in omnibus debitis et feodis predictis reddendis, desicut dictus Magister Elias habet partes omnium predictorum debitorum et feodorum, et sunt inrotulate in rotulis de Scaccario Judaismi; et omnia predicta debita et feoda cum omnibus obligacionibus, arreragiis, et omnibus aliis que inde emergere possent, predictus Magister Elias vendidit predicto Alano et Elene, uxori ejus, et heredibus et suis assignatis bona vendicione et perpetua, pro se et heredibus et suis assignatis, tanquam bona debita et feoda integraliter debita et fideliter facta secundum Consuetudinem Judaismi; et quod de cetero sit potestas predicti Alani et Elene, uxoris sue, et heredum et assignatorum suorum in omnibus debitis et feodis predictis tanquam dicti Elie, et factum suum tanquam factum predicti Elie, ad ea vendenda, donanda, invadianda et acquietanda quibuscumque voluerint, ad faciendum inde voluntatem suam, salvis¹ tamen quod ipsi domos prosternere nec boscos, gardinos vastare nec destruere possint; et per istam vendicionem habeant predicti Alanus et Elena, et heredes et sui assignati, potestatem ad omnia predicta debita et

Alanus La
Zuche.

¹ Sic.

County of Northampton, and the said Master Elias, payable on the morrow of the Epiphany in the 48th year of the reign, dating from the 5th day of March in the 47th year of the reign; and a debt of £20 under the names of the said David and Master Elias, payable a month after Michaelmas in the 48th year of the reign, dating from the 16th day of September in the 47th year of the reign; and a debt of £80 under the names of the said David and Master Elias, the debtor to pay one moiety on the quindene of St. John the Baptist in the 48th year of the reign, and the other moiety on Michaelmas quindene following, dating from the 16th day of September in the 47th year of the reign; and a debt of £40 of yearly fee-rent under the names of the said David and Master Elias, payable six weeks after Michaelmas in the 48th year of the reign, dating from the 15th day of September in the 47th year of the reign; and the sum of all the said debts, both principal and interest, with the arrears, as well of debts as of fees, to the making of the said starr, is £600 and more, without including future terms in the account of the said fees; which said fees and debts were withdrawn from the London Chirograph-Chest in the time of the Earl of Leicester¹ and at his instance and command; but afterwards releases of this kind were revoked by writ patent of our Lord the King, so as nought to avail against the Jews or in favour of their debtors, and that the Jews of England might have their recovery against their debtors by those parts which they held of the chirographs, the sealed parts of which were withdrawn from the Chests in the time of the said Earl; and hence the said David, and his heirs and assigns, are bound in all the said debts and fees, seeing that the said Master Elias has the parts of the chirographs of all the said debts and fees, and they are enrolled in the rolls of the Exchequer of Jewry; and all the said debts and fees, with all the obligations, arrears, and whatever else may arise thereout, the said Master Elias, for himself and his heirs and assigns, has sold to the said Alan and Helen, his wife, and their heirs and assigns, in good sale for ever, as good debts and due fees entirely sound and truly made according to the Custom of Jewry; and to the intent that in future the said Alan and Helen, his wife, and their heirs and assigns, may have all the power of the said Elias, and their deed be as his deed, to make sale, grant, gage, and acquittance of all the said debts and fees to whomsoever they may will, and to do with them whatever they may choose, save, nevertheless, that they may

¹ *L.e.* in the time of Montfort's virtual supremacy, between the battle of Lewes, 14 May 1264, and that of Evesham, 4 Aug. 1265.

feoda integraliter percipienda absque contradiccione de maneriis de Esseby et de Chaddestona, que sunt in Comitatu Northampton, et de omnibus aliis terris et tenementis que fuerunt dicti David die confectionis predicti starri; et predictus Magister Elias, et heredes sui, warantizabit¹ et defendet omnia predicta debita et feoda predictis Alano et Elene, uxori sue, et heredibus et suis assignatis, versus omnes Judeos Anglie, homines et feminas, qui aliquid possent exigere occasione alicujus debiti quod predictus David eis debebat, a creacione seculi usque ad finem; eo quod per voluntatem suam vendidit, pro se et heredibus suis, predictis Alano et Elene, et heredibus et suis assignatis, integre omnia predicta debita et feoda in perpetuum, ita quod predictus Magister Elias nec heredes sui aliquid possint exigere nec calumpniare in predictis debitis et feodis; et similiter dictus Magister Elias concessit, quod nullum starrum nec aliquid aliud fecit nec faciet, quod possit impedire predictam vendicionem, nec in toto nec in parte; et quotiescumque predictus Alanus et Elena, uxor ejus, et heredes et sui assignati habeant necessitatem de predicto Magistro Elia, vel heredibus suis, ad impetrandum predicta debita et feoda, super predictum Magistrum Eliam et heredes suos est ad faciendum et prosequendum pro eo secundum Consuetudinem Judaismi, ad sumptus predictorum Alani et Elene et heredum suorum. Predictum starrum factum fuit xix die Decembris anno etc. lij°.

North.
Zuche.

Magister Elias, filius Magistri Mossei, recognovit per starrum suum, quod vendidit Domino Alano La Zuche, et heredibus et suis assignatis, totum jus, clamium et demandam et potestatem que habuit, vel habere potuit, in uno debito liiij l. annui redditus de feodo sub nominibus David de Esseby et predicti Elie, reddendarum in anno xlvj°; et de cetero predictus Magister Elias non poterit habere jus nec potestatem in predicto debito, nec in aliquo quod inde possit emergere, eo quod totum predictum debitum predictus Magister Elias vendidit, pro se et heredibus suis, predicto Domino Alano et heredibus et suis assignatis in perpetuum.

Confirmacio Regis de predictis debitis dictum Alanum contingentibus irrotulata est in Memorandis de Terminis S. Hillarii anno etc. liiij°.

ib. m. 11.
Lond.

Samuel Mutun recognovit per starrum suum, quod concessit et

¹ Sic.

not demolish houses or waste or destroy woods or gardens ; and to the intent that by this sale the said Alan and Helen, and their heirs and assigns, may have entire and uncontestable power to get in all the said debts and fees from the manors of Ashby and Chaddeston, which are in the County of Northampton, and from all other lands and tenements which belonged to the said David on the day of the making of the said starr ; and the said Master Elias, and his heirs, will warrant and defend the right in all the said debts and fees of the said Alan and Helen, his wife, and their heirs and assigns, against all Jews and Jewesses of England, who may demand aught by reason of any debt which the said David owed them, from the creation to the end of the world ; seeing that he of his own accord, for himself and his heirs, has sold to the said Alan and Helen, and their heirs and assigns, all the said debts and fees for ever, so that neither the said Master Elias nor his heirs may aught demand or claim in the said debts and fees ; and the said Master Elias likewise granted that he neither has made nor will make any starr or aught else that may impede the said sale, either in whole or in part ; and as often as the said Alan and Helen, his wife, and their heirs and assigns have need of the said Master Elias, or his heirs, for the enforcement of their claim to the said debts and fees, it lies upon the said Master Elias and his heirs to act and proceed on that account according to the custom of Jewry, at the expense of the said Alan and Helen and their heirs. The said starr was made on the 19th day of December in the 52nd year of the reign.

North.

Master Elias, son of Master Moses, acknowledged by his starr, that he has sold to Sir Alan La Zouch, and his heirs and assigns, all the right, claim and demand and power which he had, or might have, in a debt of £54 of yearly fee-rent under the names of David de Ashby and the said Elias, payable in the 46th year ; and in future the said Master Elias shall have neither right nor power in the said debt, or in aught that may arise thereout, because the said Master Elias, for himself and his heirs, has sold the said debt to the said Sir Alan and his heirs and assigns for ever.

The King's confirmation of the said debts pertaining to the said Alan is enrolled among the Memoranda of Hilary Term in the 54th year of the reign.

London.

Samuel Mutun acknowledged by his starr, that he has granted and

dimisit et per starrum suum confirmavit Willelmo de Manalale, cepario, xxxij d. annui redditus, quos predictus Willelmus solvere solebat predicto Judeo de tenemento suo de feodo Hugonis de Neyvill in parochia S. Michaelis in Bassinghag' versus West, habend' et tenend' predicto Willelmo de Manalale, vel cui vel quibus dare, vendere, legare vel assignare voluerit, eidem Willelmo, heredibus vel assignatis suis, de predicto Judeo, heredibus et assignatis suis, hereditarie, libere, bene et in pace in perpetuum; reddendo inde predictus Willelmus, heredes vel assignati sui, predicto Judeo, heredibus et assignatis suis, unum clavum garriofili ad Pascha pro omnibus serviciis et secularibus demandis. Et predictus Judeus, heredes et assignati sui, warantizabunt predictos xxxij d. annui redditus de feodo predicto Willelmo, heredibus et assignatis suis, contra omnes homines et feminas, tam Christianos quam Judeos; et pro predicto servicio predictus Judeus, heredes et assignati sui, warantizabunt predictos xxxij d. annui redditus de feodo predicto Willelmo, heredibus et assignatis suis in perpetuum. Et pro ista dimisione et concessione predictus Willelmus dedit predicto Judeo xx s. et v d. in gersumam propriis manibus. Et ut omnia prescripta rata sint et stabilia in perpetuum, predictus Judeus fecit predicto Willelmo starrum suum in loquela Ebraica; quod quidem starrum duplicatum est in loquela Latina. Hiis testibus: Domino Willelmo de Orlavestona, Domino Roberto de Fuleham, Magistro Willelmo de Watford, tunc Justiciariis ad custodiam Judeorum assignatis; Roberto Le Bret, Domino Johanne de Laufar, tunc Cirographariis; Vives, filio Magistri,¹ Manuac, filii Aaron, tunc Cirographariis; Bartholomeo de Castro, tunc custode de balliva que vocatur Aldermanesgarde, et aliis. Actum v. die Januarii anno regni Regis Henrici lij^o.

fb. m. 12.
Lluc.

Gamaliel de Oxonia recognovit per starrum suum, quod vendidit Baldewino Wake, et heredibus et assignatis suis, totum jus suum, demandam et calumpniam, que habet in una carta xxxvij l. et x s. contra Reginaldum de Everemue de debito sub nominibus predicti Reginaldi et predicti Gamaliel, unde carta est in Archa Cirographorum Judeorum Londonie, una cum toto lucro inde emergente usque ad diem confectionis hujus starri; quod quidem lucrum et debitum estimatur ad c et xx l.: totum predictum debitum et lucrum vero pro se, heredibus et assignatis suis, predicto Baldewino, heredibus et assignatis suis, bona et stabilia vendidit in perpetuum, pro lx l., quas predictus Baldewinus solvet eidem Judeo infra quatuor annos,

¹ Sic: perhaps 'Mossei' should be supplied.

demised and by his starr confirmed to William of Manalale, onion-dealer, 33d. of yearly rent, which the said William used to pay to the said Jew of his tenement of the fee of Hugh de Nevill in the parish of St. Michael in Bassishaw West, to have and to hold to the said William of Manalale, or to whomsoever he shall give, sell, bequeath or assign them, to the said William, his heirs or assigns, of the said Jew, his heirs and assigns, heritably, freely, well and in peace for ever; render therefor to be made by the said William, his heirs or assigns, to the said Jew, his heirs and assigns, of a clove of gillyflower at Easter in lieu of all services and secular demands. And the said Jew, his heirs and assigns, will warrant the said 33d. of yearly fee-rent to the said William, his heirs and assigns, against all men and women, as well Christians as Jews; and for the said service the said Jew, his heirs and assigns, will warrant the said 33d. of yearly fee-rent to the said William, his heirs and assigns for ever. And for this demise and grant the said William has given to the said Jew 20s. 5d. in fine with his own hands. And that all the aforewritten may hold good and endure for ever, the said Jew has made his starr to the said William in the Hebrew tongue; which starr is duplicated in the Latin tongue. Witness these: Sir William de Orlaveston, Sir Robert de Fulham, Master William de Watford, then Justices assigned to the custody of the Jews; Robert Le Bret, Sir John de Laufar, then Chirographers; Vives, son of Master Moses (?), Manuac, son of Aaron, then Chirographers; Bartholomew de Castro, then warden of the bailiwick which is called Aldermanward, and others. Done on the fifth day of January in the fifty-second year of the reign of King Henry.

Linc.

Gamaliel of Oxford acknowledged by his starr, that he has sold to Baldwin Wake, and his heirs and assigns, all the right, demand, and claim, which he has against Reginald d'Evermue in a charter for £37 10s. of debt under the names of the said Reginald and Gamaliel, which charter is in the Chirograph-Chest of the Jews of London, with all the interest thence arising to the day of the making of this starr; which interest and debt are reckoned at £120: all the said debt and interest he for himself, his heirs and assigns, has sold to the said Baldwin, his heirs and assigns, in good and sure right for ever, for £60, which the said Baldwin will pay the said Jew within four years, as it is contained in a starr made between them; so that for the future the

prout continetur in quodam starro inde inter eos confecto; ita quod de cetero idem Baldewinus, et heredes et assignati sui, habeant potestatem in predicto debito ad acquietandum, recipiendum, donandum, vendendum, et ad pacem faciendam, et ad distringendum predictum Reginaldum nomine predicti Judei, et ad seisiendum terras et catalla sua, ubicunque fuerint, que sunt vadia predicti Judei pro debito secundum Assisam et Legem Judaismi; excepto hoc, quod predictus Baldewinus non possit extirpare vel destruere domos vel gardinos, nec amputare, venderē nec alienare boscos in predicta terra existentes; et, si ita evenerit vel contingat quod predictus Reginaldus venit et ostendit aliquod starrum de acquietancia vel solucione, sub nominibus predicti Reginaldi et predicti Judei, de predicto debito eidem Baldewino sic per predictum Judeum vendito, et predictus Judeus non possit adnichilare predictum starrum, tunc idem Judeus tenetur remittere predicto Baldewino tantum quantum contentum fuerit in eodem starro de predicto debito in quo idem Baldewinus est obligatus predicto Judeo pro predicta vendicione, totum illud predictum debitum, sine aliqua contradiccione vel calumpnia, in predicto starro contentum, si quid idem Reginaldus ostendit sicut predictum est. Et si ita contingat quod predictus Reginaldus aliquod exigit vel calumpniat versus predictum Baldewinum, occasione alicujus starri, quod sit sub nomine predicti Judei, quod possit vivere predictum debitum eidem Baldewino per predictum Judeum sic venditum, usque post solucionem predictarum lx l. quas predictus Baldewinus debet predicto Judeo pro predicta vendicione, tunc idem Judeus et heredes sui tenentur ad respondendum predicto Baldewino, heredibus et assignatis suis, secundum quantitatem illius debiti; et predictus Judeus jurat, quod non fecit aliquod starrum venditionis vel invaditionis de predicto debito, de toto nec de parte, alicui Christiano nec Judeo, homini vel femine, nec de cetero faciet aliquod starrum de acquietancia de predicto debito sine licencia et voluntate et assensu predicti Baldewini, heredum et assignatorum suorum. Et predictus Judeus, pro se et heredibus suis, tenetur ad warantizandum totum predictum debitum predicto Baldewino, heredibus et assignatis suis, contra omnes Judeos et Judeas. Actum die S. Hillarii anno regni Regis Henrici lijo.

lb. m. 7,
dorso.

Henricus, Dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie, et Dux Aquitanie, omnibus ballivis et fidelibus, ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, salutem. Dimisionem et concessionem quas Gamaliel

said Baldwin, and his heirs and assigns, may have power to acquit, receive, grant, sell, and compound the said debt, and to distrain the said Reginald in the name of the said Jew, and to take seisin of his lands and chattels, wheresoever they may be, which are the said Jew's gages for the said debt according to the Assize and Law of Jewry; this being excepted, that the said Baldwin may not demolish or destroy houses or gardens, or cut, sell, or alienate woods on the said land; and that, should it so come to pass or happen that the said Reginald comes and shows a starr of acquittance or payment, under the names of the said Reginald and the said Jew, for the said debt so by the said Jew sold to the said Baldwin, and the said Jew is not able to annul the said starr, then the said Jew is bound to remit to the said Baldwin all wherein the said Baldwin is bound to the said Jew in the said starr for the sale of the said debt, to wit, all the said debt contained in the said starr, without any contest or claim, if the said Reginald shows aught as aforesaid. And if it should so happen that the said Reginald demands or claims aught against the said Baldwin, by reason of any starr, under the name of the said Jew, for the prolongation of the life of the said debt so sold to the said Baldwin by the said Jew, after the payment of the said £60 which the said Baldwin owes the said Jew for the said sale, then the said Jew and his heirs are bound to answer the said Baldwin, his heirs and assigns, according to the quantity of that debt; ¹ and the said Jew swears, that he has not made any starr of sale or gage of the said debt, either in whole or in part, to any Christian or Jew, male or female, nor will in future make any starr of acquittance of the said debt without the leave, will, and assent of the said Baldwin, his heirs and assigns. And the said Jew, for himself and his heirs, is bound to warrant all the said debt to the said Baldwin, his heirs and assigns, against all Jews and Jewesses. Done on the day of St. Hilary in the fifty-second year of the reign of King Henry.

Henry, by the grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, to all his bailiffs and lieges, to whom the present letters may come, greeting. Ratifying and approving the

¹ I.e., if the Jew have not entirely discharged his claim against Reginald, he shall make good to Baldwin any loss which he may sustain thereby. 'Vivere' is unusual in such a connection, but no other reading seems to be possible.

Judeus noster, Londonie, fecit dilecto et fideli nostro, Baldewino Wake, de debito xxx et vij l. et x s., in quo Reginaldus de Evermue eidem Judeo tenebatur per cartam suam, habend' eidem Baldewino et heredibus vel assignatis suis, ratas habentes et gratas, eas pro Nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in Nobis est, concedimus et confirmamus, sicut scriptum inde inter eos confectum rationabiliter testatur. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste Me ipso apud Westmonasterium xxvij^o die Januarii anno regni nostri lij^o.

ib. m. 12,
dorso,
Norf.

Haginus de Lincolnia¹ recognovit per starrum suum, quod si ita est quod Dominus Ricardus de Stauns solvat lvj l., videlicet, medietatem ad Pentecosten anno etc. lij^o, et medietatem ad festum S. Martini proximo sequens, tunc est super predictum Haginum solvere predicto Domino Ricardo xx l. de feodo, cum arreragiis, super quoddam feodum c l.; et illud feodum erit in loco certo; quod quidem feodum erit sufficiens vadium ad predictas xx l. cum arreragiis; et istam conventionem cepit predictus Judeus super se plenariam facere infra Pentecosten, si predictus Judeus invenire possit sufficiens vadium de predicto debito.

DE TERMINO PASCHE ANNO QUINQUAGESIMO SECUNDO.

North.*

Jacob, le fiz Peyuteuyn,² et Beneyt, fiz Peyuteuyn, de Bed', Judei, veniunt coram etc. et recognoscunt starrum subscriptum in hec verba:—Jeo, ky suy de suz encele, reconeys pur mey et tesmoyngne pur ma mere, Bele, de Bedford, jadis femme Peyuteuyn, le fiz Isaac, de Bedford, ke nous avums lesse e vendu al honorable Gilbert de Clare, Counte de Gloucestre, et a ses heys e a ses assignez, tut le dreyt et le cleyrn, chalenge et obligation et le poer ke nus avyum, ou aver poyum, sur touz les dettes ke Willam de Whyston ou nul de ses auncestres deveyent al avaunt dist Peyuteuyn, mon pere, ou a acun de ses auncestres, del comencement del mound jesk' al jour de cest estarr fu fet; ceo est a saver, iiij dettes, une dette de xx l. en le noun del avant dit Willam de Whyston et Peyuteuyn, mon pere, dount le terme fu a la Tyffayngne, le an xlij de regne nostre Seignur ly Rey Henry, fiz ly Rey Johan, et une dette de xx l. en les nouns de les avant diz Willam et Peyuteuyn, dount le terme de la paye fu a la

¹ Cf. p. 84 supra, and Records of Trinity Term, 5 Ed. I., infra.

² Sic: but evidently for Peitevin or Pic-tavinus. See p. 35 supra; and cf. Hebrew

Deeds of English Jews before 1290, ed. Davis, Index.

³ Transferred from Rot. 33, m. 5, dorso (Easter, 7 Ed. I.).

demise and grant which Gamaliel, our Jew, of London, has made to our dear liege, Baldwin Wake, of a debt of £37 10s., in which Reginald d'Evermue was bound to the said Jew by his charter, to have to the said Baldwin and his heirs or assigns, We for Ourselves and our heirs do, as far as in Us lies, grant and confirm the same, as the writing made between them reasonably testifies. In witness whereof We have caused to be made these our letters patent. Witness Myself at Westminster on the 28th day of January in the fifty-second year of our reign.

North.

Hagin of Lincoln acknowledged by his starr, that if Sir Richard de Staines pay £56, to wit, one moiety at Pentecost in the fifty-second year, and one moiety at Martinmas next following, then the said Hagin is bound to pay the said Sir Richard £20 of fee, with arrears, on a certain fee of £100; and that fee shall be in a place certain, and shall be a sufficient gage for the said £20 with arrears; and the said Jew took upon himself to give full effect to this covenant before Pentecost, if the said Jew be able to find sufficient gage for the said debt.

EASTER TERM IN THE FIFTY-SECOND YEAR. [A.D. 1268.]

North.

Jacob, son of Peitevin, and Benedict, son of Peitevin, of Bedford, Jews, come before etc., and acknowledge the underwritten starr to this effect:—I, whose seal is below, acknowledge for myself and witness for my mother, Belle, of Bedford, late wife of Peitevin, son of Isaac, of Bedford, that we have leased and sold to the Honourable Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and his heirs and assigns, all the right and claim, right of recovery, obligation, and all other the power which we had, or might have, upon all the debts of William de Whiston, or any of his ancestors, owing to the said Peitevin, my father, or any of his ancestors, from the beginning of the world to the day when this starr was made; to wit, four debts, one of £20 in the names of the said William de Whiston and Peitevin, my father, of which the term was Epiphany in the forty-second year of the reign of our Lord King Henry, son of King John, and a debt of £20 in the names of the said William and Peitevin, of which the term of

Pask', le an xlij del regne avant dit, et une dette de lxxviii l. e vj. summes¹ de furment en les nuns des avant diz Willam e Peyuteuyn, a rendre xxvj l. et ij summes de furment a la feste Seynt Nicholas, le an xlij del regne avant dit, et xxvj l. e ij summes de furment a la Chaundelur suant, e xxvj l. et ij summes de furment al Hokeday suant, et cent souz de fe de anuele rente, dount les termes furent a les vytaves de la Pask', le an xliij del regne avant dit, la meyte, et a le Seynt Michel suant apres, lautre meyte, ceo est a saver, l s. a checun terme, et issi de terme en terme, de an en an, jesk' a la fin del syecle : totes les avant dites furent en la Huche nostre Seygnur ly Rey des Cyrogreffes a Bedford, ke fu tolue e arse par les enemys ly Rey en tens de guere et turbulaciun : totes les dettes avant dites enterement, ove le gayn ke il y at amunte jesk' al jour ke cest estarr fu fet, ceo est a saver, mil mars en chatel e en gayn, tut ceo avums nus lesse al honorable Counte avant dit, et a ses heys e a ses assignez, pur nus e pur noz heys et pur noz assignez, vente parfite e estable e durable a touz jours, cum dettes enterement dues et leles, cum fetes de meyn de clerck' cyrogreffes jure al Rey, et receves de denz la Huche de Bedford avant dite cum Usage e Dreyt de Juerye. E Jeo grant pur mey e pur ma mere ke nus ne avums ren receu de totes les dettes avant dites, ne del chatel ne del gayngne, ne nient receverums, ne ke nus ne avums² al avant dit Willam, ne a ses heys ne a ses assignez, nul estarr de aquitaunce, ne ne ferums, si il ne seyt par le cunge et par le seu le honorable Counte avaunt dit, et par son comaundement ; e si nul Jeu ou Crestyen aporte estar ou aquitaunce de les avant dites, ou de partye de chatel ou del gayn, el nun mon pere, Peyuteuyn, avant dit, ou en noz nouns, Jeo coneys pur mey e pur ma mere ke il est faus, e sumes obligez a prover e averer ke il est issi, et abatre le ament³ par Dreyt e Usage de Juerye. E si il y vient Jeu ou Crestyen et cleyme dreit, sur le avant dit Counte mette nul despens par enchesun del cleym avant dit, totes ses despenses, ovek' le damage e la perte ke il averat par nostre defaute, sumes tenuz nus e noz heys a fere luy restorer ; e quel heure ke le avant dit Counte voudra, ke nus queriums bref ly Rey sur Willam le avant dit ou sur ses heys, de somunce ou de destresce, par Dreit et Usage de la Juerye, nous serroms prestz a quere le sur ses despenses. E nus sumes obligez a garauntyr et defendre al avant dit Counte totes les avant dites dettes, ovek' le geyn, en tote la manere ke est duuse, a luy e a ses heys e a ses assignez pur nus e pur nos heys e noz assignez, encountre touz cels ki cleym i

¹ See Glossary. ² Sic. Supply 'fet' from the subsequent 'ferums.' ³ See Glossary.

payment was Easter in the forty-second year of the said reign, and a debt of £78 and six seams of wheat in the names of the said William and Peitevin, to wit, to render £26 and two seams of wheat at the feast of St. Nicholas in the forty-second year of the said reign, and £26 and two seams of wheat at Candlemas following, and £26 and two seams of wheat at Hokeday following, and 100s. of yearly fee-rent, of which the terms were, as to one moiety the octave of Easter in the forty-third year of the said reign, and as to the other moiety the feast of St. Michael following, to wit, 50s. at each term, and so, term by term, year by year, to the end of the world; all which said debts were in our Lord the King's Chirograph-Chest at Bedford, which was taken and burned by the King's enemies when the realm was distraught with war: all the said debts in full, with the interest accrued to the day when this starr was made, to wit, 1,000 marks in principal and interest, all this sum we, for ourselves and for our heirs and for our assigns, have leased to the said Honourable Earl, and his heirs and his assigns, in sale complete, sure, and perpetual, as debts altogether due and lawful, as made by the King's sworn chirograph-clerk, and received into the said Chirograph-Chest at Bedford according to the Custom and Law of Jewry. And for myself and my mother I warrant that we neither have received nor will receive aught of all the debts aforesaid, either of principal or of interest, and that we neither have made nor will make in favour of the said William, or his heirs or his assigns, any starr of acquittance, save by leave and with the knowledge and by the order of the said Honourable Earl; and if any Jew or Christian bring any starr of acquittance of the said debts, or of part of the principal or interest, either in the name of my said father, Peitevin, or in our names, I for myself and my mother acknowledge that it is false, and that we are bound to prove and establish that it is so, and to abate the error by the Law and Custom of Jewry. And if there come Jew or Christian and set up claim of right, and by reason of the said claim put the said Earl to any expense, we and our heirs are bound to make good to him all his expenses, with the damage and loss which he may have sustained by our default; and whensoever the said Earl shall be minded, that we sue out the King's writ against the said William or his heirs, whether writ of summons or writ of distress, by the Law and Custom of Jewry, we will forthwith sue out the same at his expense. And we are bound to warrant and defend to the said Earl all the said debts, with the interest, in whatever manner is due, for us and for our heirs and our assigns to him and his heirs and

purrunt mettre pur Peyuteuyn, mon pere, ou pur nus. E totes les terres, rentes et tenemenz ke le avant dit Willam de Whyston ad vendu, a quel home ke il les ad vendu, ceo est a saver, del jour ke les quatre dettes avant dites furent fetes, sumes obligez nus e noz heysr a fere venir eus a play, quel hure ke le honorable Counte avant dit voudra, ceo est a saver, sur ses despenses, a respundre a luy sulom Custume e Usage de Jurye de tote la porcion ke a eus apendra, solom le pris e la value des teres, rentes e tenemenz ke els achaterunt puyz ke noz dettes avant dites furent fetes. E ceste vente, warantye e defens' avant dites avums obligez noz teres, rentes e chatels, moebles e nun moebles. E Jeo grant pur mey, e tesmoynge pur ma mere Bele avant dite, ke les quatre dettes avant dites sur les nuns Willam de Whyston e Peyuteuyn avant diz furent enrroulez en les roules Symun Passelewe, quant il ala a enrrouler partye de Huches de Engleterre, e furent apurez en le tens Johan de Kauz, Abbe de Burgh', dunk' Tresorer del Eschequer. E totes les avant diz covenauz a aver les fermes et estables al avant dit honorable Counte, e a ses heysr e a ses assignez, sumes tenuz nus e noz heysr e noz assignez, et totes les covenauz ay Jeo grante e ensele pur mey e pur ma mere, Bele, e pur noz heysr, e pur nos assignez. Cest estar fu fet lendemeyn del Hokeday, le an lij del regne ly Rey Henry, fiz ly Rey Johan. E ceo ke Jeo ay grante ay Jeo ensele pur mey et tesmoigne pur ma mere Bele.

CORAM DOMINO REGE DE OCTABIS PURIFICATIONIS
B. MARIE ANNO ETC. QUINQUAGESIMO QUARTO.

Kanc.¹

Dominus Rex mandat Justiciariis suis ad placita Judeorum assignatis, quod mitterent huc placitum et recordum coram eis habitum inter Thomam Malemeyns, querentem, et Mabilliam Malemeyns, Willelmum de Pontona et Petrum de Pontona, executores testamenti Henrici Malemeyns, ad hunc diem, de placito acquietacionis x m. Ad quem diem, predicti Justiciarii miserunt predictum placitum et recordum. Postea venit predictus Thomas Malemeyns, et peciit licenciam concordandi cum predictis Mabillia et aliis. Habeat ad instanciam Domine Regine. Et est concordia talis : quod predictus Thomas per-

¹ From Curia Regis Roll 197, m. 17.

his assigns, against all those who may make claim thereto through my father, Peitevin, or through us. And as to all the lands, rents and tenements which the said William de Whiston has sold, to whomsoever he has sold them, to wit, from the day when the said four debts were made, we and our heirs are bound to cause them come to plea, whenever the said Honourable Earl shall be so minded, to wit, at his expense, to answer him according to the Custom and Usage of Jewry, for the several portions of the debts resting upon each of them, according to the price and value of the lands, rents and tenements which they shall have purchased since our said debts were made. And for this sale, warranty, and defence aforesaid we have bound our lands, rents and chattels, movable and immovable. And for myself and my mother, Belle, aforesaid, I warrant and witness that the four said debts under the names of William de Whiston and Peitevin, aforesaid, were enrolled in the rolls of Simon Passelewe, when he went to enroll the contents of some of the Chirograph-Chests of England, and were liquidated in the time¹ of John de Caux, Abbot of Peterborough, then Treasurer of the Exchequer. And we, and our heirs and our assigns, are bound to the said Honourable Earl, and his heirs and his assigns, to keep all the said covenants unbroken and unimpaired, and all the said covenants I have made and sealed for myself and my mother, Belle, and for our heirs, and for our assigns. This starr was made on the morrow of Hokeday in the fifty-second year of the reign of King Henry, son of King John. And that which I have granted I have sealed for myself and witnessed for my mother, Belle.

BEFORE OUR LORD THE KING ON THE OCTAVE OF THE
PURIFICATION OF BLESSED MARY IN THE FIFTY-
FOURTH YEAR ETC. [A.D. 1270.]

Kent.

Our Lord the King commands his Justices assigned to the pleas of the Jews to send hither on this day the plea and record, touching an acquittance of 10 marks, had before them between Thomas Malemeyns, plaintiff, and Mabel Malemeyns and William de Ponton and Peter de Ponton, executors of the will of Henry Malemeyns. On which day the said Justices sent the said plea and record. Afterwards came the said Thomas Malemeyns, and craved leave to make fine with the said Mabel and others. Let him have it at the instance of our Lady the Queen. And the fine is so, that the said Thomas released

¹ 45-47 Hen. III., 1260-2. Madox, ii. 319.

donavit et remisit prefatis Mabillie et aliis omnem accionem quam habuit versus eos petendi predictas x m., pro debito prefati Henrici Malemeyns, in quo aliquando tenebatur Vives, filio Magistri Mossei, Judeo, Londonie. Pro hac autem perdonacione et remissione dabunt prefati Mabillia et alii prefato Thome vj m., reddendas eidem Thome ad Pascha proximo sequens. Et nisi fecerint, concedunt, quod Vicecomes faciat de terris et catallis etc. Postea venit attornatus predictae Mabillie, et solvit Thome Malemeyns ij m., et petit, quod nulla districcio fiat super eam de cetero pro residuo, quia predicti Willelmus de Pontona et Petrus de eadem satis habent unde solvere. Et predictus Thomas hoc bene concedit.

DE TERMINO PASCHE ANNO QUINQUAGESIMO QUARTO.

Rot. 10, m. 1,
dorso,
Kanc.

Rex optulit se iiij^o die versus Radulfum Haket, Johannem de Pecham, Johannem de La Haye, Johannem de Ostregate, Laurentium de Neusel', Hugonem de S. Gregorio, Willelmum de Stonham, Rogerum de Tudesham, Thomam de Farle, Reginaldum de Blancmuster, Radulfum de Byham, Rogerum de Tilmanneston, Nicholaum Barrok' et Mainardum Wimund, de placito, quod nuper tempore turbacionis pacis in regno habite venerunt ad domum Simonis Paable in Cantuaria, et Archam Cirographorum Cantuarie in domo illa existentem vi et armis amoveri et asportari fecerunt, contra pacem etc. Et ipsi non venerunt. Et preceptum fuit Vicecomiti, quod ipsos attachiari faceret, ita quod haberet corpora eorum coram etc. Et Vicecomes mandavit, quod Willelmus Haket et Elias de Betleshangre manuceperunt predictum Radulfum Haket, et Elias Le Paumer et Nigellus de Chetham manuceperunt Johannem de Pecham, et Willelmus filius Willelmi, de Orlavestona, et Edmundus Waryn manuceperunt Laurentium de Neusel', et Willelmus de Tudesham et Petrus de Berklinden' manuceperunt Rogerum de Tudesham et Rogerus Cocus, de Wereham, et Edmundus Molendinarius, de Orlavestona, manuceperunt Nicholaum Barrok', et Ricardus, filius Nicholai de La Broke, et Adam, filius Nicholai de eadem, manuceperunt Mainardum Wimund, quos non habuerunt (ideo in misericordia), et quod Johannes de La Haye, Johannes de Ostregate, Hugo de S. Gregorio, Willelmus de Stonham, Rogerus Blancmuster, Radulfus de Byham nichil habent in balliva sua per quod possint distringi. Judicium, quod predicti Radulfus Haket et alii distringantur per terras et catalla etc., ita quod nec ipsi etc., et quod de exitibus etc.,

and renounced to the said Mabel and others all right of action which he had against them for the recovery of the said 10 marks, on account of any debt of the said Henry Malemeyns, in which he was bound to Vives, son of Master Moses, Jew, of London. For which release and renunciation the said Mabel and others will give to the said Thomas 6 marks, payable to the said Thomas at Easter next following. And if they should make default, they grant that the Sheriff make of their lands and chattels etc. Afterwards comes the attorney of the said Mabel, and pays Thomas Malemeyns 2 marks, and craves, that there be no distress upon her in future for the residue, because the said William de Ponton and Peter de Ponton have wherewith to pay. And it is so granted by the said Thomas.

EASTER TERM IN THE FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR. [A.D. 1270.]

Kent.

The King offered himself on the fourth day against Ralph Haket, John de Peckham, John de La Hay, John de Oystergate, Laurence de Newsells, Hugh de St. Gregory, William de Stoneham, Roger de Tudsham, Thomas de Farley, Reginald de Blancminster,¹ Ralph de Byham, Roger de Tilmanstone, Nicholas Barrock and Maynard Wimund, touching a plea, that during the recent disordered state of the realm they came to the house of Simon Pabley in Canterbury, and with force and arms caused the Canterbury Chirograph-Chest, which was then in that house, to be removed and taken away, against the peace etc. And they did not come. And the Sheriff was commanded to cause them to be attached, so as to have their bodies before etc. And the Sheriff sent word, that William Haket and Elias de Betshanger mainperned the said Ralph Haket, and Elias Le Paumer and Nigel de Chetham mainperned John de Peckham, and William FitzWilliam, of Orleston, and Edmund Waryn mainperned Laurence de Newsells, and William de Tudsham and Peter de Berklinden mainperned Roger de Tudsham, and Roger Cook, of Warham, and Edmund Miller, of Orleston, mainperned Nicholas Barrock, and Richard, son of Nicholas de La Broke, and Adam, son of Nicholas de La Broke, mainperned Maynard Wimund, and had them not—so in mercy—and that John de La Hay, John de Oystergate, Hugh de St. Gregory, William de Stoneham, Roger Blancminster, and Ralph de Byham have nought in his bailiwick whereby they may be distrained. Judgment, that the said Ralph Haket and the others be distrained by lands and chattels etc., so that neither they etc., and that touching the

¹ Both Whitchurch and Oswestry were so designated. Eyton, Shropshire, x. 18, 335.

et quod haberet corpora eorum coram etc. in octabis S. Trinitatis, ad respondendum etc., et ad audiendum etc., et quod predicti Johannes de La Haye et alii attachientur.

ib. m. 4.
North.

Henna, que fuit uxor Aaron de Eboraco, optulit se iiij^o die versus Thomam Kyme, de Northamptona, de placito, quod ei reddat rationabilem dotem suam, que eam contingit de libero tenemento quod fuit predicti Aaron, quondam viri sui, in Northamptona, unde nichil habet, ut dicit, et unde queritur quod predictus Thomas vi deforciat. Et ipse non venit; et preceptum fuit Vicecomiti, quod ipsum summoneret quod esset coram etc. ad hunc diem. Et Vicecomes mandavit, quod retornatum fuit ballivis Libertatis Northamptona, qui nichil inde responderunt. Judicium, quod non omittat propter predictam Libertatem, quin eam etc., et ipsum summoneat etc., quod sit coram etc. a die S. Johannis Baptiste in xv dies, ad respondendum etc.

Ebor.

Henna, que fuit uxor Aaron de Eboraco, Judea, que tulit breve super Adam de Normanvilla, tenentem quandam partem terrarum que fuerunt Radulfi de Normanvilla, de placito debiti non est prosecuta. Ipsa Henna et Isaac, nepos Aaron, Samuel, filius Isaac, Judei, Eboraci, plegii sui, in misericordia.

mā.

Ebor.

Henna, que fuit uxor Aaron de Eboraco, Judea, optulit se iiij^o die versus Abbatem de Fontibus, Walterum de Merkefeld et Johannem Le Walays, tenentes terras que fuerunt Nicholai de Bohum, de placito, quod ei reddant vj l. quas ei debent occasione finis facti cum Rege pro catallis que fuerunt Samuelis, filii Aaron, Judei, fratris ipsius Henne, et occasione predictarum terrarum quas tenent, et que sunt vadium suum pro predicto debito secundum convencionem factam inter predictum Nicholaum et predictum Samuelem per cirographum vj l., unde altera pars etc. fuit in Thesauo Regis, que tempore turbacionis regni depredata fuit, ut dicitur. Et ipsi non venerunt; et preceptum fuit Vicecomiti, quod ipsos venire faceret. Et Vicecomes mandavit, quod Robertus, filius Alexandri de Usburna, et Johannes de Graftona manuceperunt predictum Abbatem, et quod Thomas ad Portam de Munketona, pistor, de eadem, manuceperunt predictum Johannem, quos non habent (ideo in misericordia), et quod Walterus de Merkefeld non fuit inventus postquam breve venit. Judicium, quod distringat per terras etc., ita quod nec ipsi etc., et quod habeat corpora eorum coram etc. in octabis S. Trinitatis, ad respondendum etc., et ad audiendum etc.

mā.

issues etc., and that he have their bodies before etc. on the octave of Holy Trinity, to answer etc., and to hear etc., and that the said John de La Hay and the others be attached.

North.

Henna, wife that was of Aaron of York, offered herself on the fourth day against Thomas Kyme, of Northampton, touching a plea, that he render her her reasonable dower, which falls to her in regard of the free tenement which belonged to the said Aaron, her late husband, in Northampton, whereof she has nothing, so she says, and whereof she complains that the said Thomas deforces her. And he did not come; and the Sheriff was commanded to summon him to be before etc. on this day. And the Sheriff sent word, that return was made to the bailiffs of the Liberty of Northampton, who answered nought thereto. Judgment, that he omit not by reason of the said Liberty to enter the same and summon him etc., to be before etc. on the quindene of St. John the Baptist, to answer etc.

York.

Henna, wife that was of Aaron of York, Jewess, who brought writ against Adam de Normanville, tenant of part of the lands which belonged to Ralph de Normanville, touching a plea of debt, has not prosecuted. Henna and Isaac, Aaron's nephew, and Samuel, son of Isaac, Jews, of York, her pledges, in mercy.

York.

Henna, wife that was of Aaron of York, Jewess, offered herself on the fourth day against the Abbot of Fountains, Walter de Markenfield, and John Le Walays, tenants of lands which belonged to Nicholas de Bohun, touching a plea, that they pay her £6 which they owe her in respect of a fine made with the King for the chattels which belonged to Samuel, son of Aaron, Jew, her, Henna's, brother, and in respect of the said lands which they hold, and which are her gage for the said debt pursuant to an agreement made between the said Nicholas and Samuel by chirograph for £6, of which the other part etc. was in the King's Treasury, and was stolen, so it is said, during the late disorders in the realm. And they did not come; and the Sheriff was commanded to cause them to come. And the Sheriff sent word, that Robert, son of Alexander de Ouseburn, and John de Grafton mainperned the said Abbot, and that Thomas at Monkton Gate, baker, of the same place, mainperned the said John, and they have them not—so in mercy—and that Walter de Markenfield was not found when the writ came. Judgment, that he distrain by lands etc., so that neither they etc., and that he have their bodies before etc. on the octave of Holy Trinity, to answer etc., and to hear etc.

Ebor.

Henna, que fuit uxor Aaron de Eboraco, Judea, optulit se iiij^o die versus Adam, filium Ricardi de Scouteby, de placito, quod ei reddat cix s., Hugonem de Huckerby lx s., et Robertum, filium Thome de Ettona, vjl., quos quidem denarios ei debent occasione finis quem predicta Henna fecit cum Rege pro catallis Samuelis, filii Leonis, Judei, mortui, fratris sui, habendis, secundum convencionem factam inter predictos Adam, Hugonem et Robertum et predictum Samuelem per tria cirographa, unde partes etc., que fuerunt in Thesauro Regis tempore turbacionis regni, depredate fuerunt, ut dicitur. Et ipsi non venerunt; et preceptum fuit Vicecomiti, quod ipsos venire faceret. Et Vicecomes mandavit, quod Robertus Scitals, de Morland, et Thomas Le Escote, de Huckerby, manuceperunt predictum Hugonem, quem non habent (ideo in misericordia). Et pro predictis Adam et Roberto mandatum fuit ballivis Libertatis de Tykehill et Andree de Killingholme et Rogero Pasent, ballivis, qui nichil inde fecerunt. Judicium, quod predictus Hugo distringatur per terras etc., ita quod nec ipse etc., et quod habeat corpus ejus coram etc. in octabis S. Trinitatis, ad respondendum etc., et ad audiendum etc., et quod non omittat propter Libertatem predictam, quin eam etc., et venire faciat coram etc. ad eundem diem predictos Adam et Robertum, ad respondendum etc.

ib. m. 7.
Cantebr.

Mosseus de Sancto Licio et Samuel de Sancto Licio, filii et heredes de Isaac de Sancto Licio, fuerunt attachiati ad respondendum Galfrido de Sausetona de placito acquietancie debiti, et unde queritur, quod predicti Mosseus et Samuel eum injuste non acquietent de tribus marcis et dim., que ab eo exiguntur per summonicionem etc. ad opus Regis, occasione terrarum que fuerunt Willelmi de Burgo quas tenet, ad dampnum suum, c s.; et hoc offert etc.

Predicti Mosseus et Samuel veniunt et defendunt vim etc. et petunt, quid habet per quod ipsum de predicto debito acquietare debent. Predictus Galfridus protulit quoddam starrum in hec verba:— Quod Isaac de Sancto Licio recognovit, quod ipse et heredes sui tenentur acquietare Willelmum de Burgo, de Saustona, de omnibus debitis, in quibus umquam tenebatur dicto Isaac vel alicui alii Judeo, in Archa Cirographorum Cantebrigie existentibus, factis a creacione seculi usque ad festum S. Johannis Baptiste anno etc. xliij^o, excepto Abraham, filio Samuelis, quia penes ipsum aliquam acquietanciam facere non tenentur. Et per dictum starrum predictus Galfridus, tamquam tenens quandam partem terre dicti Willelmi, peciit de predictis Judeis acquietanciam de predicto debito.

York.

Henna, wife that was of Aaron of York, Jewess, offered herself on the fourth day against Adam, son of Richard de Scouteby,¹ touching a plea, that he pay her 109s., likewise against Hugh de Huckerby as to 60s., and Robert, son of Thomas de Etton, as to £6, which moneys they owe her in respect of a fine which the said Henna made with the King for the chattels of Samuel, son of Leo, Jew, deceased, her brother, pursuant to an agreement made between the said Adam, Hugh, Robert, and the said Samuel by three chirographs, the parts of which, being in the King's Treasury during the late disorders of the realm, were thence stolen, so it is said. And they did not come; and the Sheriff was commanded to cause them to come. And the Sheriff sent word, that Robert Scitals, of Morland, and Thomas Le Escote, of Huckerby, mainperned the said Hugh, and have him not—so in mercy. And as to the said Adam and Robert mandate was given to the bailiffs of the Liberty of Tickhill, and the bailiffs, Andrew de Killingholme and Roger Pasent, who did nothing in regard thereof. Judgment, that the said Hugh be distrained by lands etc., so that neither he etc., and that the Sheriff have his body before etc. on the octave of Holy Trinity, to answer etc., and hear etc., and that he omit not by reason of the said Liberty to enter etc., and cause the said Adam and Robert to come before etc. on the same day, to answer etc.

Cambr.

Moses of Senlis and Samuel of Senlis, sons and heirs of Isaac of Senlis, were attached to answer Geoffrey de Sawston touching a plea of acquittance of debt, whereof he complains, that the said Moses and Samuel unlawfully refuse him acquittance of 3½ marks, which are demanded from him by summons etc. to the use of the King, in respect of lands which belonged to William de Burgh, of which he is tenant, to his damage, 100s.; and this he offers etc.

The said Moses and Samuel come and defend the force etc. and crave to know, what he has to show that they are bound to acquit him of the said debt. The said Geoffrey produced a starr to the effect following:—That Isaac of Senlis acknowledged, that he and his heirs are bound to acquit William de Burgh, of Sawston, of all debts, in which he was ever bound to the said Isaac or any other Jew, by chirographs in the Cambridge Chirograph-Chest, from the creation of the world to the feast of St. John the Baptist in the forty-third year of the reign, except only debts due to Abraham, son of Samuel, towards whom they are not bound to make any acquittance. And by virtue of the said starr the said Geoffrey, as tenant of part of the lands of the said William, craved from the said Jews acquittance of the said debt.

¹ Perhaps Scoteby. Thoroton, Nottinghamshire, ed. Throsby, ii. 309.

Predicti Judei dicunt, quod ad breve dicti Galfridi respondere non tenentur, eo quod in brevi suo nec in narratione sua continetur, quod ipsum acquietare debent versus aliquem Judeum, set quod ab eo exigitur per summonicionem Scaccarii Judeorum, et in starro continetur, quod de debitis Judeorum in Archa Cirographorum Cantebrigie existentibus dictum Willelmum acquietare debent; et sibi dicunt, quod ei respondere non tenentur, eo quod dictum starrum factum est dicto Willelmo de acquietancia, et predictus Galfridus peciit sibi predictam acquietanciam fieri, et de hoc peciit iudicium. Et predictus Galfridus pecit, si aliquid aliud dicere volunt, et si narrator eorum, scilicet, Isaac de Suthwerk', sit advocatus. Et predictus Mosseus dicit, quod in nullo ipsum Isaac advocavit, set dicit, quod predicto Galfrido respondere non tenentur, eo quod iidem Mosseus et Samuel habent tercium fratrem suum et heredem, absque quo respondere non tenentur; et de hoc pecit iudicium.

Predictus Galfridus dicit, quod dictus Mosseus tantummodo solus, absque fratribus suis, ipsum de predicto debito acquietare debet, eo quod ipse Mosseus solus habet omnia catalla que fuerunt dicti Isaac, patris ipsorum, per finem quem fecit coram Justiciariis etc. post mortem patris sui; et desicut ipse solus habet bona et catalla patris sui, ipse solus hujusmodi acquietanciam facere debet; et de hoc ponit se super rotulos Regis de Finibus, et super Justiciarios.

ma.

ma : damp-
na ij m.

Predictus Mosseus dedicere non potuit, quin ipse solus finem fecit cum Rege de omnibus bonis et catallis que fuerunt predicti Isaac, patris sui, habendis; et in rotulo Regis de Finibus continetur, quod ipse solus finem fecit cum Rege de predictis catallis habendis. Ideo consideratum est, quod predictus Mosseus acquietet predictum debitum trium marcarum et dim., et sit in misericordia, et quod satisfaciat predicto Galfrido de dampnis suis, que taxata sunt ad duas marcas. Et predictus Isaac, ejus narrator, quia disadvocatus est per predictum Mosseum, in misericordia.

Lond.

Abraham, filius Joscei, Judeus, fuit attachiatus ad respondendum Thome de Basinges, filio et heredi Ade de Basinges, et Johanne, uxori ejus, de placito transgressionis, et unde dictus Thomas queritur, quod, cum Willelmus de Dyne aliquo tempore predicto Abrahe tenebatur in uno debito xl m. per cartam suam, que fuit in Archa Cirographorum apud Eboracum, sub nominibus predicti Willelmi et dicti Abrahe, idem Abraham die Jovis proxima post Purificacionem B. Marie anno etc. xlvij^o vendidit prefate Johanne predictum debitum xl m., et lxx l. de arreragiis, tanquam bonum debitum et legale, pro

The said Jews say, that they are not bound to answer the writ of the said Geoffrey, because neither in his writ nor in his count is it contained, that they are bound to acquit him against any Jew, but only against demands made upon him by summons of the Exchequer of the Jews, and in the starr it is contained, that they are bound to acquit the said William of debts of the Jews by chirographs in the Cambridge Chirograph-Chest; and they say, that they are not bound to answer him, because the said starr is made touching acquittance for the said William, and the said Geoffrey sought acquittance to be made to himself, and of this he (Moses) craved judgment. And the said Geoffrey craves to know, whether they have aught else to say, and whether their countor, Isaac of Southwark, be avowed. And the said Moses says, that he has not avowed Isaac at all, but he says, that they are not bound to answer the said Geoffrey, because they, Moses and Samuel, have a third brother and heir, in whose absence they are not bound to answer; and as to this he craves judgment.

The said Geoffrey says, that the said Moses by himself, without his brothers, is bound to acquit him of the said debt, seeing that he, Moses, by himself has all the chattels which belonged to the said Isaac, their father, by virtue of a fine which he made before the Justices etc. after his father's death; and seeing that he by himself has his father's goods and chattels, he by himself is bound to make such acquittance; and as to this he puts himself upon the King's Fine Rolls and upon the Justices.

The said Moses could not deny, that he by himself made fine with the King for all the goods and chattels which belonged to his said father, Isaac; and in the King's Fine Roll it is recorded, that he by himself made fine with the King for the said chattels. So it is adjudged, that the said Moses acquit the said debt of 8½ marks, and be in mercy, and that he make good to the said Geoffrey his damages, which are taxed at 2 marks. And the said Isaac, his countor, because he is disavowed by the said Moses, is in mercy.

Lond.

Abraham, son of Joce, Jew, was attached to answer Thomas de Basinges, son and heir of Adam de Basinges, and Joan, his wife, touching a plea of trespass, whereof the said Thomas complains, that, whereas William de Dyne was at one time bound to the said Abraham in a debt of 40 marks by his charter, which was in the York Chirograph-Chest, under the names of the said William and Abraham, the said Abraham did, on the Thursday next after the Purification of Blessed Mary in the 48th year of the reign, sell to the said Joan the said debt of 40 marks, and £65 of arrears, as a good and

iiiij^{xx} xj l., quas ab ipsa plenarie recepit, et unam cartam in Archa Cirographorum Eboraci existentem warrantizare debuit per starrum suum, quod fecit predictæ Johanne; desicut prefatus Abraham, ante vendicionem predictam predictæ Johanne sic factam, predictum debitum xl m. predicto Wilhelmo quietaverat, et cartam inde ab Archa predicta extrahi et dampnari fecerat, in fraudem et decepcionem predictæ Johanne et heredum suorum, ad eorum jacturam, dampnum non modicum, et contra pacem, ad dampnum predictæ Thome, c. l.; et hoc offert etc.

Predictus Abraham venit et defendit vim etc. et petit, quid predictus Thomas habuit de predicta vendicione.

Predictus Thomas protulit starrum dicti Abrahe in hec verba:— Quod predictus Abraham recognovit per starrum suum, quod vendidit et dimisit, de se et heredibus suis, Johanne de Basinges, quondam uxori Ade de Basinges, et heredibus et assignatis suis, unum debitum xl m. de sorte et lxxv l. de lucro, tanquam bonum debitum et legale et in Archa Cirographorum Eboraci existens, et quod inde non fecit nec faciet aliquod starrum vel aliquid aliud quod nocere possit, vel prolongare predictam Johannam, heredes vel assignatos suos, de predicto debito et lucro, in toto vel in parte; et predictus Abraham tenetur, pro se et heredibus suis, warrantizare totum predictum debitum, catallum et lucrum, predictæ Johanne, heredibus et assignatis suis, sicut debitum legale et purum, et quod carta inde est in Archa Cirographorum Eboraci facta secundum Assisam et Consuetudinem Judaismi; quod quidem starrum recognitum est et inrotulatum in Termino S. Hillarii anno etc. xlvij^o, coram Domino Hamone Hauteyn et Wilhelmo de Haselbech, tunc Justiciariis.

Predictus Judeus venit et recognovit predictum starrum et omnes articulos in eodem starro contentos, et petiit, in quo articulo venit contra predictam convencionem.

Predictus Thomas dicit, quod, ubi dictus Abraham die Jovis proxima post Purificacionem B. Marie anno etc. xlvij^o vendidit predictæ Johanne predictum debitum xl m. tanquam bonum debitum et legale, et in Archa Cirographorum existens, predicta carta per quatuor annos ante vendicionem predictam ab Archa Eboraci extracta fuit et quietata; et de hoc ponit se super rotulos Domini Rogeri de La Leyhe, qui, per preceptum Regis, fecit scrutinium Arche Cirographorum Eboraci in anno xlvj^o.

Predictus Judeus dicit, quod die vendicionis predictæ fuit predicta carta in Archa Cirographorum Eboraci bona, legalis et debita, nec ante vendicionem predictam, nec umquam postea, per ipsum Judeum

lawful debt, for £91, which he received from her in full, and he was to warrant a charter in the York Chirograph-Chest by his starr, which he made to the said Joan; howbeit the said Abraham, before the said sale to the said Joan so made, had acquitted the said debt of 40 marks to the said William, and had caused the charter thereof to be taken out of the said Chest and cancelled, to the defrauding and cheating of the said Joan and her heirs, to their no small loss and damage, against the peace, and to the damage of the said Thomas, £100; and this he offers etc.

The said Abraham comes and defends the force etc. and craves to know, what the said Thomas had in evidence of the said sale.

The said Thomas produced a starr of the said Abraham to the effect:—That the said Abraham acknowledged by his starr, that, for himself and his heirs, he has sold and demised to Joan de Basinges, wife that was of Adam de Basinges, and her heirs and assigns, a debt of 40 marks, principal, and £65, interest, as a good and lawful debt, the chirograph whereof is in the York Chirograph-Chest, and that he neither has made nor will make any starr thereof or aught else that may cause loss or delay to the said Joan, her heirs or assigns, touching the said debt and interest, either in whole or in part; and the said Abraham is bound, for himself and his heirs, to warrant all the said debt, principal and interest, to the said Joan, her heirs and assigns, as a lawful and clear debt, and whereof the charter is in the York Chirograph-Chest duly made according to the Assize and Custom of Jewry; which starr is acknowledged and enrolled in the roll of Hilary Term in the 48th year of the reign, before Sir Hamo Hauteyn and William de Haselbech, then Justices.

The said Jew came and acknowledged the said starr and all the clauses in the said starr contained, and craved to know, in what clause he had gone counter to the said agreement.

The said Thomas says, that, when the said Abraham sold to the said Joan the said debt of 40 marks as a good and lawful debt, of which the chirograph was in the York Chirograph-Chest, to wit, on the Thursday next after the Purification of Blessed Mary in the 48th year, the said charter had then for four years before the said sale been withdrawn from the York Chest and acquitted; and as to this he puts himself upon the rolls of Sir Roger de La Leye, who, by order of the King, made the scrutiny of the York Chirograph-Chest in the 46th year.

The said Jew says, that on the day of the said sale the said charter

fuit extracta a predicta Archa, et hoc promptus est verificare etc.; et dicit, quod super Cirographarios Arche predictae se non debet ponere, nec per ipsos debet attingi, quia si aliqua fraus de extractione predictae carte fuerit, carta illa extrahi non posset nisi per manus predictorum Cirographariorum.

Et datus est dies partibus ad certificationem habendam super premissis per rotulos dicti Rogeri de La Leyhe, si fieri possit, in octabis S. Trinitatis; et si per scrutinium predictorum rotulorum inquiri non possit, tunc inquiratur per patriam.

Et Josceus, filius Flurie, Mosseus de Wiltonia, et Manserus, filius Hak', Judei, manuceperunt ad habendum predictum Abraham ad predictum diem. Ad quem diem partes predictae venerunt, et predictus Rogerus de La Leyhe venit, et in presencia Thesaurarii dixit et recordavit, quod per preceptum Regis in autumpno anno etc. xlv^o ¹ fecit scrutinium Arche Cirographorum Eboraci, et in eadem Archa invenit unam cartam xlm. sub nominibus Willelmi de Dyne et Abrahe, filii Joscei, et in puramento catallorum ejusdem Arche dictum fuit, recordatum et testificatum per Cirographarios ejusdem Arche, quod predicta carta fuit quieta; unde per dictum et recordum ipsorum Cirographariorum permisit, quod predicta carta fuit extracta a predicta Archa.

Et quia per recordum dicti Rogeri de predicto scrutinio attinctum est, quod predicta carta fuit quieta in anno xlv^o, et ab Archa extracta, et predictus Abraham debitum illius carte tribus annis postea vendidit predictae Johanne, scilicet, in anno xlvij^o, consideratum est, quod predictus Abraham pro predicta falsitate committetur prisone. Et liberatur ad prisonam Turris Londonie in custodia Hugonis filii Octonis. Et quod habeat recuperare suum de predictis iiij^{xx} et xj l. quas dicta Johanna dicto Judeo dedit pro predicto debito, et de dampnis suis que non taxantur.

CARTE WILLELMI DE VALENCIA FACTE NICHOLAO FILIO MARTINI
DE L MARCIS ANNUI REDDITUS DE FEODO.

1b. m. 9.

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego, Willelmus de Valencia, Dominus Penbrok' et frater Domini Henrici illustris Regis, dedi,

¹ Sic.

was in the York Chirograph-Chest, good, lawful, and duly made, and was not withdrawn from the said Chest before the said sale nor yet at any time afterwards by him, the Jew ; and this he is ready to verify etc. ; and he says, that he is not bound to put himself upon the Chirographers of the said Chest, nor ought the attainr to be made by them, because if there were aught of fraud connected with the withdrawal of the said charter from the Chest, they would be parties thereto, for the charter could not have been withdrawn except by the hands of the said Chirographers.

And a day is given to the parties to have a certificate of the premises by the rolls of the said Roger de La Leye, if it be possible, on the octave of Holy Trinity ; and if by scrutiny of the said rolls inquest may not be had, then let the inquest be had by the country.

And Joce, son of Fluria, Moses of Wilton, and Manser, son of Hak, Jews, mainperned the said Abraham to have him present on the said day. On which day the said parties came, and the said Roger de La Leye came and in presence of the Treasurer said and bore record, that by order of the King he made in the autumn of the 45th year of the reign a scrutiny of the York Chirograph-Chest, and found in the said Chest a charter for 40 marks under the names of William de Dyne and Abraham, son of Joce, and on the liquidation of the chattels of the said Chest the Chirographers of the said Chest said and bore record and witnessed, that the said charter was quit ; for which cause, on the word and by the record of the Chirographers themselves, he suffered the said charter to be withdrawn from the said Chest.

And because by the record of the said Roger touching the said scrutiny it is attainr, that the said charter was quit in the 45th year, and was withdrawn from the Chest, and the said Abraham sold the debt contained in that charter three years afterwards to the said Joan, to wit, in the 48th year, it is adjudged, that for the said fraud the said Abraham shall be committed to prison. And he is sent to the prison of the Tower of London under custody of Hugh FitzOtto. And let him (Thomas) have his recovery of the said £91 which the said Joan gave the said Jew for the said debt, and also of her damages which are not taxed.

CHARTERS OF WILLIAM DE VALENCE MADE IN FAVOUR OF
NICHOLAS FITZMARTIN TOUCHING 50 MARKS OF YEARLY FEE-
RENT.

Know present and to come, that I, William de Valence, Lord of Pembroke and brother of our illustrious Lord King Henry, have given,

concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Domino Nicholao filio Martini, et Isabelle, uxori ejus, pro serviciis suis, l m. annui redditus sibi et heredibus eorum de dicta Isabella procreatis, vel eorum assignatis percipiendas annuatim de terris et tenementis que quondam fuerunt Domini Petri filii Mathei et heredum ipsius Petri, videlicet, ad Pascha xxv m. et ad festum S. Michaelis xxv m., in quibus predictus Petrus aliquando tenebatur per cartam suam Aaron, filio Abrahe, Judeo, Londonie, et quas habui de dono et concessione Domini Henrici Regis predicti, prout in carta sua de feofamento quam mihi fecit liberius, plenius, et melius continetur, pro quadringentis et quater viginti libris sterlingorum quas predicti Nicholaus et Isabella, uxor sua, mihi dederunt pre manibus, tenendas et habendas predictas l marcas annui redditus sibi et heredibus de predicta Isabella procreatis, vel eorum assignatis, de me et heredibus et assignatis meis, libere, quiete, pacifice et integre, jure hereditatis, in perpetuum, et quod predicti Nicholaus et Isabella, uxor sua, predictas l marcas annui redditus poterunt dare, legare, vendere et assignare quodocunque et cuicunque voluerint; reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus et assignatis meis unam rosam, ad Nativitatem S. Johannis Baptiste, apud Erlestok' in Comitatu Wiltesyra, si tunc pro eadem rosa transmisero, pro omnibus serviciis, sectis, exaccionibus, wardis, releviis, auxiliis, et omnibus aliis secularibus demandis, tam nominatis quam nominandis. Et ego, predictus Willelmus de Valencia, et heredes mei et assignati, predictis Domino Nicholao et Isabelle, uxori sue, et heredibus de predicta Isabella procreatis, vel eorum assignatis, predictas l m. annui redditus per predictum servicium, ut predictum est, contra omnes Christianos et Judeos warrantizabimus, acquietabimus, et defendemus imperpetuum. Et ut hec mea donacio, concessio, et presentis carte mee confirmacio omni tempore perseverent, presenti scripto sigillum meum duxi apponendum. Hiis testibus: Dominis Ricardo de Middeltona, tunc Cancellario Domini Regis Anglie; Willelmo de Wyntershull', tunc Senescallo ejusdem Domini Regis; Willelmo La Zuche; Johanne de Sancto Valerico; Roberto de Bruwes; Andrea Wake; Petro de Coudray; Johanne Peverel; Warino de Sicca Villa, et aliis.

Item alia
carta.

Sciant etc. quod ego, Willelmus de Valencia etc., dedi, remisi et penitus quietumclamavi, pro me et heredibus et assignatis meis, Domino Nicholao filio Martini et heredibus, assignatis et executoribus suis imperpetuum, omnia arreragia que mihi debita fuerunt, vel aliquo tempore deberi potuerunt, videlicet, quadringentas libras

granted, and by this my present charter confirmed to Sir Nicholas FitzMartin and Isabella, his wife, in requital of their services, 50 marks of yearly rent, yearly by them and their heirs procreated of the said Isabella, or their assigns, to be gotten from the lands and tenements which formerly belonged to Sir Peter FitzMatthew and his heirs, to wit, 25 marks at Easter and 25 marks at Michaelmas, in which 50 marks the said Peter was formerly bound by his charter to Aaron, son of Abraham, Jew, of London, and which I had by gift and grant of our Lord the said King Henry, as in an ampler, fuller, and better manner it is contained in the charter of feoffment which he made in my favour. The said 50 marks of yearly rent I have so given, granted, and confirmed as aforesaid for £480 sterling which the said Nicholas and Isabella, his wife, have given me in hand, to have and to hold to him and his heirs procreated of the said Isabella, or their assigns, of me and my heirs and assigns, freely, quietly, in peace, in entirety, and in inheritance for ever; and to the intent that the said Nicholas and Isabella, his wife, shall have power to give, bequeath, sell, and assign the said 50 marks of yearly rent when and to whomsoever they shall be so minded; paying thereout yearly to me and my heirs and assigns, at the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, a rose, if therefor I shall then send, at Earl Stoke, in the County of Wilts, in lieu of all services, suits, exactions, wardships, reliefs, aids, and all other secular demands, as well nameable as named. And I, the said William de Valence, and my heirs and assigns, will the said 50 marks of yearly rent for the said service, as aforesaid, warrant, acquit, and defend to the said Sir Nicholas and Isabella, his wife, and his heirs procreated of the said Isabella, or their assigns, against all Christians and Jews for ever. And that this my gift, grant, and the confirmation thereof by this my present charter may last for all time, I have thought good to affix my seal to this present writing. Witness: Sir Richard de Middleton, then Chancellor of our Lord the King of England; Sir William de Wintershall, then Seneschal of our said Lord the King; Sir William La Zouch; Sir John de St. Wallere; Sir Robert de Bruce; Sir Andrew Wake; Sir Peter de Cowdray, Sir John Peverel, Sir Warin de Sacheville, and others.

Know etc. that I, William de Valence etc., for myself, my heirs and assigns, have given, made over, and altogether quitclaimed to Sir Nicholas FitzMartin and his heirs, assigns, and executors for ever, all arrears which were, or at any time might be, owing to me, to wit, £400, on account of detainue of 50 marks, whereof

occasione detencionis l m., quas habui percipiendas, de dono Domini Regis, de terris et tenementis que quondam fuerunt Domini Petri filii Mathei, et heredum ipsius Petri; in quibus idem Petrus Aaron, filio Abrahe, Judeo, Londonie, per cartam suam aliquando annuatim tenebatur; ita, videlicet, quod ego, Willelmus, heredes, nec assignati vel executores mei, nec aliquis nomine meo, aliquod jus seu clamium in predictis arreragiis predictarum cccc l., occasione detencionis predicti redditus, ab heredibus dicti Petri filii Mathei, seu de Domino Nicholao filio Martini, custode heredum predicti Petri, aut ab aliquibus aliis, decetero vindicare possimus; quia ego, Willelmus, pro me et heredibus meis et assignatis, dedi, remisi et quietumclamavi predicto Nicholao et heredibus et assignatis suis totum jus et clamium quod habui, vel aliquo modo habere potui, in predictis cccc l. que mihi aliquando aretro fuerunt de predictis l m. annui redditus. Preterea, volo et concedo pro me et heredibus vel assignatis meis, quod predictus Nicholaus, heredes et assignati sui, ac etiam executores sui, tale jus habeant et eandem accionem petendo de omnibus et singulis terrarum predictarum et tenementorum que quondam fuerunt dicti Petri aut heredum ipsius Petri, et recipiendo omnia arreragia predicti redditus mihi debita, sicut predictum redditum in manibus propriis meis detinuissem. Et pro hac autem donacione, concessione, et quietaclamancia dedit mihi predictus Nicholaus septingentas et viginti marcas pre manibus. In cujus rei etc., ut supra.

Carta Regis
de feofa-
mento.

Henricus, Dei gratia Anglie etc., Archiepiscopis, episcopis etc., et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem:—Inspeximus cartam quam dilectus frater et fidelis noster, Willelmus de Valencia, Dominus Penbrok' fecit Nicholao filio Martini et Isabelle, uxori ejus, in hec verba:—Sciant etc. quod ego, Willelmus de Valencia, Dominus de Penbrok', et frater Domini Henrici illustris, Regis Anglie, dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Domino Nicholao filio Martini et Isabelle, uxori sue etc., de verbo ad verbum, prout continetur in priori carta superius scripta, usque ad finem testium. Nos autem, predictas donacionem, concessionem et confirmationem ratas habentes et gratas, eas pro Nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in Nobis est, concedimus et confirmamus sicut carta predicta testatur. Hiis testibus: Venerabilibus Patribus, Waltero, Eboracensi Archiepiscopo,

I had a grant of our Lord the King, to be gotten from the lands and tenements which formerly belonged to Sir Peter FitzMatthew and his heirs; in which 50 marks, payable yearly, the said Peter was aforetime bound by his charter to Aaron, son of Abraham, Jew, of London; so, to wit, that neither I, William, nor my heirs, assigns or executors, nor any in my name, may have power in future to assert any right or claim in the said £400, arrears on account of detinue of the said rent, against the heirs of the said Peter FitzMatthew, or against Sir Nicholas FitzMartin, guardian of the heirs of the said Peter, or any others; seeing that I, William, for myself and my heirs and assigns, have given, made over, and quitclaimed to the said Nicholas and his heirs and assigns all the right and claim which I had, or in any manner might have, in the said £400 which were aforetime owing to me on account of arrears of the said 50 marks of yearly rent. Moreover, it is my pleasure, and for myself and my heirs or assigns I grant, that the said Nicholas, his heirs and assigns, and also his executors, have such right and the same right of action touching all and singular the said lands and tenements which formerly belonged to the said Peter or his, Peter's, heirs, and for the recovery of all arrears of the said rent due to me, as if I had retained the said rent in my own hands. And for this gift, grant, and quitclaim the said Nicholas has given me 720 marks in hand. In witness whereof etc., as above.

Henry, by the grace of God King of England etc., to Archbishops, bishops, etc., and all his bailiffs and lieges, greeting:—We have inspected the charter which our dear brother and liege, William de Valence, Lord of Pembroke, made in favour of Nicholas FitzMartin and Isabella, his wife, to the effect following:—Know etc. that I, William de Valence, Lord of Pembroke, and brother of our illustrious Lord, Henry King of England, have given, granted and by this my present charter confirmed to Sir Nicholas FitzMartin and Isabella, his wife etc., word by word, as contained in the earlier charter above written, to the end of the witnesses; which said gift, grant, and confirmation it is our pleasure to ratify; and We therefore, for Ourself and our heirs, as far as in Us is, make grant and confirmation according as it is witnessed in the said charter. Witness: the Venerable Fathers, Walter,¹ Archbishop of York, Primate of England,

¹ Giffard, a former chancellor. Archbishop Boniface being bound with Prince Edward for the Crusade, the See of Canterbury was virtually vacant.

Anglie Primate, Godefrido, Wigornienti Episcopo ; Philippo Bassët ; Roberto Walleraund ; Roberto Aguillun ; Willelmo de Aete ; Willelmo Belet ; Rogero de Wautona ; Willelmo de Faukeham, et aliis. Data per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium, vij^o die Feb. anno regni nostri 1^o quarto.

ib. m. 9.
Item alla
carta.

Henricus, Dei gratia Rex Anglie etc., Archiepiscopis etc., et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem :—Inspeximus cartam quam quondam fieri fecimus dilecto fratri nostro et fidei nostro, Willelmo de Valencia, in hec verba :—Henricus, Dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie, Dux Aquitanie et Comes Andegavie etc., Archiepiscopis etc., salutem :—Sciatis Nos dedisse et concessisse dilecto fratri et fidei nostro, Willelmo de Valencia, et heredibus vel assignatis suis, 1 m. annui redditus, in quibus Petrus filius Mathei, pro se et heredibus suis, tenebatur Aaron, filio Abrahe, Judeo, Londonie, et heredibus suis, usque ad finem seculi, per cirographum inter eos factum ; quas quidem 1 m. annuas idem Aaron Nobis reddidit et concessit, pro se et heredibus suis, pro debitis que eidem Aaron concessimus et assignavimus ; quas eciam 1 m. annuas prius dedimus dilecto militi nostro, Petro Everard, qui eas Nobis postea remisit et quietas clamavit de se et heredibus suis imperpetuum ; volentes et concedentes, pro Nobis et heredibus nostris, quod predictus Willelmus et heredes vel assignati sui recipiant predictas 1 m. annuas de cetero de Johanne filio Mathei, fratre et herede dicti Petri filii Mathei, et heredibus suis imperpetuum, ad eosdem terminos ad quos idem Aaron illas percipere debebat, secundum tenorem carte sue quam habuit de predicto Petro, et que est in Thesauro nostro apud Westmonasterium inter cartas de Judaismo nostro, videlicet, ad Pascha xxv m., et ad festum S. Michaelis xxv m. ; et si forte contingat terras vel tenementa predicti Johannis, vel heredum aut aliquorum successorum suorum, racione custodie vel quocunque alio modo ad manus nostras devenire, volumus et concedimus, pro Nobis et heredibus nostris, quod predictus Willelmus et heredes vel assignati sui, vel eorum ballivi, levare possint et recipere de catallis in predictis terris inventis 1 m. annuas predictas sine impedimento nostro, vel heredum vel ballivorum nostrorum. Preterea, si contingat predictum Johannem vel aliquem antecessorum ¹ suorum predictas terras suas, vel

¹ Sic : perhaps the title was regarded as doubtful. The right of distraint against successors was virtually given already.

Godfrey,¹ Bishop of Worcester; Philip Basset; Robert Walerand; Robert Aguilon; William de Aete; William Belet; Roger de Walton; William de Faukeham, and others. Given by our hand at Westminster on the 7th day of February in the fifty-fourth year of our reign.

Henry, by the grace of God King of England etc., to Archbishops etc., and all his bailiffs and lieges, greeting:—We have inspected the charter which aforetime We caused to be made to our dear brother and liege, William de Valence, to the following effect:—Henry, by the grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Aquitaine and Count of Anjou etc., to Archbishops etc., greeting:—Know that We have given and granted to our dear brother and liege, William de Valence, and his heirs or assigns, 50 marks of yearly rent, in which Peter FitzMatthew, for himself and his heirs, was bound to Aaron, son of Abraham, Jew, of London, and his heirs, to the end of the world, by chirograph made between them; which 50 marks of yearly rent the said Aaron, for himself and his heirs, surrendered and granted to Us in exchange for debts which We granted and assigned to the said Aaron; which 50 marks of yearly rent We also aforetime gave to our dear knight, Peter Everard, who afterwards, for himself and his heirs, made over and quitclaimed them to Us for ever; and it is our pleasure, and for Ourselves and our heirs We grant, that the said William and his heirs or assigns do for the future receive the said 50 marks of yearly rent from John FitzMatthew, brother and heir of the said Peter FitzMatthew, and his heirs for ever, at the same terms at which they were to be gotten by the said Aaron, according to the tenor of his charter which he had from the said Peter FitzMatthew, which charter is in our Treasury at Westminster among the charters of our Jewry, to wit, at Easter 25 marks, and at Michaelmas 25 marks; and if it should so happen that the lands or tenements of the said John, or his heirs or any of his successors, should come by wardship or in any other manner into our hands, it is our pleasure, and for Ourselves and our heirs We grant, that the said William and his heirs or assigns, or their bailiffs, may raise and receive from the chattels found on the said lands the said 50 marks of yearly rent without hindrance on the part of Us, our heirs or bailiffs. Furthermore, if it should so happen that the said John or any of his ancestors should give, sell, or alienate his said lands, or any part of the same, it is in like

¹ Giffard, younger brother of the Archbishop, whom he had succeeded as chancellor in 1266.

aliquam partem earundem, dare, vendere vel alienare, volumus similiter et concedimus, pro Nobis et heredibus nostris, quod predicti Willelmus et heredes vel assignati sui, aut eorum ballivi, districciones facere possint in terris predictis, secundum Assisam Judaismi nostri, pro predictis l m. annuis levandis et recipiendis; et quia predictus Johannes recognovit coram Simone Passelewe, Adam de Greinvilla, et Thoma Sperun, Justiciariis nostris ad custodiam Judeorum assignatis, se debere predictas l m. annuas usque ad finem seculi, occasione obligacionis quam predictus Petrus, frater ejusdem Johannis, inde fecit predicto Aaron, et insuper omnes terras suas et tenementa, habita et habenda, ad districcionem pro predictis l m. annuis faciendam obligavit, si in aliquo termino defecerit, volumus et concedimus, pro Nobis et heredibus nostris, quod liceat predicto Willelmo et heredibus vel assignatis suis, vel eorum ballivis, districciones facere in omnibus predictis, vel in una parte earundem, ad voluntatem ipsorum, pro predictis l m. annuis levandis et recipiendis, sicut predictum est, quicumque terras illas teneat; et Nos et heredes nostri prefato Willelmo et heredibus vel assignatis suis predictum annum feodum l m. warrantizabimus et acquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum, secundum Assisam Judaismi. Hiis testibus: Venerabili Patre Æthelmaro, Wintoniensi Electo; Guydone et Galfrido de Lezignano, fratribus nostris; Simone de Monte Forti, Comite Leicestrie; Petro de Sabaudia; Johanne filio Galfridi; Roberto Walleraund; Petro de Monte Forti; Johanne de Gatesden; Guydone de Rupe Forti; Elia de Rabayn; Imberto Pucheis; Willelmo Chabbeneys, et aliis. Data per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium xxvij^o die Decembris anno regni nostri xlj^o.

Is erat tenor sub priori sigillo nostro quo tunc utebamur, quod quia postmodum mutatum est, presentem cartam nostram sub sigillo nostro quo nunc utimur duximus assignandam. Hiis testibus, ut supra in fine carte proximo scripte. Data per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium vij^o die Feb. anno regni nostri liij^o.

fb. m. 9,
dorso.
Heref.

lxxij s. v d.
ob. vij s.
solvit
Justic.

Summa catallorum Elie le Evesk', Judei, mortui, tam mobilium etc., x l. xvij s. iiij d., unde tercia pars Regis est lxxij s. v d. ob.; pro quibus habendis Saphira, que fuit uxor dicti Elie, finem fecit cum Rege per tria biss., pro quibus solvit Justiciariis vij s. Et solvet predictos lxxij s. v d. ob. terminis subscriptis, videlicet, ad quindenam S. Michaelis anno etc. liij^o x s. et ad quindenam Pasche proximo sequentem x s., et sic etc. ad eosdem terminos, quousque etc.,

manner our pleasure, and for Ourself and our heirs We grant, that the said William and his heirs or assigns, or their bailiffs, may make distresses on the said lands, according to the Assize of our Jewry, for the levy and receipt of the said 50 marks of yearly rent; and whereas the said John acknowledged before Simon Passelewe, Adam de Greinville, and Thomas Sperun, our Justices assigned to the custody of the Jews, that the said 50 marks of yearly rent were owing by him to the end of the world, by reason of a bond which the said Peter, his brother, made thereof to the said Aaron, and in addition bound all his lands and tenements, which he had or might have, to be distrainable for the said 50 marks of yearly rent, if he should make default in payment at any term, it is our pleasure, and for Ourself and our heirs We grant, that the said William and his heirs or assigns, or their bailiffs, may make distresses on all the said lands, or on any part of the same, at their pleasure, for the levy and receipt of the said 50 marks of yearly rent, as aforesaid, whoever may hold those lands; and the said yearly fee of 50 marks We and our heirs will warrant and acquit and defend to the said William and his heirs or assigns for ever, according to the Assize of Jewry. Witness: The Venerable Father Aymer, Elect of Winchester; Guy and Geoffrey de Lusignan, our brothers; Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester; Pierre de Savoie; John FitzGeoffrey; Robert Walerand; Peter de Montfort; John de Gatesden; Guy de Rochfort; Elias de Rabayn; Imbert Pucheis; William Chabbeneyes, and others. Given by our hand at Westminster on the 28th day of December in the 41st year of our reign.

This was the tenor under our former seal which We then used, but because it has since been changed, We have deemed it meet to seal this our present charter with our seal which We now use. Witness, as above at the close of the charter next hereto written. Given by our hand at Westminster on the 7th day of February in the 54th year of our reign.

Heref.

Sum of the chattels of Elias le Eveske,¹ Jew, deceased, as well movables etc., £10 17s. 4d., whereof the King's third part is 72s. 5½d.; for which chattels Sapphira, wife that was of the said Elias, made fine with the King in 3 bezants, paying therefor to the Justices 7s. And she will pay the said 72s. 5½d. at the terms underwritten, to wit, 10s. on Michaelmas quindene in the fifty-fourth year of the reign, and 10s. on Easter quindene next following, and so etc.

Not Chief Rabbi Elias, who died at a much later date. See Introduction, p. xxxiii.

per plegiacionem Samuelis, filii Isaac de Herefordia, et Joscei, filii Aaron de Carbini,¹ Judeorum, Herefordie. Et preceptum est Vicecomiti et Cirographariis Herefordie, quod permittant ipsam liberam etc. de terris etc., tam infra Archam etc., que fuerunt dicti Elie.

Heref.
v m. x s.

Predicta Saphira dat Regi unum debitum v m. sub nominibus Cecilie de Lautona et Elie le Evesk', et unum debitum x s. de Johanne filio Osmundi, de Copesle, et dicti Elie, que quidem cirographa sunt in Archa Cirographorum Herefordie. Et preceptum est Cirographariis, quod habeant predicta cirographa coram etc. in crastino S. Margarete.

Glouc.

Memorandum, quod, cum Saphira, que fuit uxor Elie le Evesk', finem fecit pro catallis predicti Elie habendis in terris, redditibus et domibus in Herefordia, et cartis ibidem in Archa existentibus, tantummodo, que dixit, quod alibi nulla habuit catalla; et postea invenitur per inquisitionem retornatam per Vicecomitem Gloucestr' in octabis S. Hillarii anno etc. liij^o, quod idem Elias habuit in Archa Cirographorum Gloucestrie unum debitum xx m. sub nominibus Johannis, filii Thome de Astona Undregge, et predicti Elie; unde preceptum est Cirographariis, quod predictam cartam habeant coram etc. in crastino S. Johannis Baptiste, Justiciariis liberandam. Item, in predicta inquisitione continetur, quod Johannes Cornubiensis et Willelmus de Watford, Cirographarii Gloucestrie, habent in custodia sua viij m. de predicto debito. Et similiter preceptum est eisdem, quod habeant predictas viij m. coram Justiciariis etc. ad predictum diem etc., ad faciendum inde preceptum Regis, sicut indempnes esse voluerint. Postea, in crastino S. Margarete, ut supra.

ib. m. 7,
dorso.
Devon.

Quia Jacobus de Norwico, Judeus, manet apud Honytonam sine licencia Regis, ubi nulla communitas Judeorum est, preceptum est Vicecomiti, quod capiat in manu Regis omnia bona et catalla ipsius Jacobi, et ea salvo custodiat donec aliud etc., et quod habeat corpus ejus coram etc. in octabis S. Trinitatis, ad respondendum etc., et quod scire faciat etc., que bona etc. dicti Jacobi ceperit, et valorem eorundem catallorum, ad eundem diem etc.

¹ Sic: perhaps for Carbonel.

at the same terms, until etc. : pledges, Samuel, son of Isaac of Hereford, and Joce, son of Aaron of Carbonel, Jews, of Hereford. And the Sheriff and Chirographers of Hereford are commanded to allow her to have free administration of the lands etc., as well within the Chest etc., which belonged to the said Elias.

The said Sapphira gives the King a debt of 5 marks under the names of Cecilia de Lawton and Elias le Eveske, and a debt of 10s. under the names of John FitzOsmund, of Copesley, and the said Elias, the chirographs being in the Hereford Chirograph-Chest. And the Chirographers are commanded to have the said chirographs before etc. on the morrow of St. Margaret.

Glouc.

Be it had in remembrance, that, whereas Sapphira, wife that was of Elias le Eveske, made fine for the chattels of the said Elias in lands, rents, and houses in Hereford, and the charters in the Chest of the same place, and them only, saying, that he had no chattels elsewhere; and afterwards, by inquest returned by the Sheriff of Gloucestershire on the octave of St. Hilary in the fifty-fourth year of the reign, it is found, that the said Elias had in the Gloucester Chirograph-Chest a debt of 20 marks under the names of John, son of Thomas of Aston-under-Edge, and the said Elias; for which cause the Chirographers are commanded, that they have the said charter before etc. on the morrow of St. John the Baptist, to be delivered to the Justices. Again, in the said inquest it is recorded, that John of Cornwall and William of Watford, Chirographers of Gloucester, have in their keeping 8 marks of the said debt. And in like manner they are commanded, that they have the said 8 marks before the Justices etc. on the said day, to do therewith as the King shall order, as they hope for indemnity. Afterwards, on the morrow of St. Margaret, as above.

Devon.

Whereas Jacob of Norwich, Jew, is resident without the King's license at Honiton, where there is no community of Jews, the Sheriff is commanded, that he take into the King's hand all his, Jacob's, goods and chattels, and keep them safe until etc., and that he have his body before etc. on the octave of Holy Trinity, to answer etc., and that he do to wit etc., what goods etc. of the said Jacob he has taken, and the value of the same chattels, on the same day etc.

m. 10.
North.

Memorandum, quod breve emanavit pro Johanne de Warenne, Comite Sussexe, in hec verba:—Henricus, Dei gratia etc., Vicecomiti Northampt' salutem:—Monstravit Justiciariis nostris etc. dilectus et fidelis noster, Johannes de Warenne, Comes Sussexe, graviter conquerendo, quod, cum nuper coram Nobis in Curia nostra recuperasset custodiam quarundam partium terrarum que fuerunt David de Esseby in Esseby una cum custodia Isabelle, filie Stephani, filii et heredis dicti David de Esseby, versus Alanum La Zuche et Elenam, uxorem ejus, qui terram illam injuste occupaverant, ut idem Comes dicit; predicti Alanus et Elena, per quandam suggestionem factam Justiciariis nostris predictis, breve nostrum tibi directum impetraverunt, ut de predictis terris eis seisinam habere faceres pro quodam debito quod idem Alanus et Elena exigebant de terris predictis tanquam attornati Magistri Elie, filii Magistri Mossei, Judei, Londonie, et in quo debito predictus David tenebatur predicto Judeo per cartam suam, ut dicitur; et quia secundum Assisam et Consuetudinem Judaismi nostri nullus Christianus distringi debet pro aliquo debito Judeorum, nec pro debito suo proprio, antequam in Curia nostra coram prefatis Justiciariis nostris, secundum Legem et Consuetudinem Judaismi nostri, discussum fuerit, utrum ad solutionem hujus debiti teneatur, necne; tibi precipimus, quod talem seisinam qualem prius predictus Comes coram Nobis recuperavit, per preceptum nostrum ei rehabere facias, et ipsum in seisina illa custodias et manuteneas, quousque inter eos, secundum Assisam et Consuetudinem Judaismi predicti, discussum fuerit, si idem Comes ad solutionem predicti debiti teneri debeat, necne. Teste Roberto de Fuleham apud Westmonasterium xxvii^o die Maii anno regni nostri liii^o.¹

DE TERMINO S. HILLARII ANNO QUINQUAGESIMO QUINTO.

Per breve Domini Regis in hec verba:—Henricus etc., omnibus etc., salutem:—Cum dederimus et concesserimus Eademundo, filio nostro carissimo, Aaron, filium Vives, Judeum, Londoniarum, cum omnibus bonis et catallis suis, et aliis que ad Nos pertinere poterunt de Judeo predicto; Nos, ad instanciam prefati filii nostri, predicto Aaron gratiam uberiores facere volentes, concedimus quod, in omnibus placitis pro eodem Aaron vel contra ipsum motis vel movendis, aliquis ex parte et voluntate ipsius filii nostri deputatus associetur Justiciariis

¹ Means were apparently found to defeat or delay this writ, for shortly afterwards Zouch was assassinated by Sussex in open

court in Westminster Hall. Chron. Ed. I. and Ed. II. (Rolls Ser.) i. 81.

Be it had in remembrance, that a writ issued for John de Warenne, Earl of Sussex, to the following effect :—Henry, by the grace of God etc., to the Sheriff of Northamptonshire greeting :—Our dear liege, John de Warenne, Earl of Sussex, has made grave complaint to our Justices etc., that, whereas of late before Us in our Court he recovered the wardship of certain parcels of land which belonged to David de Ashby in Ashby with the wardship of Isabella, daughter of Stephen, son and heir of the said David de Ashby, against Alan La Zouch and Helen, his wife, who had unlawfully occupied that land, as the said Earl says ; they, the said Alan and Helen, by suggestion made to our said Justices, sued out our writ addressed to you, that you cause them to have seisin of the said lands for a debt which they claimed upon the said lands as attorneys of Master Elias, son of Master Moses, Jew, of London, in which debt the said David was bound to the said Jew by his charter, as it is said ; and because according to the Assize and Custom of our Jewry no Christian ought to be distrained for any debt of Jewry, nor yet for his own debt, until it has been argued in our Court before our said Justices, according to the Law and Custom of our Jewry, whether he be bound to pay the debt, or no ; We therefore command you, that you restore to the said Earl by our mandate such seisin as he aforetime recovered before Us, and that you guard and maintain him in that seisin, until argument be had between the parties, according to the Assize and Custom of the said Jewry, whether the said Earl be bound to pay the said debt, or no. Witness Robert de Fulham at Westminster on the 28th day of May in the 54th year of our reign.

HILARY TERM IN THE FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR. [A.D. 1271.]

By writ of our Lord the King to the effect following :—Henry etc., to all etc., greeting :—Whereas We have given and granted to our very dear son, Edmund, Aaron, son of Vives, Jew, of London, with all his goods and chattels, and other matters which may appertain unto Us touching the said Jew ; We, being pleased, at the instance of our said son, to show the said Aaron more abundant favour, do grant that, in all pleas which are or may be in process for or against him, there be, on the part of our son and of his choice, associated with our Justices assigned to the custody of the Jews an assessor for the hearing and

nostris ad custodiam Judeorum assignatis ad placita illa secundum Legem et Consuetudinem Judaismi audienda et terminanda Concessimus eciam eidem Judeo quod de licencia prefati filii nostri debita sua dare et vendere possit cuicumque voluerit, et illa quicumque emere possint, non obstante Provisione nuper facta, quod nullus Judeus debita sua aliquibus Christianis vendere possit, vel Christianus eadem emere, sine licencia et voluntate nostra. In cujus rei testimonium etc. Teste Me ipso apud Westmonasterium . . . die Januarii anno regni nostri quinquagesimo quinto.¹

DE MENSE PASCHE.

Surr. et
Suss.²

Nicholaus Le Gras, tenens quandam partem terrarum que fuerunt Willelmi Maudut, de Terling, qui vocavit ad warantum Ceciliam Le Gras versus Samuelem de Lohum, Judeum, de placito, quod ipsum acquietaret versus ipsum Samuelem de xls. cum lucro inde emerso, occasione etc., quos dictus Samuel ab eo exigebat, occasione etc., de debito Aaron, filii Jacobi, Judei, per quandam cartam vij. l. et dim. m., que est in Archa Cirographorum Londonie, non venit nec habuit warantum nec est prosecutus secundum Consuetudinem Judaismi: ideo consideratum est, quod predictus Samuel habeat recuperare suum versus dictum Nicholaum de predictis xl s. cum lucro. Et preceptum est Vicecomiti Essexie, quod precipiat dicto Nicholao, quod sine dilacione reddat dicto Samueli predictos xl s. cum lucro, et nisi fecerit, seisinam etc. de vadio etc. Postea dictus Samuel venit et concessit quod dictus Nicholaus placitare poterit versus warantum suum, et retraxit se de predicto iudicio.

DE OCTABIS ET DE IN CRASTINO S. JOHANNIS BAPTISTE
ANNO QUINQUAGESIMO SEXTO.

Rot. 11, m. 2.
Oxon.

Bonevie de Oxonia, Judeus, fecit venire Radulfum Le Walle ad respondendum ei de placito injuste detencionis catallorum, et unde

¹ Transferred from Roll 16, m. 13 (Trinity Term, 2 Ed. I.), where it was placed on the confirmation by Edward of the grant to which it refers.

By charter dated 11 August 1270, and confirmed by royal letters patent (26 October), the Prince had been graciously pleased to grant Aaron his liberty and exemption

from pecuniary exactions for life, subject only to the annual render of a pair of gilt spurs. Rot. Lit. Pat. 54 Hen. III. m. 1; Prynn, ii. 116. Cf. Cal. Patent Rolls (Rolls Ser.) 1272-81, p. 336.

² From Addit. Roll (Brit. Mus.) 19299, a fragment assignable by internal evidence to this year.

determining of those pleas according to the Law and Custom of Jewry. We have also granted to the said Jew that by license of our said son he be at liberty to give and sell debts owing to him to whomsoever he will, and that all the world be at liberty to buy them, notwithstanding the recent Provision, that no Jew be at liberty to sell debts owing to him to any Christians, nor any Christian to buy them, without our license and authority. In witness whereof etc. Witness Myself at Westminster on the — day of January in the fifty-fifth year of our reign.

EASTER MONTH.

Surr. and
Essex.

Nicholas Le Gras, tenant of part of the lands which belonged to William Mauduit, of Terling,¹ who vouched to warranty Cecilia Le Gras against Samuel of Lohum,² Jew, touching a plea, that she acquit him against Samuel of 40s. with interest thereon arisen, in respect of the lands etc.,³ which the said Samuel demanded from him, in respect of the lands etc., on account of a debt of Aaron, son of Jacob, Jew, by a charter for £7 and $\frac{1}{2}$ mark, which is in the London Chirograph-Chest, neither came nor had his warrantor at court, and has made default in prosecution according to the Custom of Jewry: therefore it is adjudged, that the said Samuel have his recovery against the said Nicholas of the said 40s. with interest. And the Sheriff of Essex is commanded, that he command the said Nicholas, that without delay he render to the said Samuel the said 40s. with interest, and if he make default, seisin etc. of gage etc. Thereafter the said Samuel came and granted that the said Nicholas have his plea against his warrantor, and withdrew himself from the said judgment.

THE OCTAVE AND MORROW OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST
IN THE FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR. [A.D. 1272.]

Oxford.

Bonevie of Oxford, Jew, caused Ralph Le Walle to come to answer him touching a plea of unlawful detinue of chattels, whereof he

¹ In Essex.

² Elsewhere spelt Lohun and Loun; perhaps for Lynn, which appears in

Domesday Book both as Lena and as Lun.

³ I.e. by virtue of his tenure, the debt running with the land. Cf. p. 53, supra.

queritur, quod predictus Radulfus ei injuste detinet unum mazerum, precii dim. marc., sine pede, cum quodam circulo de argento, quod ei tradidit nomine pignoris pro quodam equo quem ab ipso Radulfo locavit die Mercurii proxima post festum S. Johannis Baptiste anno etc. liiij°, et quod postea versus ipsum acquietavit, et illud ei injuste detinet, ad dampnum suum, xx s.; et hoc offert etc.

Predictus Radulfus venit et defendit vim etc. et dicit, quod dictus Bonevie locavit ab ipso unum equum predicto die Mercurii usque ad Londoniam, pro xvj d., quos ei solvit, et tradidit ei quoddam ciphum de mazerone ratione pignoris pro residuo convencionis inter eos facte et consuetudinis ville Oxonie; ita quod, si dictus Bonevie moram faceret ultra dietas inter eos assignatas, quod daret predicto Radulfo pro quolibet die ultra dietas positas jd., et dictus Bonevie retinuit equum suum per xij dies, ita quod ei debuit xij d. pro predicta retentione; et postea uxor dicti Bonevie inignora vit dictum ciphum eidem Radulfo pro vj d. quos ei accommodavit; et postea alia vice habuit dictum equum suum apud Wallingford pro x d., et ibi amisit capistrum dicti equi ad valenciam ob.; quos ei debet: occasione predicta detinet predictum ciphum, et non injuste, et de hoc ponit se super patriam.

Predictus Judeus dicit, quod nichil debet eidem Radulfo pro predicto equo nec pro aliqua alia re, nec dictum equum locavit usque Wallingford; set dictum ciphum et equum suum acquietavit, et nichil pro eodem ciphone eidem debet; et ponit se super patriam. Et preceptum est Vicecomiti, quod per sacramentum inquirat, si etc., et inquisitionem etc. in octabis S. Michaelis. Ad quem diem Vicecomes retornavit inquisitionem factam per sacramentum Johannis Culvert, Ricardi Wandri et aliorum Christianorum, et per sacramentum Lombardi de Crikelade et aliorum Judeorum, ut patet inter inquisitiones retornatas in Termino S. Michaelis proximo sequente. Et Christiani dicunt, quod predictus Radulfus Walle detinet predicto Bonevie unum mazerum, pro xxvij d. ob., qui ei aretro sunt de quadam convencione inter ipsos facta pro allocacione cujusdam equi. Et Judei dicunt, quod predictus Bonevie acquietavit predictum mazerum versus predictum Radulfum. Et quia Christiani et Judei non concordant, preceptum est Vicecomiti, quod venire faciat predictam inquisitionem coram etc., et tot et tales etc., a die S. Martini in xv dies, ad recognoscendum etc.

complains, that the said Ralph unlawfully detains against him a bowl of mazer-wood with a silver rim, but without foot, value $\frac{1}{2}$ mark, which he delivered to Ralph by way of pledge for a horse which he hired from him on the Wednesday next after the feast of St. John the Baptist in the fifty-fourth year of the reign, which he afterwards made quit as to Ralph, who unlawfully detains the pledge against him, to his damage, 20s.; and this he offers etc.

The said Ralph comes and defends the force etc. and says, that the said Bonevie hired from him a horse on the said Wednesday for the journey to London, for 16d., which he paid him, and delivered to him a bowl of mazer-wood by way of pledge for the performance of the rest of the agreement made between them according to the custom of the town of Oxford; to wit, that, if the said Bonevie should exceed the stipulated days, he should give the said Ralph for every further day 1d., and the said Bonevie kept the horse for twelve days, whereby he was bound to pay 12d. for so keeping him; and afterwards the wife of the said Bonevie pledged the said bowl to the said Ralph for 6d. lent by him; and that on a subsequent occasion he had the said horse at Wallingford for 10d., and there lost the said horse's bridle, value $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; which moneys he owes him: and Ralph for these reasons detains the said bowl, and not unlawfully, and as to this he puts himself upon the country.

The said Jew says, that he owes the said Ralph nothing for the said horse or on any other account, nor did he hire the said horse for the journey to Wallingford; but that he made the said bowl quit of Ralph's horse, and owes him nought upon the said bowl; and he puts himself upon the country. And the Sheriff is commanded, that by oath he inquire, if etc., and cause the inquest etc. on the octave of St. Michael. On which day the Sheriff returned the inquest made by oath of John Culvert, Richard Wander, and other Christians, and by oath of Lumbard of Cricklade and other Jews, as it appears among the inquests returned in Michaelmas Term next ensuing. And the Christians say, that the said Ralph Le Walle detains against the said Bonevie a bowl of mazer-wood, for default in payment of 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. owing to him by virtue of an agreement made between them for the hire of a horse. And the Jews say, that the said Bonevie made the said bowl quit as to the said Ralph. And as the Christians and Jews do not agree, the Sheriff is commanded to cause the said inquest to come before etc., and so many and such etc., on Martinmas quindene, to recognise etc.

DE QUINDENA S. JOHANNIS.

ib. m. 3.
Lond.

Abraham, filius Joscei, Judeus, per attornatum suum fecit venire Priorem Novi Hospitalis extra Bissopesgate, quem Robertus Sewelhod, tenens quandam partem terrarum que fuerunt Diei, filii Benedicti, Judei, vocat ad warantum, ad respondendum ei de placito debiti; et exigit a predicto Priore occasione etc. xij l. et lucrum, per quoddam starrum-cirographum in Archa Ciographorum Londonie factum inter predictum Abraham et dictum Diei, quod protulit coram etc., in hec verba:—Diei le Evesk', Judeus, recognovit per starrum suum, quod tenetur Abrahe, filio Joscei, de Eboraco, in xij l. sterlingorum, reddendis ei, vel cuicunque presens starrum deferenti, ad festum S. Michaelis anno etc. xxxvj°, et si dictum terminum transierit, dicto Abrahe licebit mutuo accipere dictos denarios per manum alicujus Christiani ad usuram, videlicet, pro una libra ij denarios in septimana; et pro toto predicto debito et lucro dictus Diei obligavit dicto Abrahe unam domum quam habet in Ismongerelane in Civitate Londonie, que quidem est inter domum Ricardi de Wylehale et domum Pictavini Le Joevene; et dictam domum obligavit dicto Abrahe ad recipiendum inde dictum debitum et lucrum, et quod dictus Abraham possit distringere dictum Diei in quacumque curia voluerit, vel in Curia Christiana vel in Curia Judaica; dum dictus Abraham vel aliqui assignatorum suorum habeant dictum starrum, dictus Diei non possit alienare aliquam acquietanciam de predicto debito nisi aliquod starrum de acquietancia inde facta per predictum Abraham; et istam obligationem dictus Diei tenetur pro se et heredibus suis facere fideliter, secundum Assisam et Consuetudinem Judajismi de omnibus starris mutui ad recognoscendum. Actum v^{to} die Aprilis anno predicto.

Predictus Prior venit et dicit, quod de predicto debito ei respondere non tenetur, desicut predictus Diei, qui est principalis debitor, superstes est, et satis habet unde de predicto debito satisfacere potest. Item dicit, quod, desicut secundum Statuta Judajismi Judeus non debet capere usuram de Judeo, prout secundum Legem Terre nullus

THE QUINDENE OF ST. JOHN.

London.

Abraham, son of Joce, Jew, by his attorney caused the Prior of the New Hospital without Bishopsgate, vouched to warranty by Robert Sewelhod, tenant of part of the lands which belonged to Diaia, son of Benedict, Jew, to come to answer him touching a plea of debt; and he demands from the said Prior in respect of the lands etc. £12 and interest, by a chirograph-starr in the London Chirograph-Chest made between the said Abraham and Diaia, which he produced before etc., to this effect:—Diaia le Eveske,¹ Jew, acknowledged by his starr, that he is bound to Abraham, son of Joce, of York, in £12 sterling, payable to him, or bearer of the present starr, at the feast of St. Michael in the 36th year of the reign, and should he miss the said term, it shall be lawful for the said Abraham to borrow the said money by a Christian hand² at usury, to wit, 2d. a pound a week; and for all the said debt and interest the said Diaia has engaged to the said Abraham a house which he has in Ironmonger Lane in the City of London, which house is between the house of Richard de Wylehale and that of Pictavin Le Joevene; and the said house he has engaged to the said Abraham, that therefrom he may receive the said debt and interest, and that the said Abraham may distrain the said Diaia in whatever court he may choose, either in the Court Christian or the Court Jewish; and so long as the said Abraham or any of his assigns hold the said starr, the said Diaia may not alienate³ any acquittance of the said debt except a starr of acquittance thereof made by the said Abraham; and this obligation the said Diaia is bound for himself and his heirs faithfully to observe, according to the Assize and Custom of Jewry touching all starrs of acknowledgment of loan. Done on the 5th day of April in the said year.

The said Prior comes and says, that he is not bound to answer him touching the said debt, seeing that the said Diaia, who is the principal debtor, is alive, and has wherewith to discharge the said debt. He also says, that according to the Statutes of Jewry Jew ought not to take usury from Jew, in like manner as according to the Law of the

¹ The precise meaning of this title has been, and still is, matter of controversy. A.-J.H.E.P. i. 46, 260.

² The Christian broker would borrow ostensibly upon his own account, and be indemnified by his principal; and thus the law which forbade the Jews to practise usury among themselves would be evaded.

³ 'Alienare' stands unmistakably in the

MS., but perhaps the scribe imperfectly apprehended the Hebrew, and the true effect of the clause was to preclude Diaia from producing the acquittance outside the Jewry. The two Jews were apparently in collusion; and Diaia may have been secretly indemnified for making default in the Exchequer.

Christianus poterit capere usuram de Christiano ; et in dicto starro continetur, quod Judeus debet capere usuram de Judeo. Item dicit, quod secundum Statuta et Consuetudinem Judaismi quodlibet scriptum et cirographum per quod Judeus exigere possit debitum de aliquo Christiano debet poni in Archa Judeorum, dicta cirographa et scripta debent scribi de manu clerici jurati ad hoc faciendum per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum electi, et in Archa poni per manum Cirographariorum Christianorum, ita quod unus Cirographarius Christianus vel dictus clericus dictum scriptum et cirographum sciat legere ; et dictum cirographum non est scriptum de manu clerici jurati, nec de littera quam predictus Cirographarius vel clericus legere sciat, set est de littera Ebraica, contra Assisam predictam ; et de hoc petit iudicium.

Preterea dicit, quod, cum actum confectionis dicti starri sit quinto die Aprilis anno xxxvj^o, et postea diversa scrutinia facta fuerint per preceptum Domini Regis de omnibus Archis Judeorum in Anglia, et maxime in anno liij^o per Johannem de Westona, Walterum de La Croce, et Willelmum de Middletona, ita quod per predictum scrutinium Dominus Rex scire voluit omnia catalla Judeorum in Archis Cirographorum existentia, per que eos Judeos cartare voluit ad tallagium super eos faciendum, et dictum cirographum ad predictum scrutinium inventum non fuit, ponit se super recordum predictorum rotulorum de scrutinio predicto.

Predictus Judeus dicit, quod, licet Diei sit superstes et habeat bona ad debitum predictum acquietandum, tamen bene licebit predicto Abrahe totum debitum predictum petere de predicto Christiano, eo quod tenet vadia in dicto starro nominata. Preterea dicit, quod, licet in dicto starro continetur, quod, si non solvat predictas xij l. ad terminum prenommatum, bene licebit ei capere inde usuram, scilicet, pro libra ij d. in septimana, per manum Christiani, si predicto Priori videatur hoc ei injustum esse, eat in capitulo coram Magistris de Lege sua, et ibi eum implacitet, quia alibi hujusmodi tangencia Legem suam non debent emendari. Item, dicit, quod bene licebit Judeis facere hujusmodi starra ad modum cirographi inter Judeos et Judeos de debitis suis, in Archa Judeorum scribere et ponere per manus clericorum suorum.

Predictus Abraham dicit, quod, licet predictum starrum non sit irrotulatum in scrutiniis predictis, ei nocere non debet, quia hujusmodi starra de debitis irrotulari non debent nec consueverunt, quia Rex facit scrutinium de debitis Christianorum sciendis, et non debitis inter Judeos et Judeos sciendis ; et de omnibus premissis petit iudicium.

Land Christian may not take usury from Christian ; and in the said starr it is contained, that Jew should take usury from Jew. He says again, that according to the Statutes and Custom of Jewry every writing and chirograph by which a Jew may make demand of debt from a Christian ought to be placed in the Jews' Chest, the said chirographs and writings ought to be written by the hand of a sworn clerk elected for the purpose by oath of true and lawful men, and to be placed in the Chest by the hands of Christian Chirographers, and ought to be legible to one of the Christian Chirographers or the said clerk ; and the said chirograph is not written by the hand of a sworn clerk, nor in a character which is legible to either the said Chirographer or the clerk, but is in the Hebrew character, against the said Assize ; and touching this he craves judgment.

He says furthermore, that, as the date of the making of the said starr is the 5th day of April in the 36th year, and by our Lord the King's command divers scrutinies have since been made of all the Chests of the Jews in England, and especially in the 53rd year by John de Weston, Walter de La Croix, and William de Middleton, our Lord the King by the said scrutiny desiring to know all the chattels of the Jews that were in the Chirograph-Chests, and thereby to list the Jews for the talliage to be laid upon them, and at the said scrutiny the said chirograph was not found, he puts himself upon the record of the said rolls of the said scrutiny.

The said Jew says, that, though Diaia be alive and have the means to acquit the said debt, yet he, the said Abraham, may claim all the said debt of the said Christian, because he holds the gages named in the said starr. Thereto he adds, that, though in the said starr it is contained, that, if Diaia do not pay the said £12 at the term afore-said, he may take usury therefor, to wit, 2d. a pound a week, by a Christian hand, if this seem to the said Prior to be unjust to him, let him go before the Masters of his Law in chapter, and implead him there, because matters of this sort touching his Law ought not to be corrected elsewhere. Again, he says, that Jews may have starrs of this kind by way of chirograph of debt between Jews and Jews written and placed in the Jews' Chest by the hands of their own clerks.

The said Abraham adds, that, though the said starr be not on the rolls of the said scrutinies, he ought not to suffer thereby, because starrs of debt of this kind ought not nor have been wont to be enrolled, inasmuch as the King makes the scrutiny, that he may know the debts of the Christians, and not that he may know debts between Jew and Jew ; and on all the premises he craves judgment. And the said

Et predictus Prior similiter. Et super hoc habent diem, cras, coram Thesaurario et Baronibus. Ad quem diem dictus Prior et alii veniunt et petunt iudicium. Et quia predictus Diei, qui est principalis debitor, superstes est, et satis habet ad satisfaciendum de predicto debito, et quia usura continetur in dicto starro, et est contra Assisam Judaismi, et quia predictum starrum non est scriptum de manu clerici jurati, et ponitur in Archa Cirographorum Judeorum, et similiter quia predictum debitum non est inventum in rotulis in ultimo scrutinio; consideratum est, quod predictus Prior de predicto debito sit quietus, et quod predictae domus,¹ que fuerunt dicti Prioris et dicti Diei, pro predicto debito non onerentur. Et predictus Abraham pro confectione dicti starri contra Assisam Judaismi committitur prisone; et quod predictum debitum sit Regis. Et similiter consideratum est, quod Cirographarii, qui fuerunt in anno xxxvj^o, tempore quo dictum starrum positum fuit in Archa Cirographorum, veniant coram etc., ad respondendum Regi de hoc, quod predictum starrum contra Assisam Judaismi posuerunt in Archa; et similiter preceptum est Cirographariis, qui nunc sunt, quod habeant dictum starrum coram etc. in octabis S. Michaelis, ad levandum inde de predicto Diei predictas xij l. ad opus Regis.

ib. m. 4,
dorso.
Lond.

Memorandum, quod, cum Johannes de Watele, clericus Domine Regine Anglie, petiisset c l. a Cok, filio Cresse,² Judeo, Londonie, quas dictus Cok debet Domine Regine in denariis numerandis, et dictus Judeus venit et dixit et recognovit se teneri prefate Regine in c libratibus³ debitorum, et non in denariis numerandis, et de hoc ponit se super Consilium Regis; predictus Johannes dicit, quod dictus Judeus teneatur prefate Regine in c l. de denariis numerandis, et non de debitis, et de hoc ponit se super Consilium Regis et prefate Regine, et super illos qui fuerunt convencioni inter ipsos confecte. Postea dictus Cok recognovit, quod satisfaciet prefate Regine de ll. de predictis c l. a die S. Jacobi Apostoli anno etc. lvj^{to} in xv dies, et de aliis ll. a die S. Michaelis in xv dies proximo sequente; et ad istam solucionem ad predictos terminos faciendam invenit manucaptos, videlicet, Benedictum de Wintonia, Cresse, filium Gente, Jacobum Le Clerk, et

¹ Sic: the one house being treated as two houses, because held in co-ownership. Diaia had evidently assigned his share, or it would have been taken into the King's hand.

² Cresse, son of Master Moses and brother of Chief Rabbi Elias. He appears to have been an Israelite indeed, in whom there was no guile, for on his death the

King (29 Sept. 1270) confirmed his devise of his houses in Milk Street, London, to his son Cok, on the express ground, 'quod nunquam in vita sua in aliquo deliquit contra Nos, set tanquam bonus et fidelis Judeus bene et fideliter, more Judeorum, vixit. Rot. Lit. Pat. 54 Hen. III. m. 8.

³ See Glossary, 'marcata.'

Prior likewise. And touching this they have a day, to-morrow, before the Treasurer and Barons. On which day the said Prior and the others come and crave judgment. And because the said Diaia, who is the principal debtor, is alive, and has the means to discharge the said debt, and because usury is contained in the said starr, and is against the Assize of Jewry, and because the said starr is not in the handwriting of a sworn clerk, though placed in the Chirograph-Chest of the Jews, and likewise because the said debt is not found on the rolls of the last scrutiny; it is adjudged, that the said Prior be quit of the said debt, and that the said houses, which belonged to the said Prior and the said Diaia, be not charged with the said debt. And for making the said starr against the Assize of Jewry the said Abraham is committed to prison; and let the said debt be the King's. And likewise it is adjudged, that the Chirographers, who were in office in the 36th year, when the said starr was placed in the Chirograph-Chest, come before etc., to answer the King for that they placed the said starr in the Chest against the Assize of Jewry; and likewise the Chirographers, who are now in office, are ordered to have the said starr before etc. on the octave of St. Michael, thereby to levy upon the said Diaia the said £12 to the use of the King.

London.

Be it had in remembrance, that, whereas John de Whately, clerk of our Lady the Queen of England, claimed from Cok, son of Cresse, Jew, of London, £100, which the said Cok owes our Lady the Queen in ready money, and the said Jew came and said and acknowledged, that he is bound to the said Queen in debts to the amount of £100, and not in ready money, and touching this puts himself upon the King's Council; the said John says, that the said Jew is bound to the said Queen in £100 in ready money, and not in debts, and touching this he puts himself upon the King's Council and the Council of the said Queen, and upon those who were present when the agreement was made between them. Afterwards the said Cok acknowledged, that he will pay the said Queen £50 of the said £100 on the quindene of St. James the Apostle in the fifty-sixth year of the reign, and the residue on Michaelmas quindene next following; and for the payments to be made at the said terms he found mainpernors, to wit, Benedict of Winchester, Cresse, son of Genta, Jacob Le

Gamaliel de Oxonia, Judeos, ita, videlicet, quod, si dictus Cok non solvat predictos denarios ad predictos terminos, quod dicti manucaptores distringantur per omnes terras, debita et catalla sua, et etiam per corpora sua, pro predictis denariis, quousque de predictis c l. integre fuerit satisfactum; et similiter dictus Cok obligavit se et omnia bona et catalla ad satisfaciendum prefate Domine Regine de transgressione eidem facta de termino solucionis sue de dictis c l. non observato, si prefata Regina se conqueri voluerit.

Essex.

Memorandum, quod recordatum est per Radulfum de S. Ositha et Fulconem Peyforer, Justiciarios, quod Walterus, filius Humfridi de Pentenhawe, venit et recognovit coram eis, se teneri Johanni de Radeswell, clerico, in xl m., quas dictus Johannes accommodavit dicto Waltero ad quandam solucionem perficiendam Cok, filio Cresse, Judeo, solvendis eidem Johanni ad festum Omnium Sanctorum anno etc. lvj° c s., ad Nativitatem S. Johannis Baptiste proximo sequentem c s., ad festum Omnium Sanctorum proximo sequens c s., ad festum Nativitatis S. Johannis Baptiste proximo sequens c s., et ad festum Omnium Sanctorum proximo sequens x m.; et nisi fecerit, concedit, quod de terris et catallis suis fiant etc.

Kanc.

Memorandum, quod Willelmus de Orlavestona, quondam Justiciarius Judeorum, venit coram etc. die Veneris, a die S. Johannis Baptiste in tres septimanas, anno etc. lvj°, et protulit duos rotulos de Placitis Judaisimi, videlicet, unum de Placitis, Essoniis et Memorandis de Termino Pasche anno xlij°, de tempore Simonis Passelewe et Thome Esperun, tunc Justiciariorum, et unum de Placitis, Essoniis et Memorandis de Termino S. Hillarii anno lmo, de tempore Johannis Le Moygne. Et dicti rotuli remanent in custodia Willelmi de Middeltona.

Cantebr.

Preceptum fuit Vicecomiti, quod de Judeis Cantebrigie levare faceret viij s., de Judeis Hunte dona iij s., de Judeis de Bodekesham ij s., et de Judeis de Holm ij s., ad opus Henrici de Wintonia, pro quatuor marcis auri quas dictus Henricus mutuo commisit Hagino, filio Magistri Mossei, et Magistro Elie, ad opus Regis, que super totam communitatem Judeorum Anglie fuerunt assesse ad festum S. Johannis Baptiste anno etc. liij°; ita quod denarios illos haberet coram etc. ad instantes

Clerk, and Gamaliel of Oxford, Jews, that so it should be that, if the said Cok do not pay the said moneys at the said terms, the said mainpernors be distrained for the said moneys by all their lands, debts owing to them, and chattels, and also by their bodies, until full payment be made of the said £100; and in like manner the said Cok bound himself and all his goods and chattels to make compensation to the said Queen for the trespass against her, should he fail to observe the term of payment of the said £100, if the said Queen should see fit to complain thereof.

Essex.

Be it had in remembrance, that it is recorded by Ralph de St. Osyth and Fulk Peyforer, Justices, that Walter, son of Humfrey de Pentenhawe, came and acknowledged before them, that he is bound to John de Radeswell, clerk, in 40 marks, which the said John lent the said Walter to enable a certain payment to be made to Cok, son of Cresse, Jew, payment to be made to the said John of 100s. at the feast of All Saints in the fifty-sixth year of the reign, 100s. at the Nativity of St. John the Baptist next following, 100s. at the feast of All Saints next following, 100s. at the Nativity of St. John the Baptist next following, and 10 marks at the feast of All Saints next following; and if he make default, he grants, that of his lands and chattels there be made etc.

Kent.

Be it had in remembrance, that William de Orlaveston, formerly Justice of the Jews, came before etc. on Friday, St. John the Baptist's day three weeks, in the fifty-sixth year of the reign, and produced two rolls of Pleas of Jewry, to wit, a roll of Pleas, Essoins, and Memoranda of Easter Term in the forty-second year, Simon Passelewe and Thomas Sperun being then Justices, and a roll of Pleas, Essoins, and Memoranda of Hilary Term in the fiftieth year, in the time of John Le Moyne. And the said rolls remain in the keeping of William de Middleton.

Cambr.

The Sheriff was commanded, that he cause to be levied upon the Jews of Cambridge 8s., upon the Jews of Huntingdon 8s., upon the Jews of Bottisham 2s., and upon the Jews of Holm 2s., to the use of Henry de Winton, upon account of 4 marks of gold which the said Henry lent to Hagin, son of Master Moses, and Master Elias, to the use of the King, which marks were assessed upon the entire community of the Jews of England at the feast of St. John the Baptist in the fifty-third year of the reign; so that he have those moneys before etc. three

tres septimanas S. Johannis, dicto Henrico liberandos. Ad quem diem Vicecomes misit predictos viij s. de Judeis de Canteburgia, et iij s. de Judeis Huntedone, quos solvit Ricardo de Wykeham, attornato dicti Henrici, et inde quietus est; et mandavit, quod ballivi Comitisse de Gloucestria non permittunt ipsum intrare Libertatem de Bodekesham; et ballivi Eadmundi, filii Regis Allemannie, non permittunt ipsum aliquem denarium levare de Judeis de Holm. Ideo preceptum est Vicecomiti, quod non omittat, propter predictas Libertates, quin eas etc., et dictos denarios de Judeis de Bodekesham et de Holm fieri faciat; ita quod eos habeat coram etc. in octabis S. Michaelis.

Wiltia.

Preceptum fuit Vicecomiti, quod de Judeis de Wiltonia levare faceret dim. m., de Judeis de Crikelad iij s., et de Judeis de Devises ij s., ad opus Henrici de Wintonia, pro quatuor marcis auri quas dictus Henricus mutuo commisit ut supra; ita quod denarios illos haberet coram etc. ad instantes tres septimanas S. Johannis Baptiste, predicto Henrico liberandos. Et Vicecomes mandavit, quod retornavit breve ballivis Libertatum Wiltonie, Crikelad et Devises, qui nichil inde fecerunt. Et quia constat Justiciariis, quod predicti Judei sunt in potestate ipsius Vicecomitis, et non in potestate ballivorum aliquarum Libertatum, ideo ipse Vicecomes, scilicet —, ¹ in misericordia. Et preceptum est ei, quod non omittat, propter predictas Libertates, quin eas etc.; et sicut alias, a die S. Michaelis in xv dies. Et Vicecomes sciat se etc.

Surre.

Eodem modo et pro eodem preceptum fuit Vicecomiti Surreie et Sussexe, quod de Judeis de Geldeford levare faceret iij s., de Judeis Cicestrie iij s., de Judeis de Arondell' iij s., de Judeis de Lewes ij s., de Judeis de Saford ij s., et de Judeis de Hacesham ij s.; ita quod denarios illos haberet coram etc. ad predictum diem, predicto Henrico liberandos. Et Vicecomes mandavit, quod communitas Judeorum solvit Roberto Tayllard, nuper Constabulario Geldeford, iij s., ad opus dicti Henrici, et idem Robertus amotus est a balliva sua, et nichil habet in bonis, nec est inventus in patria; et quod Judei Cicestrie sunt de Libertate Eadmundi, filii Regis Allemannie, cujus ballivi, qui habue-

¹ The name is omitted because the office was in fact vacant, the duties being discharged by a locum tenens. See List of Sheriffs (P.R.O.) p. 152.

weeks after St. John the Baptist's day instant, to be delivered to the said Henry. On which day the Sheriff sent the said 8s. levied upon the Jews of Cambridge, and 8s. levied upon the Jews of Huntingdon, which he paid to Richard of Wykeham, the said Henry's attorney, and thereof is quit; and he sent word, that the bailiffs of the Countess of Gloucester do not permit him to enter the Liberty of Bottisham; and that the bailiffs of Edmund,¹ son of the King of Germany, do not permit him to levy any money upon the Jews of Holm. So the Sheriff is commanded, that he omit not, by reason of the said Liberties, to enter etc., and to cause the said moneys to be made of the chattels of the Jews of Bottisham and Holm; so that he have them before etc. on Michaelmas octave.

Wilt.

The Sheriff was commanded, that he cause to be levied upon the Jews of Wilton $\frac{1}{2}$ mark, upon the Jews of Cricklade 8s., and upon the Jews of Devizes 2s., to the use of Henry de Winton, upon account of the 4 marks of gold which the said Henry lent as aforesaid; so that he have those moneys before etc. three weeks after St. John the Baptist's day instant, to be delivered to the said Henry. And the Sheriff sent word, that he returned the writ to the bailiffs of the Liberties of Wilton, Cricklade, and Devizes, who did nought in execution thereof. And as the Justices are satisfied, that the said Jews are in the jurisdiction of the Sheriff, and not in the jurisdiction of the bailiffs of any Liberties, therefore the Sheriff, to wit —, is in mercy. And he is commanded, that he omit not, by reason of the said Liberties, to enter etc.; and mandate, as before, for Michaelmas quindene. And let the Sheriff know that he etc.

Surr

In the same way and on the same account the Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex was commanded, that he cause to be levied upon the Jews of Guildford 8s., upon the Jews of Chichester 8s., upon the Jews of Arundel 8s., upon the Jews of Lewes 2s., upon the Jews of Seaford 2s., and upon the Jews of Hatcham 2s.; so that he have those moneys before etc. on the said day, to be delivered to the said Henry. And the Sheriff sent word, that the community of the Jews paid Robert Tayllard, late Constable of Guildford, 8s., to the use of the said Henry, and the said Robert is removed from his bailiwick, and has nought in goods, and is not found in the country; and that the Jews of Chichester belong to the Liberty of Edmund, son of the King of Germany, whose bailiffs had the return, and did nought in execution

¹ Richard's successor in the earldom of Cornwall, but not yet invested.

runt retorum, nichil inde fecerunt. Et Judei de Arondell' et Lewes nichil habent nisi quasdam domos vacuas, et non sunt inventi in balliva sua. Et Judei de Saford et Hacesham sunt de Libertate Domine Regine Anglie, cujus ballivi, qui habuerunt retorum, nichil inde fecerunt. Judicium, quod non omittat, propter Libertates predictas, quin eas etc., et sicut alias, a die S. Michaelis in xv dies.

Glouc.

Eodem modo et pro eodem preceptum fuit Vicecomiti Gloucestr', quod de Judeis Gloucestrie levare faceret viij s.; ita quod denarios illos haberet coram etc. ad predictum diem, predicto Henrico liberandos; et unde Vicecomes mandavit, quod de communitate Judeorum Gloucestrie levare fecit viij s., et illos tradidit Ursello, Judeo, ad portandum, ita quod essent ad diem; qui quidem Ursellus dictos denarios ad dictum diem non habuit. Ideo ipse Ursellus in misericordia. Et preceptum est Vicecomiti, sicut alias, a die S. Michaelis in xv dies, et quod habeat corpus dicti Urselli ad eundem diem, ad respondendum de injusta detencione.

Lond.

Heref.

Eodem modo et pro eodem preceptum fuit Vicecomiti Hereford', quod de Judeis Herefordie levare faceret dim. m.; ita quod denarios illos haberet coram etc. ad predictum diem, predicto Henrico liberandos. Et Vicecomes mandavit, quod Aaron Le Blund, Judeus, Herefordie, qui in majori parte istius dim. m. tenetur, est in prisiona apud Londoniam, et bona et catalla aliorum Judeorum Herefordie seisisita sunt in manum Domini Regis, et Archa Cirographorum suorum per preceptum Regis sigillata. Ideo preceptum est ei, sicut alias, a die S. Michaelis in xv dies.

DE TERMINO S. HILLARII ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI PRIMO.

Rot. 12, m. 4.
Lond.

Samuel, filius Aaron, Judeus, Londonie, fuit attachiatus ad respondendum Rogero de Kyntona de placito transgressionis et unde queritur, quod idem Rogerus in vigilia Annunciationis B. Marie anno regni Domini Henrici Regis, patris Regis nunc, lv^o, venisset ad domum Hervei de Bathonia, in Civitate Londonie, ubi Comes Gloucestrie fuit, ad peciendum¹ servicium et salarium suum pro servicio ipsius Rogeri

¹ Sic.

thereof. And the Jews of Arundel and Lewes have nought except some empty houses, and are not found in his bailiwick. And the Jews of Seaford and Hatcham belong to the Liberty of our Lady the Queen of England, whose bailiffs had the return, and did nought in execution thereof. Judgment, that he omit not, by reason of the said Liberties, to enter etc., and mandate, as before, for Michaelmas quindene.¹

Glouc.

In the same way and on the same account the Sheriff of Gloucestershire was commanded, that he cause to be levied upon the Jews of Gloucester 8s. ; so that he have those moneys before etc. on the said day, to be delivered to the said Henry ; and in regard thereof the Sheriff sent word, that he caused 8s. to be levied upon the community of the Jews of Gloucester, and delivered them to Ursel, Jew, to carry, that they might be forthcoming on the day appointed ; which Ursel had not the said moneys on the said day. So Ursel in mercy. And mandate to the Sheriff, as before, for Michaelmas quindene, and that he have the body of the said Ursel on the same day, to answer for the unlawful detainue.

Heref.

In the same way and on the same account the Sheriff of Herefordshire was commanded, that he levy upon the Jews of Hereford $\frac{1}{4}$ mark ; so that he have those moneys before etc. on the said day, to be delivered to the said Henry. And the Sheriff sent word, that Aaron Le Blund, Jew, of Hereford, who is bound in the greater part of this $\frac{1}{4}$ mark, is in prison at London, and the goods and chattels of the other Jews of Hereford are taken into the hand of our Lord the King, and that their Chirograph-Chest is closed under seal by command of the King. Therefore mandate to him, as before, for Michaelmas quindene.

HILARY TERM IN THE FIRST YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING EDWARD. [A.D. 1273.]

London.

Samuel, son of Aaron, Jew, of London, was attached to answer Roger de Kinton touching a plea of trespass, whereof the said Roger complains, that on the vigil of the Annunciation of Blessed Mary in the fifty-fifth year of the reign of King Henry, father of the present King, at the house of Hervey de Bath, in the City of London, where the Earl of Gloucester then was, the said

¹ It is evident from these records that the Liberties afforded the Jews no secure asylum.

Comiti predicto impenso, predictus Samuel eundem Rogerum verbis contumeliosis infestavit et insultavit, imponendo ei crimen seductionis, et dicendo ipsum vidisse ubi dictus Rogerus cepit sex denarios ad seducendum quendam Christianum in quodam placito xl m., per quod idem Rogerus diffamatus est erga dictum Comitem et suos, et eciam versus plures alios, per quod non potest ab eodem Comite salarium suum pro servicio suo sibi prestito percipere, ad dampnum ipsius Rogeri, c l.; et unde produxit sectam.

Predictus Samuel et defendit vim etc. et de transgressione et infestacione verborum promptus est se acquietare per quicquid Curia Regis consideraverit, quod ipsum acquietare debeat; et petit, quod commune jus et Communis Lex super hoc exhibeatur.

Et predictus Rogerus dicit, quod predictam infestacionem promptus est verificare per Christianos et Judeos qui ibidem interfuerant; et petit, quod per auxilium Curie inquiratur per eosdem.

Lex.

Et quia dictus Rogerus nichil dicit, quin dictus Judeus esset ad legem suam, consideratum est, quod dictus Samuel invadiet ei legem ad faciendum a die Pasche in tres septimanas, per plegiagium Jacobi le Evesk' et Joscei, filii Sleme. Ad quem diem predictus Samuel venit et fecit se² sola manu legem; et requisitus, si aliquem alium secum duxerit ad legem illam secum faciendam, dicit, quod non. Et predictus Rogerus petit iudicium, desicut predictus Samuel petiit Legem Communem, et eam habuit, et invadiavit ad faciendum ad hunc diem, et eam secundum Communem Legem non fecit, nisi se sola manu. Et super hoc habent iudicium suum, cras.

cras.

Et postea, per licenciam Justiciariorum, concordati sunt sub forma, quod dictus Samuel dabit dicto Rogero jm., unde solvit incontinenti dim. m., et aliam dim. m. solvet in octabis S. Trinitatis, per plegiagium Manseri, filii Aaron, Judei. Et nisi fecerit, dicti Judei concedunt, quod de terris et catallis suis fiant.

ib. m. 6.
Lond.

Memorandum, quod, cum Leo, filius Preciose, Judeus, mortuus, teneretur Domine Regine, matris³ Domini Regis, in xv m. et dim., de diversis particulis de Auro⁴ ejusdem Regine, assignatum est eidem Domine Regine unum debitum xx l., in quo Walterus filius Bernardi,

² Sic. The apt turn thus given to the formula is not peculiar to this case.

³ Sic. The sense is the same, whether we suppose that 'matris' is a clerical error

for matri, or that 'ad opus' has been omitted before 'Domine Regine.'

⁴ See Glossary.

Samuel did him, Roger, who had come thither in quest of service and his salary for service done by him for the said Earl, molest and assail with contumelious words, charging him with the crime of seduction, and saying, that he had seen him, the said Roger, take 6d. to seduce a Christian in a plea of 40 marks, whereby the said Roger lost repute with the said Earl and his men, and also with several others, so that he is unable to get from the said Earl his salary for service rendered him, to his, Roger's, damage, £100; whereof he produced suit.

The said Samuel both defends the force etc., and touching the trespass and the verbal molestation is ready to acquit himself in whatever manner the King's Court may award, that he should acquit himself; and he craves, that on this matter common right and Common Law may be dispensed.

And the said Roger says, that the said molestation he is ready to verify by Christians and Jews who were present where it took place; and he craves the aid of the Court, that inquest be had by the same.

And because the said Roger says nothing, whereby the said Jew should not be at making his law, it is adjudged, that the said Samuel wage him to make law three weeks after Easter, by pledges, to wit, Jacob le Eveske and Joce, son of Slema. On which day the said Samuel came and made himself law single-handed; and being asked, whether he has brought any one else to make the law with him, he says, no. And the said Roger craves judgment, for that the said Samuel craved the Common Law, and had it, and waged to make law on this day, and did not make it by the Common Law, but only single-handed. And touching this they have their judgment, to-morrow.

And thereafter, by leave of the Justices, they made fine in the form, that the said Samuel shall give the said Roger 1 mark, of which he pays one half mark forthwith, and will pay another half mark on the octave of Holy Trinity. Pledge, Manser, son of Aaron, Jew. And if he shall make default, the said Jews grant, that the amount be made of their lands and chattels.

London.

Be it had in remembrance, that, whereas Leo, son of Preciosa, Jew, deceased, was bound to the use of our Lady the Queen, our Lord the King's mother, in 15½ marks, in respect of several items of the said Queen's Gold, there is assigned to our said Lady the Queen a debt of £20, in which Walter FitzBernard, knight, of the County of Essex, was

miles, de Comitatu Essexe, tenebatur dicto Leoni, ita quod de eodem debito xx l. leventur dicte xv m. et dim. ad opus dicte Domine Regine, et residuum illius debiti xx l. remaneat heredibus ipsius Leonis. Et carta predictarum xx l. traditur Johanni de Whatelega, Custodi Auri ejusdem Regine, ad levandum predictas xv m. et dim.

Lond.

Summa omnium catallorum Leonis, filii Preciuse,¹ Judei, mortui, post puramentum factum per uxorem dicti Leonis et heredes ipsius Leonis, tam mobilium quam immobilium, Dvij l. xj s. iiij d., unde de predictis catallis subtractum est ad opus Regis xl l. xvj s. viij d.; et carte continentes predictas xl l. xvj s. et viij d. ponuntur in Thesauro Regis; et sic remanent de claro cccclxvj l. xiiij s. viij d.; unde terciā pars Regis est, scilicet, clv l. xj s. vj d. ob. Pro qua quidem terciā parte, et pro tallagio predicti Leonis, Justiciarii ceperunt ad opus Regis xxj cartas de melioribus et clarioribus debitis predicti Leonis, continentes predictam summam.

cat' Leon'
fil' Precius.

Surr.

Memorandum, quod, cum una carta xl. sub nominibus Jacobi Haunsard, de Comitatu Surreie, et Leonis, filii Preciose, Judei, mortui, fuisset in manu Domini Regis per mortem dicti Leonis, Prior S. Marie de Suwerk', tenens quandam partem terrarum que fuerunt predicti Jacobi, venit coram etc., et protulit partem predicti Judei de predicto debito dampnatam, et unum starrum in hec verba:—Quod Leo, filius Preciuse, perdonavit et acquietavit Jacobo Haunsard, et heredibus et assignatis suis, predictum debitum xl., et omnia alia debita in quibus predictus Jacobus dicto Judeo tenebatur a principio seculi usque ad festum S. Petri ad Vincula anno Domini Henrici Regis lvj°. Quod quidem starrum sigillatum fuit littera Hebraica, sicut moris est Judeorum, per manum dicti Leonis, sicut dictus Prior dixit. Et quia incertum fuit Justiciariis, utrum predictus Leo sigillavit predictum starrum manu sua, vel non, inquisitum fuit per Benedictum de Wintonia, Gamaliel de Oxonia, Cresse, filium Gente, Isaac de Berkhamstede et Aaron de La Rye, Judeos. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod predictus Leo sigillavit manu sua predictum starrum. Ideo carta de predicto debito in qua cera dependebat, que venit de Archa Cirographorum Londonie per mortem dicti Leonis, et fuit in Thesauro Regis, predicto Priori in pleno Scaccario quiete liberatur dampnata.

¹ This name is spelt indifferently with an 'o' or a 'u.'

bound to the said Leo, to the intent that of the said debt of £20 the said 15½ marks be raised to the use of our said Lady the Queen, and that the residue of that debt of £20 do remain to his, Leo's, heirs. And the charter for the said £20 is given to John de Whately, Keeper of the said Queen's Gold, that he may raise the said 15½ marks.

London.

Sum of all the chattels of Leo, son of Preciosa, Jew, deceased, after liquidation made by the wife and heirs of the said Leo, as well of movables as of immovables, £507 11s. 4d., from which said chattels deduction is made to the use of the King of £40 16s. 8d.; and the charters containing the said £40 16s. 8d. are placed in the King's Treasury; and so there remain clear £466 14s. 8d.; of which the third part belongs to the King, to wit, £155 11s. 6½d. For which third part, and for the talliage of the said Leo, the Justices took to the King's use twenty-one charters of the better and clearer debts owing to the said Leo, which contain the said sum.

Surr.

Be it had in remembrance, that, whereas a charter for £10 under the names of James Haunsard, of the County of Surrey, and Leo, son of Preciosa, Jew, deceased, was in the hand of our Lord the King by reason of the death of the said Leo, the Prior of St. Mary of Southwark, tenant of part of the lands which belonged to the said James, came before etc., and produced the said Jew's part of a chirograph for the said debt cancelled, and a starr to this effect:—That Leo, son of Preciosa, released and acquitted to James Haunsard, and his heirs and assigns, the said debt of £10, and all other debts in which the said James was bound to the said Jew from the beginning of the world to the feast of St. Peter's Chains in the fifty-sixth year of King Henry. Which starr—so the said Prior said—bore the said Leo's seal and sign-manual in the Hebrew character, as is the custom of the Jews. And because the Justices were in doubt, whether the said Leo sealed the said starr with his hand, or no, inquest was made by Benedict of Winchester, Gamaliel of Oxford, Cresse, son of Genta, Isaac of Berkhamsted, and Aaron of Rye, Jews. Who say upon their oath, that the said Leo sealed the said starr with his hand. So the charter for the said debt, having the seal attached, which came from the London Chirograph-Chest by reason of the death of the said Leo, and was in the King's Treasury, is in full Exchequer delivered to the said Prior quit and cancelled.

ib. m. 7,
dorso,
Lond.

Memorandum, quod istud breve subscriptum emanavit pro Cirographariis Christianis Londonie:—Edwardus etc. Majori et Vicecomitibus Londonie salutem:—Quia per antiqua statuta et libertates predecessorum nostrorum, Regum Anglie, ministris, et omnibus qui officium habent, in Scaccario nostro Judeorum, concessa et confirmata et hactenus usitata, iidem ministri, et alii qui officium habent, quieti sunt a prestacione tallagii; vobis mandamus, quod Johannem Skip et Robertum Hayrun de tallagio quietos permittatis, quamdiu fuerint in officio illo, districcionem super ipsos, si quam ea occasione feceritis, relaxantes.

Lond.

Quia datum fuit intelligi Justiciariis, quod Cok', filius Aaron, Judeus, interfectus, habuit iij filios et heredes suos, inter quos omnia bona sua racione hereditatis deberent esse partita, et unus ex ipsis, scilicet, Manserus nomine, obiit infra ij vel tres annos post mortem dicti Cok'; unde Rex de jure et secundum Assisam et Consuetudinem Judaismi debuerat habuisse terciam partem bonorum suorum ad ipsos spectantium; et Haginus, filius Magistri Mossei, qui juratus fuit Domino Regi in Scaccario Judeorum ad Justiciariis Domini Regis fideliter consulendum et jura Regis exprimenda, et qui habuit custodiam dicti Manseri, mortem ipsius defuncti maliciose et falso contra sacramentum suum concealavit, et post mortem dicti Manseri defuncti idem Haginus catalla ad ipsum Manserum defunctum ad Regem spectantia inter duos alios fratres superstites dicti defuncti partiri fecit, et unum fratrem fecit desponsare filiam suam, et alterum fratrem concessit Aaron Crespin ad desponsandum filiam suam, et hac racione concessit predicto Aaron, eo quod dictus Aaron noctanter, post interfectionem dicti Cok', una cum Christianis et Judeis adivit in quodam curtilagio juxta domum dicti Cok', ubi thesaurus dicti Cok' fuit absconditus, et ibi cepit, ut in auro, argento, cuppis aureis et argenteis, anulis, zonis et frustis auri, ad valenciam m l., et predictum thesaurum noctanter portari fecit apud Turrim Londonie, ubi dictus Haginus tunc temporis moram fecit, et ibidem inter eos fuit partitus; et de toto predicto thesauro Dominus Rex de jure debuit habuisse terciam partem per mortem predicti Cok'. Unde super morte dicti Manseri, filii Cok', facta est inquisicio, sed de thesauro predicti Cok' nichil factum est, propter dominium dicti Hagini, usque adventum Domini Regis in Anglia; videlicet, per Benedictum de Wintonia, Aaron Potago, Gamaliel de Oxonia, Isaac de Warrewico, Isaac le

London.

Be it had in remembrance, that the underwritten writ issued for the Christian Chirographers of London :—Edward etc. to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London greeting :—Whereas by the ancient ordinances and franchises granted, confirmed, and hitherto observed by our predecessors, Kings of England, to and for the servants and all officers in our Exchequer of the Jews, the same servants and other officers are quit of the render of talliage ; We command you, that you suffer John Skip and Robert Hayrun to be quit of talliage, so long as they be in that office, and that you discharge any distress, which you may have made upon them on occasion thereof.

London.

Whereas the Justices were informed, that Cok, son of Aaron, Jew, slain, had three sons and heirs, between whom by inheritance all his goods were divisible, and one of them, Manser, to wit, by name, died within two or three years after the death of the said Cok ; for which cause, of right and according to the Assize and Custom of Jewry, the King should have had the third part of the goods which concerned them ; and Hagin, son of Master Moses, being under oath to the King faithfully to assist the King's Justices in the Exchequer of the Jews by his advice and in setting forth the King's rights,¹ and being the guardian of the said Manser, did wickedly and falsely against his oath conceal the death of the said Manser, and thereafter caused the chattels of the deceased, which concerned the King, to be divided between the two surviving brothers of the said deceased, and caused one brother to marry his, Hagin's, daughter, and gave the other brother to Aaron Crespin, to marry his daughter, and did so give him to the said Aaron, because the said Aaron, after the said Cok was slain, came by night with Christians and Jews, and entered a curtilage adjoining the said Cok's house, where the said Cok's treasure was concealed, and there took £1,000 worth of gold and silver, gold and silver cups, rings, girdles, and pieces of gold, and caused the said treasure to be carried by night to the Tower of London, where the said Hagin then resided, and there the treasure was divided between them ; of all which said treasure the King ought by right to have had the third part by reason of the said Cok's death. Wherefore inquest is had on the death of the said Manser, son of Cok, but touching the treasure of the said Cok nothing is done, by reason of the lordship of the said Hagin, until our Lord the King be in England. The inquest is by Benedict of Winchester, Aaron Potago, Gamaliel of Oxford, Isaac

¹ The accused was no other than the Chief Rabbi.

Evesk', Diei le Evesk', Vives, filium Abrahe, Aaron de La Rye, Magistrum Samuelem, de Lohun, Aaron, filium Salle, Deudone de Wintonia, et Diei, filium Abrahe, juratores. De quibus Benedictus de Wintonia, juratus per se, dicit, quod Cok', filius Aaron, die quo interfectus fuit, scilicet, circa Mediam Quadragesimam anno Regis Henrici xlviii^o, habuit iij filios, scilicet, Benedictum, filium Cok', qui desponsavit filiam predicti Hagini, et Abraham, filium Cok', qui desponsavit filiam Aaron Crespin, et tertium filium, cujus nomen fuit Manserus, et fuit etatis circiter unius quarterii anni unius quando predictus Cok' obiit. Et idem filius fuit ad domum cujusdam burgensis, nomine Henrici; et postea idem filius in autumpno sequente missus fuit ad partes transmarinas in societate Magistri Mossei, Vives, filii Mossei, Aaron Potage,¹ Gamaliel de Oxonia et aliorum Judeorum, qui tunc transfretaverunt, et fuit cum quibusdam Judeis ibidem per unum annum; et tunc dictus Magister Mosseus et alii Judei redierunt ad Angliam, et predictus puer moram fecit postea in partibus transmarinis per dimidium annum. Et postea quidam Willelmus de Mortimer, de Istelworth, per predictum Haginum, filium Magistri Mossei, cum brevibus Domini Regis ivit ad querendum predictum puerum, et ipsum duxit in Angliam; et postquam idem puer venit in Angliam obiit apud Cantuariam.

Aaron Potage, juratus, dicit, et in omnibus concordat cum predicto Benedicto, preter quod nescit, utrum Willelmus de Mortimer ivit ultra mare pro predicto puero, necne; set bene scit, quod predictus puer in societate sua transfretavit mare, et postea rediit.

Gamaliel de Oxonia dicit, quod dictus Cok' non habuit nisi duos filios, qui modo sunt superstites, videlicet, Benedictum et Abraham.

Isaac de Warrewico dicit, quod dictus Cok' non habuit nisi duos filios, et concordat cum Gamaliel in omnibus.

Isaac le Evesk' dicit, quod predictus Cok' habuit iij filios, et in omnibus concordat cum predictis Benedicto et Aaron; et dicit, quod tercius filius obiit, ut intelligit, apud Cantuariam, et fuit baptizatus, ut credit, et fuit circiter iij annorum quando obiit; et dicit, quod dictus Willelmus de Mortimer, de Istelworth, habuit x m. quando transfretavit ad querendum predictum puerum.

Diei le Evesk' dicit, quod predictus Cok' habuit iij filios, et concordat cum Isaac le Evesk', preter hoc, quod nescit, si fuit

¹ This name is terminated indifferently with an 'o' or an 'e.'

of Warwick, Isaac le Eveske, Diaia le Eveske, Vives, son of Abraham, Aaron of Rye,¹ Master Samuel, of Lohun,² Aaron, son of Salle, Deudoné³ of Winchester, and Diaia, son of Abraham, jurors. Of whom Benedict of Winchester, sworn by himself, testifies, that on the day when Cok, son of Aaron, was slain, to wit, about Mid-Lent in the 48th year of the reign of King Henry, the said Cok had three sons, to wit, Benedict, son of Cok, who married the said Hagin's daughter, and Abraham, son of Cok, who married Aaron Crespin's daughter, and a third son, whose name was Manser, and whose age was about a quarter of a year when the said Cok died. And the said son was at the house of a burgess named Henry; and afterwards in the following autumn he was sent oversea in the company of Master Moses, Vives, son of Moses, Aaron Potage, Gamaliel of Oxford, and other Jews, who then went oversea, and he was there with certain Jews for the space of a year; and then the said Master Moses and other Jews returned to England, but the said boy remained oversea for another half-year. And afterwards one William de Mortimer, of Isleworth, was sent by the said Hagin, son of Master Moses, with the King's writs to seek the said boy, and brought him to England; and after his arrival in England the said boy died at Canterbury.

Aaron Potage is sworn and testifies, and in all matters agrees with the said Benedict, except that he knows not, whether William de Mortimer went oversea to seek the said boy, or no; but he is sure, that the said boy went oversea in his, Aaron's, company, and afterwards returned.

Gamaliel of Oxford testifies, that the said Cok had but two sons, who are now living, to wit, Benedict and Abraham.

Isaac of Warwick testifies, that the said Cok had but two sons, and agrees with Gamaliel in all matters.

Isaac le Eveske testifies, that the said Cok had three sons, and in all matters agrees with the said Benedict and Aaron; and testifies, that the third son died, as he is informed, at Canterbury, and was baptized, as he believes, and was about three years old when he died; and he testifies, that the said William de Mortimer, of Isleworth, had 10 marks when he went oversea to seek the said boy.

Diaia le Eveske testifies, that the said Cok had three sons, and agrees with Isaac le Eveske, except that he knows not, whether he

¹ Cf. Cal. Close Rolls (Rolls Ser.), Ed. I. 1272-9, Index, 'Rye;' and Hebrew Deeds of English Jews before 1290, ed. Davis, p. 849.

² Frequently spelt Loun. Perhaps Lynn,

Norfolk. Cf. Cal. Close Rolls, Ed. I. 1272-9, Index, 'Loun.'

³ Dieudonné, of which the Hebrew original may be either נְתַנְאֵל (Nathanael) or אֶלְחָנָן (Elchanan). A.-J.H.E.P. i. 262.

baptizatus, necne, et si obiit apud Cantuariam, necne; set dicit, quod obiit in Anglia.

Vives, filius Abrahe, dicit, quod habuit iij filios, et tercius vocabatur, ut credit, Manserus, et in omnibus concordat cum Aaron Potage, preter quod nescit, utrum Willelmus de Mortimer ivit ultra mare pro predicto puero, necne; et dicit, quod obiit apud Cantuariam.

Aaron de La Rye nichil dicere voluit, nisi quod habuit duos filios; et quesitum fuit ab ipso quod diceret secundum conscienciam suam, si plures filios habuit, set noluit respondere.

Magister Samuel fuit ultra mare, et nescit, utrum predictus Cok' habuit tres filios, necne.

Aaron, filius Salle, dicit, quod habuit tres filios, scilicet, Benedictum et Abraham, et tercium filium . . . qui ductus fuit ultra mare post mortem patris sui, et mortuus est.

Deudone de Wintonia dicit, quod semper fuit apud Wintoniam, et nescit, utrum habuit tres filios, necne, quia forinsecus est.

Dieie, filius Abrahe, dicit, quod predictus Cok' habuit tres filios, scilicet, Benedictum et Abraham, et tercium, qui ductus fuit ultra mare post mortem dicti Cok', et vixit circiter duos annos.

Postea, inquisicio facta fuit de premissis die Veneris proxima post Purificationem B. Marie anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, primo, per Benedictum de Wintonia et omnes alios Judeos predictos; qui omnes jurati uno assensu dicunt super sacramento suo, quod predictus Cok', qui interfectus fuit in Quadragesima anno Domini Regis Henrici xlvij^o ante bellum de Leuwys, habuit tres filios, videlicet, Benedictum, filium Cok', et Abraham, filium Cok', qui modo sunt superstites, et tercium nomine Manserum, qui nascebatur in Nativitate Domini ante interfectionem predicti Cok', scilicet, anno xlvij^o. Et post dictam interfectionem predictus tercius filius fuit ad domum cujusdam Christiani, Londonie, in custodia nutricis Judee usque post Nativitatem S. Johannis Baptiste proximo sequentem; et tunc diversi Judei transfretaverunt propter timorem turbacionis habite in regno, et dictus puer et nutrix sua in societate sua iverunt in Normanniam, et ibi fuit dictus puer apud Novum Castrum ad domum Jacobi Le Franceys, et ibidem fuit in custodia dicti Jacobi a festo S. Michaelis sequente usque ad festum S. Michaelis in unum annum proximo sequentem, et postea per dimidium annum sequentem. Et tunc Haginus, filius Magistri Mossei, misit ad partes Normannie ad Novum Castrum pro dicto puero per quemdam Willelmum de Mortuo Mari, de Istelworth, qui predictum puerum reduxit in Angliam; et apud

was baptized, or no, and whether he died at Canterbury, or no ; but he testifies, that he died in England.

Vives, son of Abraham, testifies, that Cok had three sons, and the third was called, as he believes, Manser, and he agrees in all points with Aaron Potage, except that he knows not, whether William de Mortimer went oversea to seek the said boy, or no ; and he testifies, that he died at Canterbury.

Aaron of Rye would only testify, that Cok had two sons ; and he was asked to testify upon his conscience, whether he had more sons, but he would not answer.

Master Samuel was oversea at the time, and knows not, whether the said Cok had three sons, or no.

Aaron, son of Salle, testifies, that Cok had three sons, to wit, Benedict and Abraham, and a third son — who was taken oversea after his father's death, and is dead.

Deudoné of Winchester testifies, that he was at Winchester all the time, and knows not, whether Cok had three sons, or no, because he is a stranger.

Diaia, son of Abraham, testifies, that the said Cok had three sons, to wit, Benedict and Abraham, and a third, who was taken oversea after the said Cok's death, and lived about two years.

Afterwards, on the Friday next after the Purification of Blessed Mary in the first year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Henry, inquest was had touching the premises by Benedict of Winchester and all the other said Jews ; who, being sworn, testify with one assent upon their oath, that the said Cok, who was slain in Lent before the battle of Lewes in the forty-eighth year of the reign of King Henry, had three sons, to wit, Benedict, son of Cok, and Abraham, son of Cok, who are now living, and a third named Manser, who was born at Christmas before the said Cok was slain, to wit, in the forty-eighth year. And after the said Cok was slain, the said third son was at the house of a certain Christian, of London, in the care of a Jewish nurse until after the Nativity of St. John the Baptist next following ; and then, taking alarm at the troublous state of the realm, divers Jews went oversea, and the said boy went with his nurse in their company to Normandy, and was there at Neuf Chastel at the house of Jacob Le François, and in the care of the said Jacob Le François, from Michaelmas following to Michaelmas of the next year, and for the ensuing half-year. And then Hagin, son of Master Moses, sent one William de Mortimer, of Isleworth, to Neuf Chastel in Normandy to seek for the said boy, by whom the said boy was brought back to England ;

Cantuariam predictus puer postea obiit, ita quod die obitus sui fuit etatis circiter iij annorum et unius quarterii unius anni.

Unde super hoc loquendum est cum Domino Rege et ejus Consilio, quia recognitum est per inquisitionem predictam, quod predictus Manserus, filius dicti Cok', defunctus; qui de jure et secundum Consuetudinem Judeorum habuit terciam partem omnium catallorum dicti Cok', patris sui; et nullus post mortem ipsius Manseri sequebatur ad faciendum finem pro predictis catallis, nec ad monstrandum Regi partem suam; set omnia predicta catalla, tam ad Regem spectantia quam alia, remanent predicto Hagino, filio Magistri Mossei, et predicto Benedicto et Abraham, filiis dicti Cok', prout bene constat etc.

DE TERMINO S. TRINITATIS.

Rot. 13, m. 9,
dorso.
Cantebr.

Memorandum, quod, cum in anno regni Regis Henrici I primo, tempore turbacionis habite in regno, quo inimici Regis fuerunt in Insula Eliensi, iidem inimici venerunt apud Cantebrigiam, et Archam Cirographorum Cantebrigie ibidem existentem, cum diversis cartis Judeorum, asportaverunt usque Insulam Eliensem, et postea, in anno regni Regis Edwardi primo, factum fuit scrutinium de catallis Judeorum in Archa Cirographorum Cantebrigie existentibus per Robertum de Ludham, Justiciarium etc., et in eadem Archa invente fuerunt diverse carte confecte antequam predicta Archa depredata fuit in anno etc. Ij^o, et acte cartarum predictarum prius facte fuerunt, videlicet, —¹ Per quod preceptum fuit Cirographariis, quod haberent coram Justiciariis in crastino S. Margarete brevia Regis de waranto, si qua habuerint, de predictis cartis retinendis vel reponendis in Archa. Ad quem diem Cirographarii venerunt et protulerunt duo brevia Domini Regis Henrici in hec verba:—Henricus, Dei gratia etc., Cirographariis, Christianis et Judeis, Arche Cirographorum Cantebrigie, salutem:—Precipimus vobis, quod omnes cartas quas Exheredati dudum in Insula Eliensi existentes detulerunt a villa nostra Cantebrigie in Archa Cirographorum nostrorum, tempore turbacionis regni nostri, in Insulam predictam, in quorumcumque manibus illas invenire poteritis, recipiatis et in Archa Cirographorum nostrorum Cantabrigie ponatis, si vobis constare poterit, quod predictae carte

¹ A long list of debts follows.

and the said boy afterwards died at Canterbury, and his age on the day of his death was about three years and a quarter of a year.

Touching which matter speech must be had of our Lord the King and his Council, because it is recognised by the said inquest, that the said Manser, son of the said Cok, is dead; and of right and according to the Custom of the Jews he had the third part of all the chattels of the said Cok, his father; and after his, Manser's, death no one sued to make fine for the said chattels, and declare to the King his third part; but all the said chattels, as well those which concerned the King as the rest, remain in the possession of the said Hagin, son of Master Moses, and the said Benedict and Abraham, sons of the said Cok, as it is well established etc.¹

HOLY TRINITY TERM.

Cambr.

Be it had in remembrance, that, whereas in the fifty-first year of the reign of King Henry, the realm being then in a troublous state, the enemies of the King, who were in the Isle of Ely, came to Cambridge, and did carry away the Cambridge Chirograph-Chest there being, with divers charters of the Jews, to the Isle of Ely, and afterwards, in the first year of the reign of King Edward, a scrutiny of the chattels of the Jews in the Cambridge Chirograph-Chest was made by Robert de Ludham, Justice etc., and in the said chest there were found divers charters made before the seizure of the said Chest in the fifty-first year etc., and the dates of the said charters were prior, to wit, —. Wherefore the Chirographers were commanded to have before the Justices on the morrow of St. Margaret the King's warrants, if any they have, for the retention of the said charters or their replacement in the Chest. On which day the Chirographers came and produced two writs of King Henry to the effect following:— Henry, by the grace of God etc., to the Chirographers, Christian and Jewish, of the Chirograph-Chest of Cambridge, greeting:—We command you, that all the charters which, during the late disorders of our realm, were carried from our town of Cambridge in our Chirograph-Chest to the Isle of Ely by the Disinherited, who were then in the said Isle, you recover, in whose hands soever you may be able to discover them, and place them in our Chirograph-Chest at Cambridge,

¹ How the Chief Rabbi extricated himself from this affair does not appear. We shall meet with him again in an embarrass-

ing situation from which he failed to extricate himself. See p. 109, *infra*.

fuerunt in Archa predicta ante quam fuit delata in Insulam predictam per predictos Exheredatos tempore predicto. Teste Roberto de Fulham, apud Westmonasterium, xxiiij^o die Jan. anno regni nostri lij^o. Et aliud breve in hec verba :—Henricus etc. Cirographariis etc., Cantebrigie, salutem :—Precipimus vobis, quod secundum tenorem. . . .

ib. m. 10,
dorso.
Lond.

xvij biss.
Rex.

Memorandum, quod in septimana Pentecostes Haginus, filius Magistri Mossei, Cok' Hagin, Cok', filius Hagini, Benedictus, filius Cok', Benedictus de Lincolnia, et Vives, filius Magistri Mossei, dederunt Regi xvij biss. pro habendo respectu de tallagio suo super ipsos assesso de Termino Pasche anno regni Regis Edwardi primo usque ad octabas S. Trinitatis ; et tunc solvent tallagium illud pro porcione quemlibet eorum contingente ; et quilibet eorum pro se concessit dare Regi xl biss., si porciones suas non solverint ad dictum diem. Ad quem diem dicti Judei non solverunt tallagium suum, nec predicta bissancia. Ideo dicti Judei dabunt Regi predicta biss. ad que se obligaverunt. Solverunt cxxl biss. aurea.

ib. m. 11.
Lond. Stamf.

xliij s. v d.
ob. sol' in
Reo' Reg'.

Summa catallorum Saunte, filii Aaron, Judei, mortui, de catallis infra Archam Cirographorum existentibus, xxvj l. iij s. iij d., de claro, post puramentum factum per Fluriam, que fuit uxor Saunte predicti ; unde tertia pars Regis est viij l. xiiij s. v d. ob. Pro qua tertia parte Rex tenet se ad unum debitum xij l. sub nominibus Willelmi de Hocolt et dicti Saunte, quod apuratum est ad viij l. ; et xiiij s. v d. ob. residuos solvit in denariis in Recepta Regis. Et preceptum est Cirographariis, quod de residuis cartis liberam inde permittant habere administracionem, et quod habeant predictam cartam xij l. coram etc. in octabis S. Michaelis, ad ponendum in Thesauro ad opus Regis.

if you may be satisfied, that the said charters were in the said Chest before it was carried into the said Isle by the said Disinherited at the time aforesaid. Witness Robert de Fulham, at Westminster, on the twenty-fourth day of January in the fifty-second year of our reign. And another writ to the effect following :—Henry etc. to the Chirographers etc., of Cambridge, greeting :—We command you, that according to the tenor ———¹

London.

Be it had in remembrance, that in the week of Pentecost Hagin, son of Master Moses, Cok Hagin, Cok, son of Hagin, Benedict, son of Cok, Benedict of Lincoln, and Vives, son of Master Moses, gave the King 17 bezants, that their talliage assessed upon them for Easter Term in the first year of the reign of King Edward may be respited until the octave of Holy Trinity; when they will severally pay the talliage, each discharging the portion resting upon him; and each for himself agreed to give the King 40 bezants, if they should make default in payment of their several portions on the said day. On which day the said Jews paid neither their talliage nor the said bezants. So the said Jews will give the King the said bezants to which they bound themselves. They paid 240 gold bezants.

London.
Stamf.

Sum of the chattels of Saunta, son of Aaron, Jew, deceased, on account of chattels within the Chirograph-Chest, £26 8s. 4d., clear after liquidation made by Fluria, wife that was of the said Saunta; whereof the King's third part is £8 14s. 5½d. In regard of which third part the King has recourse to a debt of £12 under the names of William de Hocolt and the said Saunta, which is liquidated at £8; and the balance, 14s. 5½d., she paid in coin in the Receipt of the King. And the Chirographers are commanded to suffer her to have free administration of the residue of the charters, and they are to have the said charter for £12 before etc. on the octave of St. Michael, that it may be placed in the Treasury to the use of the King.

The battle of Evesham was followed at no long interval by a proscription of the leaders of the baronial party. Most of them submitted; but the more determined

held out in the Isle of Ely and were known as the Exheredati or Disinherited. Ann. Monast. (Rolls Ser.) iii. 243.

DE MENSE ET IN CRASTINO ANIMARUM ANNO PRIMO
INCIPIENTE SECUNDO.

Rot. 16, m.
5, dorso.
Lond.

Robertus de Bradefeud appellat Hak' Poleyn, Judeum.

Per breve Domini Regis directum Johanni de Cobham in hec verba :—Edwardus etc. dilecto et fideli suo, Johanni de Cobham, Justiciario suo ad gaolam de Neugate deliberandam assignato, salutem :—Cum ex antiqua consuetudine et concessione predecessorum nostrorum, Regum Anglie, Judeis nostris hactenus concessa et confirmata, iidem Judei placitare non debeant aut implacitari, appellare vel appellari, nisi coram Justiciariis nostris ad custodiam Judeorum assignatis, ac Robertus de Bradefeud per appellum factum coram vobis, de una roba ei depredata, erga quendam Christianum, qui Hak' Poleyn, Judeum, Londonie, de eadem roba vocat ad warantum, fuerit persecutus, ut accepimus; vobis mandamus, quod si hujusmodi appellum coram vobis factum fuerit, tunc illud, cum processu et omnibus aliis idem appellum tangentibus, mittatis coram prefatis Justiciariis nostris apud Westmonasterium die Mercurii proxima post festum S. Martini, sub sigillo vestro, ibidem secundum Legem Regni nostri et Assisam et Consuetudinem ¹ terminandum, et scire faciatis omnibus appellum illud tangentibus, quod tunc sint ibi, si sibi videbitur expedire, plenam justiciam super hiis recepturi, et habeatis ibi hoc breve. Teste H. Hauteyn apud Westmonasterium xii^o die Novembris anno regni nostri primo.

DE TERMINO S. TRINITATIS ANNO SECUNDO.

Rot. 16,
m. 9a, dorso.
North.

Giva, que fuit uxor Sadekini, filii Vives, et Bonenfaunt de Kancia habuerunt hunc diem ad respondendum Regi de xx l. quas habuerunt de catallis dicti Sadekini, Judei, mortui et intestati, prout continetur in Memorandis de Termino S. Trinitatis anno Regis Edwardi primo, et postea in Termino S. Michaelis, et postea in Termino S. Hillarii proximo preterito. Ad quem diem predicta Giva venit et dicit, quod nichil habuit de bonis vel catallis dicti viri sui post mortem ejus, et dicit, quod non obiit intestatus, set dicit, quod domina Regina Anglie dedit eidem Give c. s. de gratia sua; et de premissis ponit se super patriam. Et predictus Bonenfaunt similiter ponit se super patriam,

¹ Supply 'Judaismi.'

THE MONTH AND MORROW OF ALL SOULS IN THE FIRST
AND THE BEGINNING OF THE SECOND YEAR. [A.D. 1273-4.]

London.

Robert of Bradfield appeals Hak Poleyn, Jew.

By writ of our Lord the King addressed to John de Cobham to the effect following :—Edward etc. to his dear liege, John de Cobham, assigned his Justice for the delivery of Newgate Gaol, greeting :—Whereas, by ancient custom and concession of our predecessors, Kings of England, to our Jews hitherto granted and confirmed, the said Jews are not to plead or be impleaded, to appeal or be appealed, except before our Justices assigned to the custody of the Jews, and Robert of Bradfield by appeal made before you, touching a robe stolen from him, has proceeded against a certain Christian, who vouches Hak Poleyn, Jew, of London, to warranty of the said robe, as We have heard ; now We command you, if such an appeal be made before you, that, with the process and all other matters touching the same appeal, you send it before our said Justices at Westminster on the Wednesday next after the feast of St. Martin, under your seal, there to be determined according to the Law of our Realm and the Assize and Custom of Jewry, and that you do all who are concerned with the appeal to wit, that they then be there, if it shall seem convenient to them, to receive full justice thereof, and that you have there this writ. Witness Hamo Hauteyn at Westminster on the 13th day of November in the first year of our reign.

HOLY TRINITY TERM IN THE SECOND YEAR. [A.D. 1274.]

Giva, wife that was of Sadekin, son of Vives, and Bonenfaunt of Kent had this day to answer the King touching £20 which they had of the chattels of the said Sadekin, Jew, deceased intestate, as is recorded in the Memoranda of Holy Trinity Term in the first year of King Edward, and afterwards in Michaelmas Term, and afterwards in Hilary Term last past. On which day comes the said Giva and says, that she had nothing of the goods or chattels of her said husband after his death, and that he did not die intestate, but she says, that the Queen of England¹ gave her, Giva, 100s. of her grace ; and touching the premises she puts herself upon the country. And the said Bonenfaunt likewise puts himself upon the country, alleging, that he had nought of the goods

¹ I.e. the Queen-Mother. Cf. p. 88, *infra*.

quod nichil habuit de bonis vel catallis predicti Sadekini post mortem suam; set dicit, quod eadem Giva dedit cum filia sua in maritagio quandam pecunie summam. Ideo preceptum est Vicecomiti Northamtescire, quod non omittat, propter Libertatem Northampton, quin eam etc., et venire faciat coram etc., a die S. Michaelis in unum mensem, xij Christianos et vj Judeos; et Vicecomiti Bedfordscire, quod venire faciat vj Judeos Bedford; et Constabulario Turris Londonie, vj Judeos Londonie; et Vicecomiti Oxon', vj Judeos Oxonie, ad recognoscendum etc. Et Benedictus le Evesk', Isaac le Evesk' de Berkhamsted, Judei, Londonie, et Pictavinus Nottingham' manuceperunt predictam Judeam ad predictum diem. Et Benedictus de Wintonia manucepit ad hunc diem predictum Bonenfaunt. Ad quem diem venit inquisicio, sicut patet inter Memoranda de Termino Michaelis proximo sequente.

Ro'. 16,
m. 9 a, dorso.
Lond.

Summa catallorum Vives, filii Magistri Mossei, Judei, mortui, tam mobilium quam immobilium, et tam infra Archam Cirographorum quam extra, cix l. ij s. iiij d.; unde tertia pars Regis est xxxvj l. vij s. v d.; unde Rex tenet se ad unum debitum xl m. sub nominibus Rogeri de Pathesworth et ipsius Vives, ad unum debitum iiij^{er} l. sub nominibus Thome Malemeyns et dicti Vives, et ad unum debitum xxvij l. sub nominibus Johannis de Fulney et Abrahe, filii Muriel, in quo debito predictus Vives habuit xx l., et residuum, scilicet, viij l. et x s., sunt Regis. Et eciam, de predictis xx l., Rex capit se ad cxiiij s. j d. ad performandum terciam partem Regem contingentem, ita quod, si Rex non possit de predicto debito xx l. levare predictos cxiiij s. j d. citra tres septimanas S. Michaelis, quod Rex illos recipiat de debito in quo Petrus de Malo Lacu tenebatur dicto Vives. Et preter hoc Rex cepit in manum suam pro xx l. vij et x s. iiij d., quos dictus Vives debuit Regi, tam de arreragiis de tallagio quam de aliis debitis et amerciamentis, prout continetur in rotulis Tallagiorum et Amerciamentorum, unum debitum xx l. sub nominibus Johannis de Pathesworth et dicti Vives, et unum debitum xl m. sub nominibus eorundem Johannis et Vives, que quidem duo debita apurantur ad xx l. per Anteram, que fuit uxor dicti Vives. Et residuum predictorum catallorum, tam mobilium quam immobilium, liberantur predictae Antere, et per sic

or chattels of the said Sadekin after his death; but he says, that the said Giva gave with her daughter in marriage a certain sum of money. So the Sheriff of Northamptonshire is commanded, that he omit not, by reason of the Liberty of Northampton, to enter etc., and to cause to come before etc., a month after Michaelmas, 12 Christians and 6 Jews; and the Sheriff of Bedfordshire is commanded, that he cause to come 6 Jews of Bedford; and the Constable of the Tower of London, that he cause to come 6 Jews of London; and the Sheriff of Oxfordshire, that he cause to come 6 Jews of Oxford, to recognise etc. And Benedict le Eveske, Isaac le Eveske of Berkhamsted, Jews, of London, and Pictavin of Nottingham mainperned the said Jewess for the said day. And Benedict of Winchester mainperned for the day the said Bonenfaunt. On which day the inquest came, as appears among the Memoranda of Michaelmas Term next following.

London.

Sum of the chattels of Vives,¹ son of Master Moses, Jew, deceased, as well movable as immovable, and as well within the Chirograph-Chest as without it, £109 2s. 4d.; whereof the King's third part is £36 7s. 5d.; in regard of which the King has recourse to a debt of 40 marks under the names of Roger de Petworth and the deceased Vives, to a debt of £4 under the names of Thomas Malemeyns and the said Vives, and to a debt of £28 under the names of John de Fulney and Abraham, son of Muriel, in which debt the said Vives had to his credit £20, and the residue, to wit, £8 10s., belongs to the King. And also, touching the said £20, the King has recourse to 114s. 1d. to make good the third part falling to the King, provided that, if the King be not able to raise the said 114s. 1d. of the said debt of £20 before Michaelmas three weeks, the King may recover them out of the debt in which Peter de Maulay was bound to the said Vives. And further, for a debt of £20 17s. 4d., which the said Vives owed the King, on account as well of arrears of talliage as of other debts and amercements, as is recorded in the rolls of Talliages and Amercements, the King took into his hand a debt of £20 under the names of John de Petworth and the said Vives, and a debt of 40 marks under the names of the said John and Vives, which two debts are liquidated at £20 by Antera, wife that was of the said Vives. And the residue of the said chattels, as well movable as immov-

¹ Vives is said to be the French equivalent of Hagin, which in its turn represents the Hebrew חַיִּים (chaim, life). A.-J.H.E.P. i. 48, 268. Nevertheless, Vives, son of Master

Moses, was a different person from Hagin, son of Master Moses, who died at a later date.

predicta Antera dat Regi x biss., que solvit in Recepta Regis, sicut patet in rotulis Bissanciorum. Et preceptum est Constabulariis, quod de denariis et redditibus que fuerunt dicti Vives liberam permittant ipsam Anteram habere administracionem, et Cirographariis, quod de residuis cartis liberam permittant habere administracionem, et predictas cartas, que sunt Regis, habeant coram etc. a die S. Johannis Baptiste in tres septimanas, Justiciariis liberandas, ad ponendum in Thesauro Regis. Ad quem diem predicti Cirographarii venerunt et protulerunt cartas predictas, quas Rex habet pro tercia parte sua, pro debito et tallagio suo, et ponuntur in Thesauro Regis.

ib. m. 12a.

Aaron, filius Vives, recognovit per starrum suum, quod remisit et concessit Johanni de Pycheford, militi, totum jus et clamium et calumpniam que habuit, vel habere potuit, in tribus debitis subscriptis; videlicet, unum debitum de dc l. sub nominibus Willelmi de Evereus et ejusdem Aaron, et aliud debitum, de c l. per vj m. de mortuo vadio per annum, sub nominibus eorum, et aliud debitum, de xx l., sub eisdem nominibus; unde partes ceree in Archa Cirographorum Londonie die quo istud starrum factum fuit. Totum jus et clamium seu calumpniam que habuit, vel habere potuit, in predictis tribus debitis predictus Aaron concessit et remisit predicto Johanni cum debitis factis secundum Legem et Consuetudinem Judaismi, et que nunc existunt, die quo istud starrum factum fuit, in Archa Cirographorum predictorum; ita quod amodo predictus Johannes habeat plenam potestatem et vim et factum, ut predictus Aaron, ad dictam pecuniam predictorum debitorum levandam de manerio de Lynehales secundum Legem et Consuetudinem Judaismi, tali condicione quod dictus Johannes, nec aliquis nomine suo nec per ipsum, boscum suum pessum dabit, nec domum prosternet, nec aliquod aliud vastum faciet contra Consuetudinem Judaismi; et quandocumque dictus Johannes voluerit impetrare breve Domini Regis ad dicta debita levanda super dictum manerium secundum Consuetudinem et Legem Judaismi, predictus Aaron tenetur predictum breve impetrare sump-tibus dicti Johannis, vel heredis, vel aliorum. Similiter recognovit idem Aaron et concessit eidem Johanni, quod nec fecit aliquod starrum de quieta clamancia de predictis debitis, de parte nec de toto, nec

able, are delivered to the said Antera, and therefor the said Antera gives the King 10 bezants, which she paid in the Receipt of the King, as appears in the rolls of the Bezants. And the Constables are commanded to suffer the said Antera to have free administration of the moneys and rents which belonged to the said Vives, and the Chirographers are commanded to suffer her to have free administration of the residue of the charters, and that they have the said charters, which belong to the King, before etc. on St. John the Baptist's day three weeks, to be delivered to the Justices, that they may be placed in the King's Treasury. On which day the said Chirographers came and produced the said charters, which the King has for his third part and for the debt and talliage owing to him, and they are placed in the King's Treasury.

Aaron, son of Vives, acknowledged by his starr, that he has made over and granted to John de Pycheford,¹ knight, all the right, claim, and cause of action which he had, or might have, in the three debts underwritten; to wit, a debt of £600 under the names of William Devereux and the said Aaron, and another debt, of £100 upon a mortgage under their names of the yearly value of 6 marks, and another debt, of £20, under the same names; the sealed parts of the chirographs being in the London Chirograph-Chest at the date of the making of this starr. All the right and claim or cause of action which he had, or might have, in the said three debts the said Aaron has granted and made over to the said John with the debts made according to the Law and Custom of Jewry, and which are now, at the date of the making of this starr, in the said Chirograph-Chest; that forthwith the said John may have full power, no less in force and effect than the said Aaron had, to raise the said money of the said debts upon the manor of Lynehales² according to the Law and Custom of Jewry, on condition that neither the said John nor any in his name or on his behalf shall damage the wood, or pull down the house, or do any other waste against the Custom of Jewry; and whensoever the said John shall be minded to sue out a writ of our Lord the King to levy the said debts upon the said manor according to the Custom and Law of Jewry, the said Aaron is bound to sue out the said writ at the expense of the said John, or his heir, or others. The said Aaron likewise acknowledged and granted to the said John, that he has neither made any starr of quitclaim of the said debts,

¹ See Eyton, Shropshire, vi. 267.

(Rec. Comm.) i. 256. Cf. Duncumb, County of Hereford, ed. Cooke, iii. 105.

² In Herefordshire. Cal. Inq. post Mort.

aliquid recepit de predictis debitis, nec percipiet, nec amodo aliquod starrum faciet de predictis debitis, sine licencia predicti Johannis; et quodcumque predictus Johannes voluerit, quod predictus Aaron acquietet predictum Willelmum de predictis debitis, statim postquam istud starrum fuerit liberatum predicto Aaron, et quod licencia, quam dictus Johannes dabit predicto Aaron ad quietanciam faciendam predicto Willelmo, irrotulata in rotulis de Scaccario Judaismi, tunc tenetur predictus Aaron ad acquietandum predictum Willelmum de omnibus debitis predictis sine contradiccione seu dilacione aliquorum, Christianorum vel Judeorum. Et quia predictus Aaron habuit licenciam Domini Regis per cartam suam concedere vel dimittere debita sua quibuscumque voluerit, predictus Aaron fecit predicto Johanni concessionem et remissionem de omnibus debitis predictis per licenciam et assensum Domini Roberti Burnel et Justiciariorum ad custodiam Judeorum assignatorum, dum tamen partes ceree predictorum debitorum existunt in Archa Cirographorum. Actum die Martis proxima post festum S. Trinitatis anno regni Regis Edwardi secundo. Preterea, predictus Aaron istud quod recognovit spontanea voluntate sua pro se et heredibus suis sigillavit lingua Ebraica, quod pro rata tenebit predicto Johanni et heredibus suis.

DE TERMINO S. MICHAELIS ANNO SECUNDO INCIPIENTE TERCIO.

Rot. 17,
m. 1, dorso.
Linc.
Stamf.

Rex.

Quia datur intelligi Justiciariis, quod Hugo de Tiryttona, qui habet unam clavem Arche Cirographorum Staunford', recepit diversas cartas absque Johanne Plughman, socio suo Christiano, et eas extra Archam contra sacramentum suum et contra Assisam et Consuetudinem¹ detinuit, et quod Sampson, filius Magistri,² et Elias de Dene-castre, Judei, qui habent ij claves Arche ejusdem, sunt in prisiona apud Turrim Londonie, ita quod ad officium suum intendere nequeant, et dictus Johannes Plughman venit et recognovit officium suum coram Justiciariis, et invenit plegios, quod erit coram etc. in crastino S. Andree, videlicet, Radulfum de Kirkeby, et Pictavinum, filium Isaac, ad respondendum Regi in aliquo delicto in officio suo; et Pictavinus, filius Isaac, Judeus, venit coram etc., et prestitit sacra-

¹ Supply 'Judaismi.'

² Sic. Perhaps we should supply 'Elie.'

either in whole or in part, nor received, nor will get in aught of the said debts, nor will henceforth make any starr touching the said debts, without license of the said John; and whensoever the said John shall be minded, that the said Aaron acquit the said William of the said debts, as soon as this starr shall have been delivered to the said Aaron, and the license, which the said John shall give the said Aaron to make the quittance to the said William, shall have been enrolled in the rolls of the Exchequer of Jewry, then the said Aaron is bound to acquit the said William of all the said debts, in such manner that there be neither dispute nor demur on the part of any, whether Christians or Jews. And whereas the said Aaron had license of the King,¹ that by his charter he may grant or demise his debts to whomsoever he will, the said Aaron has granted and made over to the said John all the said debts by license and with the assent of Sir Robert Burnell² and the Justices assigned to the custody of the Jews, provided the sealed parts of the chirographs of the said debts are in the Chirograph-Chest. Done on the Tuesday next after the feast of Holy Trinity in the second year of the reign of King Edward. Furthermore, the said Aaron for himself and his heirs sealed and in the Hebrew tongue subscribed what of his own accord he acknowledged, that he will hold it good to the said John and his heirs.

MICHAELMAS TERM IN THE SECOND AND THE
BEGINNING OF THE THIRD YEAR. [A.D. 1274-5.]

Lincoln.
Stamford.

Whereas it is notified to the Justices, that Hugh de Torrington, who has one of the keys of the Chirograph-Chest of Stamford, received divers charters without the concurrence of his Christian colleague, John Ploughman, and kept them outside the Chest against his oath and the Assize and Custom of Jewry, and that Sampson, son of Master Elias (?), and Elias of Doncaster, Jews, who have two keys of the same Chest, are in prison in the Tower of London, so that they are unable to exercise their office, and the said John Ploughman came and acknowledged his office before the Justices, and found pledges, to wit, Ralph de Kirkby and Pictavin, son of Isaac, that he will be before the Justices on the morrow of St. Andrew to answer the King in the matter of any breach of his official duty; and Pictavin, son of Isaac, Jew, came before etc., and made oath, that he will bear himself

¹ Cf. p. 68 supra. Henry's grant to Prince Edmund had been confirmed by Edward I. Rot. Lit. Claus. 4 Ed. I. m. 17.

² The Chancellor-designate. He received

the Great Seal on 21 September following. His concurrence was doubtless deemed necessary to authenticate the license.

mentum, quod fideliter se habebit in officio predicto loco unius ex dictis Judeis, et invenit plegios, videlicet, Cresse, filium Magistri Elie, Jacobum Le Clerk, Isaac le Evesk', Samuelem de Staunford; ideo preceptum est Vicecomiti Lincoln', quod ipsum Pictavinum loco dicti Sampsonis admittat, et duos Christianos et unum alium Judeum eligi faciat loco predictorum Hugonis et Johannis et Elie, et scire faciat nomina eorum et plegios eorum etc. ad predictum diem, et quod attachiari faciat predictum Hugonem, ita quod habeat corpus ejus coram etc. ad predictum diem, ad respondendum etc. Ad quem diem predicti Hugo et Johannes venerunt et recognoverunt, quod diversas cartas retinuerunt extra Archam per multum tempus contra Assisam et Consuetudinem Judaismi. Et quia super hoc convicti sunt per recognitionem suam propriam, ideo committuntur prisone. Postea, concessum est eisdem ad instantiam Thesaurarii, quod de predicta transgressione quieti sint per unam marcam, in quibus eorum est plegius alter alterius. Et Vicecomes mandat, quod Andreas Arketel, Willelmus filius Petri, de Staunford, Christiani, et Thomas, filius Aaron, Judeus, electi sunt ad officium predictum; et quod Isaac Lucas et Robertus Le Taylur sunt plegii dicti Andree, et quod Willelmus Le Noreis et Johannes Le Noble sunt plegii Willelmi filii Petri, et quod Mosseus, filius Salamonis, et Elias, filius Manseri, sunt plegii Thome, filii Aaron, quod fideliter se habebunt in officio predicto etc.

Prisona. j m.

ib. m. 4.
Essex.

Memorandum, quod Jocus Bundy, de Relega, recognovit coram etc., quod jamdiu manens existit apud Reylegham sine waranto vel licencia Regis. Ideo preceptum est Vicecomiti Essexe, quod non omittat, propter Libertatem de Rocheford, quin eam etc., et omnia bona et catalla predicti Jocei in manum Regis capiat, et ea vendi faciat, ita quod valorem eorundem habeat coram etc. in octabis S. Hillarii, tanquam forisfacta. Et dictus Jocus debet respondere Regi de hoc, quod pecuniam suam per albas tallias mutuo tradidit Christianis. Et committitur prisone. Postea traditus fuit Benedicto de Wintonia et Cok' Hagin, Judeis, ita quod ipsum haberent coram etc. die S. Andree. Ad quem diem dictus Judeus fugit in partibus Essexe ad elongandum

faithfully in the said office in place of one of the said Jews, and found pledges, to wit, Cresse, son of Master Elias, Jacob Le Clerk, Isaac le Eveske, Samuel of Stamford; therefore the Sheriff of Lincolnshire is commanded, that he admit him, Pictavin, in place of the said Sampson, and that he cause two Christians and another Jew to be elected in place of the said Hugh and John and Elias, and notify the names of them and their pledges etc. on the said day, and that he cause the said Hugh to be attached, so that he have his body before etc. on the said day, to answer, etc. On which day the said Hugh and John came and acknowledged, that they had kept divers charters outside the Chest for a long time against the Assize and Custom of Jewry. And whereas they are thereof convict by their own acknowledgment, therefore they are committed to prison. Afterwards, at the instance of the Treasurer, it is granted them, that they be quit of the said trespass on payment of a mark, and that either be pledge for the other. And the Sheriff sends word, that Andrew Arketel, and William FitzPeter, of Stamford, Christians, and Thomas, son of Aaron, Jew, are elected to the said office; and that Isaac Luke and Robert Taylor are pledges for the said Andrew, and that William Le Noreys and John Le Noble are pledges for William FitzPeter, and that Moses, son of Solomon, and Elias, son of Manser, are pledges for Thomas, son of Aaron, that they will bear themselves faithfully in the said office etc.

Essex.

Be it had in remembrance, that Joce Bundy, of Rayleigh, acknowledged before etc., that for a long time past he has dwelt at Rayleigh without warrant or license of the King. Therefore the Sheriff of Essex is commanded, that he omit not, by reason of the Liberty of Rochford, to enter etc., and take all the goods and chattels of the said Joce into the King's hand, and cause them to be sold, so that he have their value before etc. on the octave of St. Hilary, as forfeit. And the said Joce is to answer the King, for that he lent his money to Christians by blank tallies.¹ And he is committed to prison. Thereafter he was delivered to Benedict of Winchester and Cok Hagin, Jews, so that they should have him before etc. on St. Andrew's day. On which day the said Jew did not come before etc., having made his escape, and being in the parts of Essex with intent to remove his

¹ The Jew probably exacted from the debtor a blank form of receipt endorsed upon one of the squared rods of which tallies were ordinarily made. As the rod would be convertible into a tally for any

amount for which he might choose to notch it, it might proleptically be called a white or blank tally, and would be in fact equivalent to a blank cheque.

catalla sua per districcionem Regis, et non venit coram etc. Ideo predicti Benedictus et Cok in misericordia.

mia.

1b. m. 7.
Devon.

David Le Taylur, Cirographarius Arche Exonie, Christianus, Jacobus Copin, Jacobus Crespin, Cirographarii Arche ejusdem, attachiati ad respondendum Hugoni, filio Roberti Fichet, de placito transgressionis et falsitatis, et unde queritur, quod, cum idem Robertus, pater ejus, numquam in aliquo debito teneretur Salamoni, filio Salamonis, Judeo, predicti David, Jacobus et Jacobus, una cum Ricardo socio eorum, Cirographario, unam cartam iiij^{xx} l., falso et fraudulenter scriptam per Adam, clericum Arche predictae, post mortem predicti Roberti, patris sui, in Archa predicta posuerunt, ad procuracionem ipsius Salamonis, et ad exheredacionem ipsius Hugonis, et contra pacem, et ad dampnum suum, c. l.

Predicti David, Jacobus et Jacobus veniunt et defendunt vim etc. Et dictus David dicit, quod nullam cartam hujusmodi nec aliam sub nominibus predicti Roberti et dicti Samuelis in Archa posuit; set dicit, quod quandam cartam quam ipsi protulerunt coram Justiciariis etc., ut patet superius, quando primo venit in officium suum invenit in Archa predicta, tamquam bonam et legalem in eadem positam per socios suos Cirographarios antequam venit in officio illo. Et quod numquam talem cartam, nec aliquam aliam sub nominibus predictorum Roberti et Samuelis, in Archa predicta posuit, set unam cartam sub nominibus eorum in Archa predicta invenit, ponit se super patriam.

Predictus Hugo dicit, quod predictam cartam falso et fraudulenter in Archa predicta posuit, et similiter ponit se super patriam. Ideo preceptum est Vicecomiti Devon', ut supra, qui nulla affinitate etc. xij Christianos et viij Judeos de Civitate Exonie, ad recognoscendum etc., si etc., in crastino S. Andree, et vj de visneto Exonie; quia tam etc. Et Johannes de Exonia, Ricardus de Oxtona, Johannes de Assby et Johannes Floyr manuceperunt dictum David, quod erit ad eundem diem. Ad quem diem venit inquisicio per predictos juratores, ut patet superius, et per consideracionem predictam predictus David recessit inde quietus, ut patet ibidem.

Et predicti Judei veniunt et dicunt, quod predicta carta, quam predicti Cirographarii protulerunt, est factum predicti Roberti, et bona est et legalis, et per assensum et voluntatem ipsius Roberti secundum Assisam et Consuetudinem Judaismi posita in Archa predicta; et quod non fuit scripta post mortem prefati Roberti, nec in

chattels, so as to avoid the King's distress. So the said Benedict and Cok are in mercy.

Devon.

David Taylor, Chirographer of the Exeter Chest, Christian, Jacob Copin, and Jacob Crespin, Chirographers of the same Chest, are attached to answer Hugh, son of Robert Fitchet, touching a plea of trespass and fraud, whereof he complains that, though his father, the said Robert, was never bound to Solomon, son of Solomon, Jew, in any debt, the said David, Jacob, and Jacob, with their co-Chirographer Richard, did place in the said Chest a charter for £80, falsely and fraudulently written by Adam, clerk of the said Chest, after the death of his said father, Robert, at his, Solomon's, instigation, and to his, Hugh's, disherison, and against the peace, and to his damage, £100.

The said David, Jacob, and Jacob come and defend the force etc. And the said David says, that he put no such charter nor any other under the names of the said Robert and Samuel in the Chest; but he says, that a charter which they produced before the Justices etc., as appears above, he found in the said Chest when he first came into his office, the said charter having been placed there as a good and legal charter by his co-Chirographers before he came into that office. And that he never put such a charter, or any other under the names of the said Robert and Samuel, in the said Chest, but only found a charter under their names in the said Chest, thereof he puts himself upon the country.

The said Hugh says, that he, David, put the said charter in the said Chest falsely and fraudulently, and in like manner he puts himself upon the country. So the Sheriff of Devon is commanded, as above, that he cause to come before etc. twelve Christians and eight Jews of the City of Exeter, who by no affinity etc., to recognise etc., if etc., on the morrow of St. Andrew, and six of the venue of Exeter; because as well etc. And John of Exeter, Richard of Oxton, John of Ashby, and John Floyr mainperned the said David, that he shall be present on the said day. On which day the inquest came by the said jurors, as appears above, and by the said judgment the said David went quit thereof, as appears in the same place.

And the said Jews come and say, that the said charter, which the said Chirographers produced, is the deed of the said Robert, and is good and legal, and was placed in the said Chest with the consent and by the will of him, Robert, according to the Assize and Custom of Jewry; and that it was not written after the death of the said Robert,

Archa fraudulenter posita, nec aliqua alia carta in eadem Archa fuit sub nominibus existentibus, ponunt se super patriam.

Et predictus Hugo dicit, quod predicti Judei, una cum predictis Cirographariis, sociis suis Christianis, unam cartam quater viginti librarum sub nominibus predictorum Roberti et Salamonis, falso et fraudulenter confectam post mortem ipsius Roberti, in Archa predicta posuerunt, unde acta illius carte fuit post mortem ipsius Roberti; et postea eandem cartam extraxerunt, una cum sociis suis predictis, ab Archa predicta, et unam aliam, quam coram Justiciariis protulerunt, eodem modo falso et fraudulenter confectam, et datam illius in eadem positam ac si esset facta ante mortem predicti Roberti in eadem maliciose, ad exheredacionem ipsius Hugonis, posuerunt una cum sociis suis predictis; et de hoc ponit se similiter super patriam. Et predicti Judei similiter. Ideo preceptum est Vicecomiti, quod venire faciat ad predictum diem xij Christianos et xij Judeos de Civitate Exonie, et sex etc. de visneto ejusdem, ad recognoscendum etc., et xij etc. de visneto de Oxtona ad predictum diem; quia tam etc. Et Benedictus de Wintonia, Bonevie de Oxonia, Jacobus Le Clerk, Elias de Cornhull', Aaron, filius Vives, et Isaac de Sutwerk' manuceperunt predictos Jacobum et Jacobum, quod erunt ad dictum diem. Ad quem diem venit inquisicio, et predicti Jacobus et Jacobus per inquisicionem illam recesserunt quieti.

fb. m. 11,
dorso,
Lond.

Thomas de Tycheseye per attornatum suum optulit se iiij^{to} die versus Haginum, filium Magistri Mossei, Judeum, de placito compoti. Et predictus Haginus non venit; et Constabularius Turris Londonie mandat, quod dictus Haginus captus est, et detentus in priona apud Windesoram. Judicium, sicut alias, in crastino S. Andree.

DE TERMINO S. HILLARII ANNO TERCIO.

Rot. 18, m. 6.
Lond.

Willelmus de Leyburn optulit se iiij^{to} die versus Haginum, filium Magistri Mossei, Judeum, de placito transgressionis et falsitatis. Et ipse non venit; et preceptum fuit Constabulario Turris Londonie, quod ipsum attachiaret, ita quod haberet corpus ejus coram etc. ad hunc diem; et Constabularius mandavit, quod predictus Haginus est in priona, et sine speciali precepto Regis a priona non potest recedere. Ideo, sicut alias, a die Pasche in v septimanas.

and was not placed in the said Chest fraudulently, and that there was no other charter in the said Chest under the names of the present parties, thereof they put themselves upon the country.

And the said Hugh says, that the said Jews, with the said Chirographers, their Christian colleagues, placed in the said Chest a charter for £80 under the names of the said Robert and Solomon, falsely and fraudulently made after his, Robert's, death, and that it bore date after his, Robert's, death; and that afterwards, with their said colleagues, they took out that same charter from the said Chest, and therein, with their said colleagues, placed another charter, which they produced before the Justices, made likewise falsely and fraudulently, and dated as if it had been made before the death of the said Robert; and this they did wickedly, to his, Hugh's, disherison; and thereof he likewise puts himself upon the country. And the said Jews likewise. So the Sheriff is commanded, that he cause to come on the said day twelve Christians and twelve Jews of the City of Exeter, and six etc. of the venue of the same city, to recognise etc., and on the same day twelve etc. of the venue of Oxton; because as well etc. And Benedict of Winchester, Bonevie of Oxford, Jacob Le Clerk, Elias of Cornhill, Aaron, son of Vives, and Isaac of Southwark mainperned the said Jacob and Jacob, that they shall be present on the said day. On which day the inquest came, and the said Jacob and Jacob went quit by that inquest.

London.

Thomas de Titsey by his attorney offered himself on the fourth day against Hagin, son of Master Moses, Jew, touching a plea of account. And the said Hagin does not come; and the Constable of the Tower of London sends word, that the said Hagin is under arrest, and is kept in prison at Windsor. Judgment, as before, on the morrow of St. Andrew.

HILARY TERM IN THE THIRD YEAR. [A.D. 1275.]

London.

William de Leyburn offered himself on the fourth day against Hagin, son of Master Moses, Jew, touching a plea of trespass and fraud. And he did not come; and the Constable of the Tower of London was commanded to attach him, so that he have his body before etc. on this day; and the Constable sent word, that the said Hagin is in prison, and cannot quit the prison without special mandate of the King. Therefore mandate, as before, for Easter five weeks.

ib. m. 9.

Per breve Domini Regis Justiciariis directum in hec verba :— Edwardus, Dei gratia etc., Justiciariis etc. salutem :—Cum per litteras nostras patentes concesserimus carissime matri nostre, Alienore, Regine Anglie, quod nullus Judeus habitet vel moretur in quibuscumque villis quas ipsa mater nostra habet in dotem ex assignatione Domini Henrici Regis, patris nostri, et nostra, infra regnum nostrum, quamdiu eedem ville fuerint in manu ipsius matris nostre ; et propter hoc providerimus, quod Judei Merleberg' usque ad villam nostram de Divisiis, Judei Gloucestrie usque ad villam nostram de Bristoll', Judei Wigornie usque ad villam nostram Herefordie, et Judei Cantebrigie usque ad Civitatem nostram Norwici, cum Archis Ciographorum suorum, et cum omnibus bonis suis transferantur, in predictis villis et civitate de cetero habitent et morentur inter ceteros Judeos nostros ibidem ; vobis mandamus, quod predictos Judeos Merleberg', Gloucestrie, Wigornie et Cantebrigie ab eisdem villis absque dampna sibi de corporibus vel bonis suis inferendo amoveri, et eos se cum Archis Ciographorum suorum transferre faciatis ad loca supradicta, prout securius ad opus nostrum videritis fore faciendum. Teste Me ipso apud Clarendonam xvj^o die Januarii anno regni nostri tercio.

Preceptum est Vicecomitibus supradictorum Comitatum et Constabulariis, quod Judeos predictos transferri faciant ad loca predicta.

ib. m. 11.
Cantebr.

Sabina, que fuit uxor Roberti Hubert, Agnes de Bertona, et Johannes Portehores fuerunt attachiati ad respondendum Regi de diversis bonis et catallis, que fuerunt Sauloti Mutun, que ad manus ipsius Regis pervenisse debuerunt post mortem predicti Sauloti, et unde Rex exigit a predicta Sabina x libratas, et a predicta Agnete x l., et a predicto Johanne xliij l., quas Regi injuste detinent. Predicti Sabina, Agnes, et Johannes veniunt et dicunt, quod Rex injuste ab eis exigit predicta catalla, eo quod nichil habent de catallis que umquam fuerunt ipsius Sauloti ; set aliquo tempore habuerunt quedam catalla in custodia sua, que fuerunt Sauloti predicti, et ea liberaverunt Roberto de Fulham, quondam Justiciario etc., et Aaron, filio Vives, Judeo, per preceptum ejusdem Roberti ; et hoc offerunt verificare per patriam. Ideo preceptum est Vicecomiti, quod venire faciat coram etc. xij Christianos et vj Judeos, ad recognoscendum etc., a die

By writ of our Lord the King addressed to the Justices to the effect following:—Edward, by the grace of God etc., to his Justices etc. greeting:—Whereas by our letters patent¹ We have granted to our dearest mother, Eleanor, Queen of England, that no Jew dwell or abide in any of the towns which, by assignment of our father, King Henry, and Ourselves, she, our mother, has for her dower within our realm, so long as the same towns shall be in her, our mother's, hand; and for this cause We have provided, that the Jews of Marlborough be deported to our town of Devizes, the Jews of Gloucester to our town of Bristol, the Jews of Worcester to our town of Hereford, and the Jews of Cambridge to our City of Norwich, with their Chirograph-Chests and all their goods, and that they thenceforth dwell and abide in the said towns and city among our other Jews of those places; We therefore command you, that, doing them no injury, either to their persons or to their goods, you cause the said Jews of Marlborough, Gloucester, Worcester, and Cambridge to be removed from those towns, and to betake themselves with their Chirograph-Chests to the places aforesaid, in such manner as you shall deem that it may most aptly for our purpose be done. Witness Myself at Clarendon on the sixteenth day of January in the third year of our reign.

The Sheriffs of the Counties aforesaid, and the Constables, are commanded to cause the said Jews to be deported to the places aforesaid.

Cambr.

Sabina, wife that was of Robert Hubert, Agnes de Barton, and John Portehores were attached to answer the King touching divers goods and chattels, that did aforetime belong to Saulot Mutun, and ought to have come to the King's hands after the death of the said Saulot, and whereof the King claims from the said Sabina 10 librates, and from the said Agnes £10, and from the said John £14, which they unlawfully detain against the King. The said Sabina, Agnes, and John come and say, that the King claims the said chattels from them unlawfully, for that they have nought of any chattels that did ever belong to the deceased Saulot; but certain chattels formerly belonging to the said Saulot they had at one time in their keeping, and delivered them to Robert de Fulham, formerly Justice etc., and Aaron, son of Vives, Jew, by mandate of the said Robert; and this they offer to verify by the country. Therefore the Sheriff is commanded to cause to come before etc. twelve Christians and six Jews, to recognise

¹ Cf. Cal. Patent Rolls (Rolls Ser.), Ed. I., 1272-81, p. 76.

Pasche in xv dies etc., nisi interim in partes illas aliquis Justiciarius venerit.

Et quia preceptum fuit Vicecomiti, quod distringeret Priorem de Cruce Roesie, Abraham Biscop, et Murielam, que fuit uxor Sauloti Mutun, ad respondendum Regi de diversis debitis, et idem Vicecomes nichil inde significavit, nec ipsos distrinxit, ideo ipse Vicecomes, scilicet, Walterus de Scherfangel, in misericordia. Et postea per Justiciarios dictus Prior habet diem ad respondendum Regi in premissis, in octabis S. Michaelis.

A DIE PASCHE IN UNUM MENSEM.

Rot. 19, m. 1.
Lond.

Willelmus de Leyburn optulit se iiij^{to} die versus Haginum, filium Magistri Mossei, Judeum, de placito transgressionis et falsitatis. Et ipse non venit; et preceptum fuit Constabulario, quod ipsum attacharet, ita quod haberet corpus ejus coram etc. ad hunc diem. Et Constabularius mandavit, quod Cokerell, Judeus, et Abraham de Horndona manuceperunt Haginum, quem non habuerunt. Ideo in misericordia. Judicium, quod distringatur per terras etc., in crastino S. Johannis Baptiste, ad respondendum etc. et audiendum etc.

ib. m. 8,
dorso.
Lond.
x biss.

Memorandum, quod Magister Elias, filius Magistri Mossei, Judeus, dat Regi x biss. per sic quod Justiciarii etc. accedant ad scholas Judeorum Londonie, et per sacramentum Judeorum inquirent, si aliquam sententiam promulgaverint, seu promulgari fecerint, in quoscumque auxiliantes, gravantes vel nocentes Bonamy de Eboraco, Judeum, in negociis que Rex prosequitur versus eundem Bonamy de quodam mutuo facto Abbati de Fontibus. Qui quidem Justiciarii accesserunt ad scholas illas, et in plena congregacione Judeorum, juratis Judeis super Rotulos Judeorum, per sacramentum eorum invenerunt, quod nullam sententiam promulgaverint contra predictum Bonamy, nec quoscumque sibi auxiliantes vel nocentes, nec pro eis aliqua facta fuit mencio de hujus modi sententia promulganda. Et facta fuit inquisicio illa per sacramentum Magistri Elie de Norwico, Aaron de La Reye, Magistri Samuelis, de Loun, Samuelis de Norwico, Gamaliel de Oxonia, Mossei, fratris ejus, Isaac de Berkhamstede, Benedicti, filii Cresse, Magistri Jocei de Alemannia, Deulecresse de

etc., on Easter quindene etc., unless in the meantime a Justice shall come into those parts.

And because the Sheriff was commanded to distrain the Prior of Royston, Abraham Bishop, and Muriel, wife that was of Saulot Mutun, to answer the King touching divers debts, and the said Sheriff made no return thereof, nor did distrain them, therefore he, the Sheriff, to wit, Walter de Shelfangre,¹ is in mercy. And afterwards, by award of the Justices, the said Prior has a day to answer the King touching the premises, the octave of St. Michael.

EASTER MONTH.

London.

William de Leyburn offered himself on the fourth day against Hagin, son of Master Moses, Jew, touching a plea of trespass and fraud. And he did not come; and the Constable was commanded to attach him, so that he have his body before etc. on this day. And the Constable sent word, that Cokerell, Jew, and Abraham of Horn-don mainperned Hagin, and have him not. So in mercy. Judgment, that he be distrained by lands etc., and that the Sheriff have his body before etc. on the morrow of St. John the Baptist, to answer etc. and hear etc.

London.

Be it had in remembrance, that Master Elias, son of Master Moses, Jew, gives the King 10 bezants, that the Justices etc. may go to the synagogues of the Jews of London, and by oath of the Jews inquire, whether they have promulgated, or caused to be promulgated any sentence against all who may assist, aggrieve, or injure Bonamy of York, Jew, in the proceedings which the King has pending against the said Bonamy touching a loan made to the Abbot of Fountains. And the Justices went to the synagogues, and in full congregation of the Jews, by oath sworn by the Jews upon their Rolls found, that they have promulgated no sentence against the said Bonamy, or any assisting or injuring him, nor was any mention made of promulgating any sentence of this kind in regard to them. And that inquest was made by oath of Master Elias of Norwich, Aaron of Rye, Master Samuel, of Lynn(?), Samuel of Norwich, Gamaliel of Oxford, Moses, his brother, Isaac of Berkhamsted, Benedict, son of Cresse, Master Joce of Germany, Deulecresse of Stamford, Joce of Lincoln, Joce, son of

¹ So in the List of Sheriffs (P.R.O.), p. 12. Cf. Blomefield, Norfolk, ed. Parkin, i. 114.

Stamford, Joscei de Lincolnia, Jocei, filii Sleme, Vives Le Chapelein, Benedicti Levi, Isaac, filii Benedicti, Samuelis Levi, Samuelis de Herford, Mossei de Herford, Leonis, filii Benedicti, Mossei de Oxonia, Abrahe, filii Benedicti, Mossei Le Blunt, Isaac le Evesk', Benedicti de Evesham, Abrahe de Burdeus, Samuelis le Evesk', Mossei Poteman, Isaac, filii Hagini, Manseri, filii Isaac, et multorum aliorum Judeorum.

DE TERMINO S. TRINITATIS.

Rot. 20, m. 3.
Lond. Pro
Regina.

Per breve Regis de Magno Sigillo Justiciariis directum :—Edwardus etc. Justiciariis suis etc. salutem :—Sciatis quod dedimus et concessimus carissime Consorti nostre, Alienore, Regine Anglie, omnia debita, bona et catalla Cok' Hagini, Judei, Londonie, que quidem debita, bona et catalla ad Nos tanquam forisfacta spectant, eo quod idem Judeus excommunicatus est, et secundum Legem et Consuetudinem Judaismi nostri, jamdiu est, justiciari non permisit, nec permittit; que quidem debita et catalla predicta sunt in tallagio nostro pro tallagio predicti Judei; vobis mandamus, quod eidem Alienore debita, bona et catalla predicta de dono nostro habere faciatis, sicut alias in casu consimili fieri consueverit, proviso quod eadem Consors nostra de arreragiis tallagii super ipsum Judeum ultimo assessi Nobis, si necesse fuerit, satisfaciat citra festum Natalis Domini proximo futurum. Teste Me ipso apud Windlesoram, xvj^o die Julii anno regni nostri tercio.

Et quia Justiciarii super hoc certiorari non potuerunt per aliquam inspectionem rotulorum de Scaccario Judaismi, quod alias in consimili casu fieri consueverat, nisi tantummodo quod in eisdem rotulis inventum fuerat quoddam breve Regis Henrici Justiciariis suis directum in hec verba :—Henricus, Dei gratia Rex Anglie etc., Justiciariis suis etc. salutem :—Cum testificatum sit coram Nobis per Judeos nostros Londonie, quod Sadekinus de Northamptona, Judeus, pro culpa sua juxta Rectum et Consuetudinem Judaismi dudum excommunicatus fuerit, et in ipsa excommunicatione per xl dies et amplius perseveraverit, propter quod omnia bona et catalla sua secundum Legem et Consuetudinem Judaismi nostri nostra esse debeant, ut accepimus, et Nos bona et catalla predicta carissime Consorti nostre, Alienore, Regine Anglie, ad quedam debita sua acquietanda dederimus; vobis mandamus, firmiter injungentes, quod si ita est, tunc bona et catalla ipsa eidem Regine nostre plenarie

Slema, Vives Le Chapelein, Benedict Levi, Isaac, son of Benedict, Samuel Levi, Samuel of Hertford, Moses of Hertford, Leo, son of Benedict, Moses of Oxford, Abraham, son of Benedict, Moses Le Blunt, Isaac le Eveske, Benedict of Evesham, Abraham of Bordeaux, Samuel le Eveske, Moses Poteman, Isaac, son of Hagin, Manser, son of Isaac, and many other Jews.

HOLY TRINITY TERM.

London.

By writ of the King under the Great Seal addressed to the Justices:—Edward etc. to his Justices etc. greeting:—Know that We have given and granted to our dearest Consort, Eleanor, Queen of England, all the debts owing to, and goods, and chattels of Cok Hagin, Jew, of London, which debts, goods, and chattels concern Us as forfeit, by reason that the said Jew is excommunicate, and long ago refused, and still persists in refusing, to suffer himself to be tried according to the Law and Custom of our Jewry; which said debts and chattels are in our talliage on account of the talliage of the said Jew: We therefore command you, that you cause the said Eleanor to have the said debts, goods, and chattels by our gift, as has heretofore been wont to be done in like case, provided that the said Eleanor, our Consort, do, before next Christmas, make good to Us, if occasion there shall be, the arrears of the talliage last assessed upon him, the Jew. Witness Myself at Windsor on the 16th day of July in the third year of our reign.

And whereas touching this matter the Justices were not by any inspection of the rolls of the Exchequer of Jewry able to ascertain, what heretofore had been wont to be done in like case, save only that in the same rolls there was found a writ of King Henry addressed to his Justices to the effect following:—Henry, by the grace of God King of England etc., to his Justices etc. greeting:—Whereas it has been testified before Us by our Jews of London, that Sadekin of Northampton, Jew, has by his own fault been of late excommunicate according to the Law and Custom of Jewry, and has persisted in the said excommunication for forty days and more, wherefore all his goods and chattels should be ours according to the Law and Custom of our Jewry, as We are informed, and We have given the said goods and chattels to our dearest Consort, Eleanor, Queen of England, for the acquittance of certain of her debts; We do therefore you command, and strictly enjoin, that, if so it is, then you cause the said Eleanor, our Queen, to

et sine dilacione habere faciatis, et hoc nullatenus omittatis. Teste Me ipso apud Westmonasterium, xxx^o die Januarii anno regni nostri liii^o. Per quod quidem breve iidem Justiciarii plenarie adhuc non potuerunt certificare. Ideo per sacramentum Gamaliel de Oxonia, Sampsonis de Northamptona, Aaron de La Reye, Benedicti de Wintonia, Pictavini de Northamptona, Isaac de Loudona, Peteman de Northamptona, Manseri, filii Aaron, Isaac le Evesk', Salomonis Bunting, Bonenfaunt de Cruce Roesie, et Mossei Le Blund, Judeorum, juratorum, inquisita est veritas super premissis. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod Sadekinus de Northamptona, tempore predicti Regis Henrici, pro culpa sua contra Legem suam facta excommunicatus fuit, et in ipsa excommunicatione per xl dies et amplius perseveravit; et quod Magister Ricardus de Stanes hoc scire fecit predicto Domino Regi Henrici, et idem Dominus Rex Magistro Elie, filio Magistri Mossei, demandavit ut ad ipsum veniret; et idem Magister Elias venit coram eodem Rege, et testabatur, quod dictus Sadekinus excommunicatus fuit pro culpa contra Legem suam facta, et in excommunicatione illa perseveraverat per xl dies et amplius; et per testificationem illam idem Dominus Rex dedit omnia bona et catalla ejusdem Sadekini Alienore, Consorti sue, tanquam forisfacta. Et quia attinctum est per inquisitionem predictam, et per predictum breve Domini Regis Henrici, quod omnia bona et catalla predicti Sadekini per predictum Dominum Regem data fuerunt prefate Regine per excommunicationem predictam; et nunc Dominus Rex significavit Justiciariis suis, quod predictus Cok' Haginus excommunicatus est pro culpa consimili, et in illa excommunicatione jam per xl dies et amplius perseveravit; et Magister Elias, filius Magistri Mossei, qui est Magister Legis Judaice, hoc coram Justiciariis predictis testificabatur; ideo per illud mandatum liberata sunt Waltero de Cantea, Custodi Auri predictae Regine, nunc ad opus Regine, Consortis Regis, debita et catalla predicti Cok' subscripta, que fuerunt in Thesauro Regis pro tallagio ipsius Judei;¹ videlicet unum debitum ccl m. sub nominibus Nicholai Tregoz de Comitatu Norfolcie, et Hagini, filii Deulecresse, reddendo etc.

ib. m. 17,
dorso.
Norf.

Abraham, filius Deulecresse, Judeus, attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Simoni de Greynvilla et Isabelle, uxori sue, de placito

¹ There follows a list of debts owing to Hagin, son of Deulecresse, who is thus identified with Cok Hagin. His excommunication was probably due to the temporary triumph of a faction in the Synagogue,

as he was subsequently Chief Rabbi, his election being confirmed at the instance of Queen Eleanor on 15 May 1281. See Rymer, *Fœdera*, ed. Clarke, i. pt. ii. 591.

have the goods and chattels in full seisin and without delay, and that on no account you omit so to do. Witness Myself at Westminster on the 30th day of January in the 54th year of our reign. Which writ notwithstanding, the said Justices were still unable fully to certify. Therefore by oath of Gamaliel of Oxford, Sampson of Northampton, Aaron of Rye, Benedict of Winchester, Pictavin of Northampton, Isaac of Loudon,¹ Peteman of Northampton, Manser, son of Aaron, Isaac le Eveske, Solomon Bunting, Bonenfaunt of Royston, and Moses Le Blund, Jews, jurors, inquest is made of the truth of the premises. Who say upon their oath, that Sadekin of Northampton was excommunicate, in the time of the said King Henry, for an offence done by him against his Law, and persisted in the excommunication for forty days and more; and that Master Richard de Staines² so certified to the said King Henry, who also summoned to his presence Master Elias, son of Master Moses; and the same Master Elias came before the said King, and testified, that the said Sadekin was excommunicate for an offence against his Law, and had persisted in that excommunication for forty days and more; upon which testimony the said King gave all the goods and chattels of the said Sadekin to Eleanor, his Consort, as forfeit. And because it is attain by the said inquest, and by the said writ of King Henry, that all the goods and chattels of the said Sadekin were given by the said King to the said Queen by reason of the said excommunication; and our Lord the King has now notified to his Justices that the said Cok Hagin is excommunicate for a like offence, and has already persisted in that excommunication for forty days and more; and Master Elias, son of Master Moses, who is Master of the Jewish Law, so testified before the said Justices; therefore by that mandate are now delivered to Walter de Kent,³ Keeper of the Gold of the said Queen, to the use of the Queen, the King's Consort, the underwritten debts owing to, and chattels of the said Cok, which were in the King's Treasury on account of his, the Jew's, talliage; to wit, a debt of 250 marks under the names of Nicholas Tregoz, of the County of Norfolk, and Hagin, son of Deulecresse —.

Nor.

Abraham, son of Deulecresse, Jew, was attached to answer to Simon de Greynvill and Isabel, his wife, touching a plea of trespass,

¹ Probably Lutton.

² The record has evidently been abridged, and it is impossible to say how Richard de Staines, who was certainly no

Justice of the Jews, came to be concerned in the affair.

³ Cf. Cal. Patent Rolls (Rolls Ser.), Ed. I., 1272-81, Index, 'Kancia.'

transgressionis, et unde queritur, quod, cum eadem Isabella antequam dictus Simon eam desponsaverat, tradidisset Abrahe, filio Deulecresse, de Norwico, Judeo, quedam jocalia et alia bona et catalla sua, ad valenciam xxj l., ad custodiendum; et idem Abraham cum quodam vadlecto suo et quodam garcione et duobus equis suis ad domum dicte Isabelle sumptibus ipsius Isabelle perhendinaverat per xvij septimanas una vice, et postea alia vice per xvij septimanas; per quod dictus Abraham eidem Simoni et Isabelle per perhendinacionem predictam solvisse debuit xix l., idem Abraham eadem bona et catalla sua, ad valenciam xxj l., et predictas xix l. pro predicta perhendinacione, ad dampnum suum, c l.

Predictus Abraham venit et defendit vim etc. et totum, et dedit de verbo ad verbum, et de hoc est ad legem suam faciendam a die S. Michaelis in unum mensem. Plegii de lege, Cresseus, filius Gente, et Josceus, filius Sleme. Ad quem diem dictus Judeus venit et fecit legem suam, se sola manu super Librum suum de Lege Judaica. Et predictus Simon petiit judicium de hoc, quod dictus Judeus non fecit legem suam sicut facere debet, quia secundum Consuetudinem Regni venire debeat se duodecima manu ad legem faciendam; et de hoc petiit judicium. Et predictus Judeus dicit, quod fecit legem suam ea forma qua Judeus facere debet versus Christianum, et similiter super hoc petiit judicium. Et dictus Simon similiter. Et quia dictus Judeus fecit legem suam, sicut Judeus facere debet versus Christianum, videlicet, se sola manu super Librum suum, ideo consideratum est, quod predictus Abraham inde recedat quietus. Et predictus Simon in misericordia, sicut patet in Termino S. Michaelis proximo sequente.

mā

IN OCTABIS S. MARTINI ANNO TERCIO INCIPIENTE
QUARTO.

Rot. 21, m. 7.
Lond.

Ricardus de Redleye fecit venire Benedictum, filium Jacobi, Judeum, cum cirographo ad compotandum etc.

Predictus Benedictus venit et protulit quoddam cirographum in hec verba:—Quod Ricardus de Redleye, filius Petri, de Comitatu Essexe, debet Benedicto, filio Jacobi, de Lincolnia, Judeo, xl l., reddendas eidem ad Natale Domini anno Regis Edwardi secundo: actum xx^o die Aprilis anno eodem; et per predictum cirographum predictus Judeus exigit de predicto Ricardo totum predictum debitum, et lucrum.

whereof he, Simon, complains, that, the said Isabel, before her marriage with the said Simon, having given to Abraham, son of Deulecresse, of Norwich, Jew, certain jewels and other her goods and chattels, to the value of £21, for safe keeping, and the same Abraham having lodged with his servant and a boy and two horses at the house of the said Isabel, and at the expense of the said Isabel, for seventeen weeks at one time, and then a second time for eighteen weeks, the said Abraham ought to have paid to the said Simon and Isabel for the said lodging £19, and also to have delivered to the said Simon and Isabel their said goods and chattels, to the value of £21, with the said £19, and has not done so, to the damage of the said Simon and Isabel, £100.

The said Abraham comes and defends the force etc. and all, and denies it all word by word, and thereof is to make his law a month after Michaelmas. Pledges for his law, Cresse, son of Genta, and Joce, son of Slema. On which day the said Jew came and made his law single-handed on his Book of the Jewish Law. And the said Simon craved judgment by reason that the said Jew had not made his law as he ought to make it, because according to the Custom of the Realm he ought to come and make his law twelve-handed; and thereof he craved judgment. And the said Jew says, that he made his law in the form in which a Jew ought to make it against a Christian, and likewise craves judgment thereof. And the said Simon likewise. And because the said Jew made his law as a Jew ought to make it against a Christian, to wit, single-handed upon his Book, therefore it is adjudged, that the said Abraham go quit thereof. And the said Simon is in mercy, as appears in the roll of Michaelmas Term next following.

THE OCTAVE OF ST. MARTIN IN THE THIRD AND THE BEGINNING OF THE FOURTH YEAR. [A.D. 1275-6.]

London.

Richard de Radley caused Benedict, son of Jacob, Jew, to come with chirograph to account etc.

The said Benedict came and produced a chirograph to the effect following:—That Richard de Radley, son of Peter, of the County of Essex, owes Benedict, son of Jacob, of Lincoln, Jew, £40, payable to him at Christmas in the second year of King Edward; the chirograph being made on the 20th day of April in the same year; and by the said chirograph the said Jew demands of the said Richard all the said debt, and interest.

Predictus Ricardus dicit, quod injuste ab eo exigit predictum debitum, eo quod idem Benedictus fecit ei starrum suum, quod protulit, in hec verba:—Benedictus, filius Jacobi, de Lincolnia, recognovit per starrum suum, quod Ricardus de Redleye quietus est de uno debito xl l., quod est in Archa Cirographorum Londonie sub nominibus ipsius Ricardi et Benedicti; per quod quidem starrum dicit se esse quietum de predicto debito.

Predictus Judeus venit et peciit inspectionem dicti starri, et habuit, et dicit, quod predictum starrum nunquam fuit factum suum, nec starrum illud unquam vidit nec sigillavit; set dicit, quod starrum illud falso factum fuit nomine suo; et de hoc ponit se super Judeos qui manum suam cognoscunt; et hoc offert verificare.

Et dictus Ricardus dicit, quod predictus Benedictus fecit ei starrum illud, et manu sua litera Ebraica consignavit; et hoc offert verificare per eosdem qui interfuerant confectioni illius starri, et per quicquid Curia Regis consideraverit; et dicit, quod quidam Martinus Cissor et Johannes Carnifex, de Londonia, interfuerant ubi dictus Judeus fecit ei starrum predictum. Ideo preceptum est Constabulario, quod venire faciat coram etc. xij Judeos; et preceptum est Vicecomitibus Londonie, quod venire faciant predictos Martinum et Johannem ad certificandum etc. in crastino S. Nicholai. Ad quem diem venit inquisicio per Abraham Motun, Jacobum Le Clerk, Magistrum Isaac, de Oxonia, Abraham Gabbay, Magistrum Samuelem, de Loun, Isaac le Evesk', Sampsonem, filium Isaac,¹ de Wintonia, Abraham de Norwico, Meir, nepotem Leonis, Isaac de Berkhamsted, et Meir, filium Gamaliel, Judeos juratos. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod predictum starrum nunquam fuit factum ipsius Benedicti, nec sigillatum sigillo suo, nec manu sua scriptum. Et predicti Christiani, videlicet, Martinus Cissor et Johannes Carnifex, examinati de confectione dicti starri, dicunt, quod bene recolunt ubi dictus Judeus scripsit in quadam cedula percamene, et dixit coram ipsis, quod dictus Ricardus ei solvit circiter xij m.; set cognicionem starri supradicti non habuerunt, nec aliquid inde. Et quia dicti Christiani nichil sciunt de confectione dicti starri, nec aliquam cognicionem inde habent, et predicti Judei dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod predictum starrum nunquam fuit factum ipsius Benedicti, set bene sciunt quod starrum illud falsum est; ideo consideratum est, quod predictus Benedictus habeat recuperare suum de toto predicto debito et lucro, et predictus Ricardus, eo quod

¹ Though there is no lacuna in the MS., here, probably, should have stood the name of another juror, perhaps Benedict. See pp. 96, 97, infra.

The said Richard says, that he demands the said debt of him unlawfully, because the said Benedict made him his starr, which he produced, to the effect following:—Benedict, son of Jacob, of Lincoln, acknowledged by his starr, that Richard de Radley is quit of a debt of £40, which is in the London Chirograph-Chest under the names of him, Richard, and Benedict; by which starr he, Richard, says, that he is quit of the said debt.

The said Jew came and craved inspection of the said starr, and had it, and says, that the said starr was never his deed, nor did he ever see or seal that starr; but he says, that that starr was falsely made in his name; and thereof he puts himself upon Jews who know his hand; and this he offers to verify.

And the said Richard says, that the said Benedict made him that starr, and signed it with his hand in the Hebrew character; and this he offers to verify by those who were present at the making of that starr, and in what way soever the Court shall award; and he says, that Martin Taylor and John Butcher, of London, were present where the said Jew made him the said starr. So the Constable is commanded, that he cause to come before etc. twelve Jews; and the Sheriffs of London are commanded, that they cause the said Martin and John to come to certify etc. on the morrow of St. Nicholas. On which day the inquest came by Abraham Motun, Jacob Le Clerk, Master Isaac, of Oxford, Abraham Gabbay, Master Samuel, of Lynn (?), Isaac le Eveske, Sampson, son of Isaac, — of Winchester, Abraham of Norwich, Meir, nephew of Leo, Isaac of Berkhamsted, and Meir, son of Gamaliel, Jews, jurors. Who say upon their oath, that the said starr was never the deed of him, Benedict, or sealed with his seal, or written with his hand. And the said Christians, to wit, Martin Taylor and John Butcher, examined touching the making of that starr, say, that they well remember the said Jew writing on a slip of parchment, and saying in their presence, that the said Richard paid him about 12 marks; but of the said starr they had no knowledge, nor of aught regarding it. And because the said Christians know nothing of the making of the said starr, nor have any knowledge of aught regarding it, and the said Jews say upon their oath, that the said starr was never his, Benedict's, deed, but they well know that that starr is false; therefore it is adjudged, that the said Benedict recover all the said debt, and interest, and the said Richard, because he produced

protulit predictum starrum falsum, committitur prisone. Postea idem Ricardus finem fecit per c s., quos ipse Ricardus et Hugo de Coleworth et Johannes de Neketona concesserunt solvere Regi terminis subscriptis, videlicet, medietatem ad quindenam Purificacionis B. Marie, et aliam medietatem in quindena S. Johannis; et nisi fecerint, concedunt, quod de terris et catallis suis fiant.

ib. dors. o.
Lond.

Willelmus de Leyburn optulit se iiii^{to} die versus Haginum, filium Magistri Mossei, Judeum; et ipse non venit. Et preceptum fuit Constabulario, quod ipsum distringeret per terras etc. Et Constabularius mandavit, quod Cok', filius Hagini, et Benedictus, filius Hak', manuceperunt predictum Haginum, quem non habent. Ideo in misericordia. Judicium, sicut alias, in crastino Purificationis B. Marie.

mia

DE TERMINO S. TRINITATIS ANNO QUARTO.

Rot. 22, m.
14, dorso.
Bristoll.

Preceptum fuit Constabulario, quod sub salvo et securo conductu venire faceret corpora cujusdam mercatoris Wasconiensis et quorundam Judeorum captorum et detentorum in prisona Bristoll', cum quadam falsa plata fundata tanquam argentea; et Constabularius, scilicet, Bartholomeus Le Jofne, venit et duxit corpora Reymund de La Barbane, mercatoris Wasconiensis, Hake, filii Meïrot, et Swetman, filii Meïrot, Judeorum, cum diversis platis argenti in una pucha sub sigillo suo; et dicit, quod invenit easdem platas subtus lectum predicti mercatoris absconditas; et dicit, quod in manu ejusdem mercatoris predictam falsam platam invenit, et ponderabat l s.; et ea occasione ipsum arestavit.

Plate
argenti.

Et predictus mercator, inde allocutus per Justiciarios, dicit, quod predictam falsam platam bene cognoscit, et quod eam legaliter emit de predicto Swetman, Judeo, et pro eadem solvit ei per manum predicti Hake in arris xxx s., et eam detulit cuidam aurifabro Bristoll' ad faciendum examen, utrum eadem plata fuit legalis, necne; et quia invenit eandem platam falsam, ideo eam retradisisse voluit prefato Swetman. Dicit eciam, quod predictas pecias argenti inventas sub lecto suo bene cognoscit, tanquam legale catallum suum, eo quod eas emit in Normannia et eas secum detulit usque Bristoll'. Et predicti Judei dicunt, quod predictam falsam platam nunquam viderunt, nec dicto mercatori vendiderunt, nec unquam aliquis contractus fuit inter

the said false starr, is committed to prison. Afterwards the said Richard made fine in 100 shillings, which he, Richard, and Hugh de Culworth and John de Necton agreed to pay to the King at the terms underwritten, to wit, one moiety on the quindene of the Purification of Blessed Mary, and the other moiety on the quindene of St. John; and if they shall make default, they grant, that the moneys be made of their lands and chattels.

London.

William de Leyburn offered himself on the fourth day against Hagin, son of Master Moses, Jew; and he did not come. And the Constable was commanded, that he distrain him by lands etc. And the Constable sent word, that Cok, son of Hagin, and Benedict, son of Hak, mainperned the said Hagin, and have him not. So in mercy. Judgment, as before, on the morrow of the Purification of Blessed Mary.

HOLY TRINITY TERM IN THE FOURTH YEAR. [A.D. 1276.]

Bristol.

The Constable was commanded, that under safe and sure conduct he cause to come the bodies of a certain Gascon merchant and certain Jews arrested and detained in Bristol Gaol, with a certain false plate of fused metal, having the appearance of silver; and the Constable, to wit, Bartholomew Le Jeune, came and brought the bodies of Raymond of La Barbane, merchant, of Gascony, Hak, son of Meiroth, and Swetman, son of Meiroth, Jews, with divers plates of silver in a pouch under his seal; and he says, that he found the said plates hidden under the bed of the said merchant; and he says, that he found the said false plate in the hand of the said merchant, and it weighed 50s.; and on that account he arrested him.

And the said merchant, taxed therewith by the Justices, says, that he knows the false plate well, and that he had it by lawful purchase from the said Swetman, Jew, and paid therefor by the hand of the said Hak by way of earnest 80s., and took it to a goldsmith at Bristol to have it assayed, whether the said plate were lawful, or no; and as he found that the said plate was false, he would have returned it to the said Swetman. He also says, that he well knows the said pieces of silver found under his bed, they being his lawful property, seeing that he bought them in Normandy and brought them with him to Bristol. And the said Jews say, that they never saw the said false plate, or sold it to the said merchant, nor was there ever any contract

eos de hujusmodi platis ; et de hoc ponunt se super patriam. Ideo preceptum est Constabulario Bristoll', quod venire faciat coram etc., a die S. Michaelis in xv dies, xij Christianos et xij Judeos, ad recognoscendum etc.

DE TERMINO S. HILLARII ANNO QUINTO.

Lond.¹

Per breve Domini Regis de magno sigillo Justiciariis directum in hec verba :—Edwardus etc. Justiciariis etc. salutem :—Cum ad instanciam matris nostre, Alienore, Regine Anglie, perdonaverimus Radulfo de Gorges xl l., in quibus idem Radulfus Cresseo, filio Magistri Elie, Judeo, tenebatur per cartam suam, per quod vobis breve nostrum alias mandavimus, quod eidem Cresseo, vel alii Judeo cui voluerit, allocacionem in debitis que Nobis debet, de predictis xl l. habere, vel de clarioribus debitis nostris in Thesauro Judaismi nostri existentibus usque ad summam xl l. eidem Cresseo liberari faciat, ac vos id nondum feceritis, ut accepimus ; vobis mandamus, quod, si ita est, prefato Cresseo allocacionem predictam habere vel debita usque ad summam predictam sibi liberari faciat, nisi liberacio illa vel allocacio prius sibi facta fuerit per aliud breve nostrum. Teste Me ipso apud Odyngham vi^{to} die Augusti anno regni nostri quarto.

Liberantur eidem Cresseo debita subscripta : videlicet, unum x l. sub nominibus Nicholai de Staveneby et Samuelis, filii Diei ; unum vj l. sub nominibus Galfridi, filii Galfridi de Wyke, et Salomon, filii Aaron ; et unum x l. sub nominibus Cressei, filii Milonis² ; et unum x l. sub nominibus Margerie de Balon et Cressei, filii Milonis ; et unum vij m. sub nominibus Reginaldi de Balon et Cressei, filii Milonis. Summa, xl l. j m.

Sur.²

Willelmus de La Leye venit coram etc., et recognovit se debere Aaron, filio Vives, Judeo, xl l. argenti, solvendo eidem Judeo ad festum S. Hillarii anno regni Regis Edwardi quinto c s., et ad Hokeday proximo sequentem c s., et ad festum S. Petri ad Vincula proximo sequens c s., et ad quindenam S. Michaelis proximo sequentem c s., et sic, de anno in annum et termino in terminum, xx l. per annum, quousque predictae xl l. eidem fuerint persoluite ; et nisi fecerit, idem

¹ From Addit. Roll (Brit. Mus.) 7218, m. 9, dorso. the other party.

² Transferred from Roll 48 (11 Ed. I.),

³ Sic : the scribe skipped the name of m. 8.

between them touching such plates; and as to this they put themselves upon the country. So the Constable of Bristol is commanded, that he cause to come before etc., on Michaelmas quindene, twelve Christians and twelve Jews, to recognise, etc.

HILARY TERM IN THE FIFTH YEAR. [A.D. 1277.]

London.

By writ of our Lord the King under the Great Seal addressed to the Justices to the effect following:—Edward etc. to his Justices etc. greeting:—Whereas at the instance of our mother, Eleanor, Queen of England, We have released to Ralph de Gorges £40, in which the said Ralph was bound by his charter to Cresse, son of Master Elias, Jew, for which cause We heretofore sent you our writ, commanding you to cause to be made to the said Cresse, or to any other Jew at his pleasure, allowance in the debts which he owes to Us, of the said £40, or delivery to the said Cresse of the clearer debts owing to Us in the Treasury of our Jewry to the amount of £40, and you, as We have heard, have not yet done so; We therefore command you, that, if so it is, you cause the said allowance or delivery of debts to the said amount to be made to the said Cresse, unless such delivery or allowance be earlier made him by another our writ. Witness Myself at Odiham on the 6th day of August in the fourth year of our reign.

There are delivered to the said Cresse the debts underwritten: to wit, a debt of £10 under the names of Nicholas de Staveneby¹ and Samuel, son of Diaia; a debt of £6 under the names of Geoffrey, son of Geoffrey de Wick, and Solomon, son of Aaron; and a debt of £10 under the names of Cresse, son of Milo [and another]; and a debt of £10 under the names of Margery de Bolam and Cresse, son of Milo; and a debt of 7 marks under the names of Reginald de Bolam and Cresse, son of Milo. Sum, £40 1 mark.

Surr.

William de La Leye came before etc., and acknowledged, that he owes Aaron, son of Vives, Jew, £40 of silver, whereof he is to pay the said Jew 100s. at the feast of St. Hilary in the fifth year of the reign of King Edward, and 100s. at Hokeday next following, and 100s. at the feast of St. Peter's Chains next following, and 100s. on Michaelmas quindene next following, and so, year by year and term by term, £20 yearly, until the said £40 be fully paid him; and if he

¹ Perhaps Stainby, Lincolnshire.

Willelmus concedit, quod de terris et catallis suis fiant, una cum expensis¹ etc.; et per istam recognicionem predictus Willelmus quietus est de xl l., in quibus predictus Willelmus tenebatur per ij cartas que sunt in Archa Cirographorum Londonie.

Derb.
Glouc.

Memorandum, quod Henricus de Birkeley, miles, de Comitatu Gloucestrie, recognovit, quod dimisit et tradidit eidem Aaron totum manerium suum de Stanle, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis etc. in extensione xvj l. per annum, tenendum a festo Purificationis B. Marie Virginis anno Regis Edwardi quinto usque ad finem x annorum proximo sequentium, completorum.

Glouc.

Henricus de Birkeley, miles, venit coram etc., et recognovit se teneri Aaron, filio Vives, in cccc l., solvendo eidem Judeo terminis subscriptis, videlicet, ad festum Purificationis B. Marie anno regni Regis Edwardi quinto sexies xx l., in quindena Pasche proximo sequente c s., et in quindena S. Michaelis proximo sequente c s., et sic de anno in annum etc.; et nisi etc. concedit etc.

DE TERMINO PASCHE.

Rot. 23,
m. 7, dorso.
Essex.

Cum Robertus de Gravele districtus fuisset pro c s., quos Dominus Rex ab eo exigebat de debito Magistri Mossei, Judei, defuncti, idem Robertus venit et protulit unum starrum in hec verba:—Magister Mosseus, Judeus, recognovit per starrum suum, quod Robertus de Gravele et heredes sui quieti sunt de ipso et heredibus suis de omnibus debitis et calumpniis a creacione usque ad Pentecosten anno Regis Henrici xliij^{to}. Et quia Justiciarii scire voluerunt, utrum starrum istud fuit factum ipsius Mossei, necne; ideo per sacramentum Cressei, filii Gente, Gamaliel de Oxonia, Jacobi Le Clerk, Isaac le Evesk', Aaron Crespin, Bonevie de Bedford, Mossei Levere, Salamonis Bunting, Aaron Potage, Bonami de Kent, Abrahe Gabbay, et Abrahe de La Gelnseye, Judeorum, Londonie, inquisita fuit veritas de confectione istius starri. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod predictus Mosseus fecit predictum starrum. Et quia predicta carta confecta fuit ante predictum festum Pentecostes, ideo consideratum est, quod idem Robertus inde sit quietus, et predicta carta eidem liberetur quiete dampnata.

¹ As to the real meaning of this term see Introduction, pp. xxxviii-ix.

make default in the said payments, the said William grants, that they be made of his lands and chattels, with expenses; and by this acknowledgment the said William is quit of £40, in which the said William was bound by two charters which are in the London Chirograph-Chest.

Derby.
Glouc.

Be it had in remembrance, that Henry de Berkeley, knight, of the County of Gloucester, acknowledged, that he has demised and delivered to the said Aaron his entire manor of Stanley, with all its appurtenances etc., being of the yearly value of £16, to hold from the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the fifth year of King Edward to the end of ten years next following, complete.

Glouc.

Henry de Berkeley, knight, came before etc., and acknowledged, that he is bound to Aaron, son of Vives, in £400, and is to pay to the said Jew at the terms underwritten, to wit, at the feast of the Purification of Blessed Mary in the fifth year of the reign of King Edward £120, and on Easter quindene next following 100s., and on Michaelmas quindene next following 100s., and so year by year etc.; and if etc., he grants etc.

EASTER TERM.

Essex.

Whereas Robert de Graveley was distrained for 100s., which our Lord the King claimed from him on account of a debt owing to Master Moses, Jew, deceased, the said Robert came and produced a starr to the effect following:—Master Moses, Jew, acknowledged by his starr, that Robert de Graveley and his heirs are quit as against him and his heirs of all debts and claims from the creation to Pentecost in the 44th year of King Henry. And because the Justices desired to know, whether this starr was the deed of him, Moses, or no; therefore by oath of Cresse, son of Genta, Gamaliel of Oxford, Jacob Le Clerk, Isaac le Eveske, Aaron Crespin, Bonevie of Bedford, Moses Levere, Solomon Bunting, Aaron Potage, Bonamy of Kent, Abraham Gabbay, and Abraham of La Gelnseye,¹ Jews, of London, inquest was had of the truth as to the making of this starr. And the jurors say upon their oath, that the said Moses made the said starr. And because the said charter was made before the said feast of Pentecost, therefore it is adjudged, that the said Robert be quit thereof, and the said charter is delivered to him quit and cancelled.²

¹ Guernsey (?).

² In this case the starr had evidently been duly enrolled; otherwise no attestation would have rendered it valid. It

would seem, therefore, that no starr was valid against the Crown unless so found by inquest.

ib. m. 9,
dorso.
Staff.
Norf.

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Magister Adam de Phylleby, canonicus S. Martini Magni, Londonie, salutem eternam in Domino :—Noveritis me teneri et presenti scripto obligari Cresseo, filio Magistri Elie, Judeo, Londonie, in xij saccis bone lane, munde et bene lote, sine cot, gard et omni vili vellere, quorum duo sacci erunt de Maldona, in Comitatu Essexe, duo de Denham, in Comitatu Bokingham', iij de Herford', et quatuor de Stafford', secundum quod lane sunt in partibus et comitatibus predictis, eidem Cresseo, vel ejus certo attornato, apud domum ejusdem Cressei in Londonia, infra quindenam proximam post festum Gule Augusti, anno regni Regis Edwardi quinto, integre, sine omni dilacione persolvende. Ad quam quidem solucionem fideliter et integre suis loco et termino faciendam inveni prefato Cresseo hunc fidejussorem, videlicet, Radulfum Brll,¹ de Comitatu Norfolcie, qui una mecum in predicto debito principalem se constituit debitorem. Si autem contingat me in solucione, totius vel partis, lane predictae suis loco et termino deficere, quod absit, extunc ego, predictus Adam, et Radulfus obligamus nos unumquemque in solidum, et heredes et executores nostros, districcioni cujusque vicecomiti vel ballivi quem prefatus Cresseus vel ejus attornatus duxerit eligendum ; et possit nos per omnia bona nostra, mobilia et immobilia, ubicumque fuerint inventa, distringere, et predictam lanam vel ejus valorem ad opus predicti Cressei sine omni contradiccione vel impedimento levare : volumus, eciam, quod, si de nobis contingat humaniter antequam de predicta lana vel ejus valore predicto Cresseo, vel ejus attornato, fuerit satisfactum, quod nulla fiat testamenti nostri executio aut bonorum nostrorum distraccio vel alicujus debiti solucio, donec predicto Cresseo, vel ejus attornato, de predicta lana una cum dampnis et expensis,² si que vel quas idem Cresseus occasione dicte lane suis loco et termino non solute sustinuerit, plenarie fuerit satisfactum. Volumus, insuper, et concedimus, quod idem vicecomes vel ballivus, qui districcione super nos vel unum ex nobis, predicta lana suis loco et termino non soluta, fecerit, quod qualibet districcione quam fecerit xl s. argenti de bonis nostris propriis percipiat et habeat, et nichilominus quod idem Cresseus vel attornatus super dampnis suis et expensis supradictis simplici sua assercione, sine juramento vel alterius onere probacionis, credatur. Et ad majorem securitatem ad solucionem predictam fideliter faciendam, nos, Adam et Radulfus, affidamus, et juramento mediante presens scriptum sigillorum nos-

¹ Sic: the vowels can only be supplied by conjecture.

² Cf. Introduction, l. c.

Staff.
Norf.

To all who shall have sight or hearing of this writing, Master Adam de Filby, canon of St. Martin's Le Grand, London, eternal health in the Lord :—Know that by the present writing I am held bound to Cresse, son of Master Elias, Jew, of London, in twelve sacks of good wool, clean and well washed, without cot,¹ gare, or any cheap fleece, whereof two sacks shall be from Maldon, in the County of Essex, two from Denham, in the County of Buckingham, four from Hertford, and four from Stafford, the wool to be such as is grown in the said parts and counties, and to be delivered to the said Cresse, or his proper attorney, at his house in London, in full tale and without any delay, before the quindene next following Lammas day,² in the fifth year of the reign of King Edward. For which delivery, faithfully and fully to be made to the said Cresse at the place and time assigned, I have found this surety, to wit, Ralph Burrell (?), of the County of Norfolk, who has made himself, jointly with me, principal debtor in the said debt. And should it so, as I trust it may not, happen, that I make default in delivery of the said wool, in whole or in part, at the place and time assigned, then I, the said Adam, and Ralph bind ourselves severally, and our heirs and executors, for the whole, to lie under distraint by any sheriff or bailiff whom the said Cresse or his attorney may see fit to choose; and he may distraint us by all our goods, movable and immovable, wheresoever they may be found, and raise the said wool or its value to the use of the said Cresse without any dispute or demur: we are consenting, also, that, if we should pay the debt of nature before delivery made to the said Cresse, or his attorney, of the said wool or its value, there be no execution of our will or distribution of our goods or payment of any of our debts, until delivery be fully made to the said Cresse, or his attorney, of the said wool, together with the damages and expenses, if any, which the said Cresse may have sustained by reason of the said wool not being delivered at the place and time assigned. We are furthermore consenting, and we grant, that the said sheriff or bailiff, who, the said wool not being delivered at the place and time assigned, shall make distraint upon us or upon one of us, may take and have of our proper goods 40s. for every distraint which he may have made, and nevertheless that the said Cresse or his attorney be believed as to his said damages and expenses on his mere word, without oath or other burden of proof. And by way of further security for the said delivery faithfully to be made, we, Adam and Ralph, pledge our faith and add our oath, and have also deemed meet to fortify the present writing

¹ See Glossary.

² 1 August.

trorum munimine duximus roborandum. Hiis testibus: Dominis Hamone Hauteyn, Roberto de Ludham, tunc Justiciariis etc.; Wilhelmo de Bonevilla; Willelmo de Billokeby; Willelmo de Sreusb'; et aliis.

PLACITA RESUMPTA IN OCTABIS S. TRINITATIS PROPTER
EXERCITUM MOTUM VERSUS WALLIAM ANNO QUINTO.

Rot. 24, m. 2.
Oxon.

Josceus Bundy, captus pro receptamento unius missalis furati de Priore Nywenham per quendam Christianum, socium suum, latronem, suspensum, et pro retonsura monete, et quibusdam particulis argenti fusi per ipsum Judeum traditis Constabulario Castri Oxonie impositis fraudulenter super Vives Le Chapelein, Judeum, Oxonie, qui inde recessit quietus per Curiam Regis, et de hoc, quod coram Justiciariis etc., apud Oxoniam, presentatum fuit per Majorem et ballivos Oxonie quod idem Josceus fuit publicus receptator latrociniorum et retonsor monete Domini Regis, et de hoc, quod est utlagatus in diversis comitatibus Anglie pro tallagio super ipsum assesso in Comitatu Cantebrigie sub nomine Joscei, filii Benedicti, venit coram Justiciariis etc., et totum dedit de verbo ad verbum, et quod inde non sit culpabilis, ponit se super Judeos. Ideo preceptum est Constabulario Turris Londonie etc., quod venire faciat coram etc., in vigilia Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, xij Judeos de Oxonia, qui nunc sunt in Civitate Londonie, ad recognoscendum etc. Ad quem diem venit inquisicio per Benjamin de Oxonia, Vives Le Petit, Manserum de Oxonia, Benedictum le Eveske, Isaac, generum Lombardi, Josceum de Oxonia, Bonevie de Bedford, Josceum, filium Mossei, Josceum, filium Salle, Meir de Bruges, Isaac le Eveske, Isaac de Berkhamstede, Judeos, juratos; qui dicunt, super sacramentum suum, quod quedam retonsura monete et particule argenti fusi posite fuerunt et sparse ante ostium Vives Le Chapelein in Oxonia per manus cujusdam Christiani, ad procuracionem predicti Joscei, eo quod ipsum Christianum locavit ad hoc faciendum pro quadam summa pecunie; et quod idem Vives de eadem retonsura nec de particulis argenti fusi non est culpabilis. Requisiti super hoc, si eadem retonsura et argentum fustum fuit ipsius Joscei, et tradita prefato Christiano per eundem Josceum ad ibidem spargendum, dicunt, quod eadem retonsura et argentum fuit predicti Christiani, et non factum ipsius Joscei.

with the sanction of our seals. Witness: Sir Hamo Hauteyn, Sir Robert de Ludham, then Justices etc.; William de Bonneville; William de Billockby; William de Shrewsbury, and others.

PLEAS RESUMED ON THE OCTAVE OF HOLY TRINITY BY
REASON OF THE ADVANCE OF THE KING'S ARMY ON
WALES IN THE FIFTH YEAR. [A.D. 1277.]

Oxford.

Joce Bundy, taken for receipt of a missal stolen from the Prior of Nuneham by a Christian, his accomplice in the theft, who was hanged, and for coin-clipping, and for that he, Joce, having fused certain pieces of silver, did, on their delivery to the Constable of Oxford Castle, falsely charge the offence upon Vives Le Chapelein, Jew, of Oxford, who went quit thereof by the King's Court, and for that before the Justices etc., at Oxford, he was presented by the Mayor and bailiffs as a notorious receiver of stolen goods and a clipper of our Lord the King's coin, and for that he is outlawed in divers counties of England for default in payment of talliage assessed upon him in the County of Cambridge under the name of Joce, son of Benedict, comes before the Justices etc., and denies all of it word by word, and as to his innocence thereof, puts himself upon Jews.¹ So the Constable of the Tower of London is commanded, that he cause to come before etc., on the vigil of the Apostles Peter and Paul, twelve Jews of Oxford, who are now in the City of London, to recognise etc. On which day the inquest came by Benjamin of Oxford, Vives Le Petit, Manser of Oxford, Benedict le Eveske, Isaac, son-in-law of Lumbard, Joce of Oxford, Bonevie of Bedford, Joce, son of Moses, Joce, son of Salle, Meir of Bridgnorth, Isaac le Eveske, Isaac of Berkhamsted, Jews; who, being sworn, say upon their oath, that some coin-clippings and pieces of fused silver were strewn in front of the door of Vives Le Chapelein at Oxford by a certain Christian, who was hired for the purpose by the said Joce with a sum of money; and that the said Vives is not guilty either of clipping the coin or of fusing the pieces of silver. Asked whether the said clipped coin and fused silver belonged to him, Joce, and were by him given to the said Christian to strew in the place aforesaid, they say, that the said coin-clippings and fused silver belonged to the said Christian, and were not the work of him, Joce.

¹ Because the main issue is a charge against one of his own race. Cf. Introduction, p. xiii, as to the qualified autonomy of the Jewry.

ib. m. 2,
dorso.
Oxon.

Cum Josceus Bundy, Judeus, allocutus fuisset de diversis transgressionibus per ipsum factis contra pacem etc., et testatum fuit coram Justiciariis, quod non gerebat se Judaice, nec secundum Legem Moysis vixit, petatum fuit ab eo per Justiciarios etc. utrum se voluit tenere ad Legem Christianam vel Judaicam; et ipse peciit super hoc inducias respondendi a die Veneris usque ad diem Lune proximo sequentem. Et quia testatum fuit per Magistros Legis eorum et per totam communitatem Judeorum, quod, si aliquis Judeus requisitus fuisset a quocumque, cujus Legis fuisset, et ipse incontinenti nisi respondisset, quod est Judeus, de cetero inter eos non teneretur pro Judeo; ideo dicunt, quod non est Judeus, nec alicujus Legis; propter quod testantur, quod omnia catalla sua sunt forisfacta ad opus Regis. Ideo de catallis suis inquisitum est per sacramentum Benedicti de Wintonia et Bonevie de Oxonia. Habuit catalla, quando captus fuit, ad valenciam xxxl., de quibus devenerunt ad manus Isaac de Kaune xxl., et ad manus Meiroth, fratris uxoris predicti Joscei, xl. Ideo preceptum est Vicecomiti, quod capiat predictos Judeos, ita quod habeat corpora eorum coram etc. apud Salopiam a die S. Michaelis in xv dies etc. Et predictus Josceus interim committetur prisone etc.

ib. m. 5,
dorso.
Lond.

Memorandum, quod Magister Elias, filius Magistri Mossei, et Cresseus, filius suus, venerunt coram etc., et protulerunt breve Regis de Magno Sigillo in hec verba:—Edwardus, Dei gratia etc., Justiciariis etc.:—Sciatis quod concessimus Magistro Elie, filio Mossei, et Cresseo, filio ejusdem Elie, Judeis, Londonie, quod dare possint coram vobis quibuscumque Judeis voluerint potestatem faciendi attornacionem loco ipsorum Elie et Cressei, ad lucrandum vel perdendum, in omnibus placitis et querelis Judaismum nostrum contingentibus, pro ipsis vel contra ipsos motis vel movendis coram vobis, a die S. Michaelis proximo futuro usque ad festum Pasche proximo sequens. Et ideo vobis mandamus, quod illos Judeos, quibus iidem Elias et Cresseus potestatem illam dederint, coram vobis loco ipsorum Elie et Cressei ad hoc admittatis, sicut predictum est. Teste Me ipso apud Windsoram iij die Junii anno regni nostri quinto.

ib. m. 6,
Lond.
Oxon.

Josceus, filius Pigge, Judeus, attachiatus ad respondendum Abbati de Persore de placito falsitatis cujusdam carte, et unde queritur, quod cum nullus abbas umquam fuisset in domo illa qui umquam vocaretur Elias, idem Josceus unam cartam sub nomine cujusdam Elie, abbatis, fieri fecit in hec verba:—Omnibus Christi fidelibus, ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, ego, Elias, Abbas de Persore

Oxford.

Whereas Joce Bundy, Jew, was taxed with divers trespasses by him done against the peace etc., and it was witnessed before the Justices, that he lived not after the manner of a Jew, nor according to the Law of Moses, he was asked by the Justices etc., whether he was minded to cleave to the Christian or to the Jewish Law; and he craved respite for his answer from Friday to the Monday next following. And as it was witnessed by the Masters of the Law and the entire community of the Jews, that, if any Jew were by any one asked, of what Law he was, and did not forthwith answer, that he was a Jew, he would thenceforth no more be held by them as a Jew; therefore they say, that he is no Jew, nor of any Law; for which cause they witness, that all his chattels are forfeit to the use of the King. So inquest is had of his chattels by oath of Benedict of Winchester and Bonevie of Oxford, who find, that, when he was taken, he had chattels to the value of £30, of which £20 came to the hands of Isaac of Calne, and £10 to the hands of Meiroth, brother of the said Joce's wife. So the Sheriff is commanded, that he arrest the said Jews, so that he have their bodies before etc. at Shrewsbury on Michaelmas quindene etc. And the said Joce is in the meantime to be committed to prison etc.

London.

Be it had in remembrance, that Master Elias, son of Master Moses, and Cresse, his son, came before etc., and produced a writ of the King under the Great Seal to the effect following:—Edward, by the grace of God etc., to his Justices etc.:—Know that We have granted to Master Elias, son of Moses, and Cresse, son of the said Elias, Jews, of London, that to any Jews whomsoever, as they may be so minded, they may give power to act as the attorneys of them, Elias and Cresse, for loss or gain, in all pleas and complaints touching our Jewry, which are or may be in process for or against them before you, from Michaelmas next until Easter next following. And therefore We command you, that the Jews, to whom the said Elias and Cresse shall have given that power, you admit to that office before you in the place, as aforesaid, of them, Elias and Cresse. Witness Myself at Windsor on the 3rd day of June in the fifth year of our reign.

London.
Oxford.

Joce, son of Pigge, Jew, was attached to answer the Abbot of Pershore touching a plea of the falsity of a certain charter, whereof the Abbot complains, that, whereas there was never any abbot in that house who was ever called Elias, the said Joce caused a charter to be made under the name of a certain Abbot Elias to this effect:—To all liegemen of Christ, to whom this present letter

Dei gratia, salutem in Domino sempiternam:—Noverit universitas vestra has litteras visura, quod recepi observandas et salvandas de Hake, Judeo, ex Wigornia, xxxv l. argenti, et ij m. auri ponderati, et lv coclearia argentea, et iiij ciphos argenteos sine pedibus, de ponderacione de lx s. Hec omnia prenominata recepi de manu Hake, Judei, ad salvanda sibi et heredibus suis, qui istam obligationem nobis asportaverint, et quos nos istam obligationem nequimus contradicere antequam sit detracta. In hujus rei testimonium ego, prenominate Elias, Abbas, et ejus loci Conventus sigilla nostra apposuimus. Data apud Pershoram die Jovis proxima ante festum B. Marie in Assumpcione anno regni Regis Henrici xlv°. Et dicit, quod numquam scriptum factum fuit per aliquem abbatem ejusdem domus; set sine assensu et voluntate ipsius Abbatis, vel predecessorum suorum, idem Judeus predictum scriptum fecit, ad dampnum suum, c m., et contra pacem etc.

Predictus Josceus venit et defendit vim etc., et quicquid etc., et dicit, quod aliquo tempore habuit quoddam scriptum hujusmodi sigillo Abbatis de Persore consignatum, et illud scriptum habuit ex tradicionem Isaac de Warrewico, Judei, et inde vocat ipsum ad warantum. Ideo preceptum est Constabulario Turris Londonie, quod attachiari faciat predictum Isaac, ita quod habeat corpus ejus coram etc. a die S. Johannis Baptiste in xv dies etc. Ad quem diem predictus Abbas venit per attornatum suum, et predictus Josceus similiter, et predictus Isaac non venit; et Constabularius mandavit, quod Sakerell et Hake Gruel, Judei, manuceperunt predictum Isaac, quem non habent. Ideo in misericordia. Judicium, quod distringat per terras etc., ita quod nec ipsi etc., et quod de exitibus etc., et quod habeat corpus ejus coram etc. a die S. Michaelis in unum mensem etc. Et preceptum est Vicecomiti Wigorn', quod venire faciat vj milites et xij alios etc., ad recognoscendum super sacramentum suum, si umquam fuit aliquis Abbas de Persore qui vocabatur Elias. Et preceptum est Vicecomiti Hereford', quod venire faciat vj legales Judeos Herefordie, ad recognoscendum etc. ad predictum diem etc. Et interim predictus Josceus committitur prisone. Ad quem diem, scilicet, a die S. Michaelis in unum mensem, venit inquisicio per Willelmum Le Poor, et alios, tam milites etc., et per Benedictum de Wintonia, Isaac le Evesk', Sampsonem de Wigornia, Aaron, filium Hake, et Manserum, filium Joscei, Judeos. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod numquam fuit aliquis abbas in abbacia predicta qui vocabatur Elias. Ideo consideratum est, quod predictus Abbas, quoad debitum contentum in predicto scripto, sit quietus. Et pre-

may come, I, Elias, by God's grace Abbot of Pershore, health in the Lord for ever :—Know all of you, that may see this letter, that I have received from Hak, Jew, of Worcester, for safe keeping, £35 of silver, and 2 marks' weight of gold, and 55 silver spoons, and 4 silver bowls without feet, of the weight of 60s. All the aforementioned things I have received from Hak, the Jew, to keep for him and his heirs, who shall bring to us this obligation which we cannot dispute until it be cancelled. In witness hereof, I, Elias aforementioned, Abbot, and the Convent of this place have affixed our seals. Given at Pershore on the Thursday next before the feast of Blessed Mary in Assumption in the forty-fifth year of the reign of King Henry. And he says, that the writing was never the deed of any abbot of the said house; but without the assent and consent of him, the Abbot, or of his predecessors, the said Jew made the said writing, to his damage, 100 marks, and against the peace etc.

The said Joce comes and defends the force etc., and whatever etc., and says, that at one time he had such a writing sealed with the seal of this Abbot of Pershore, and that writing he had by delivery from Isaac of Warwick, Jew, whereof he vouches him to warranty. Therefore the Constable of the Tower of London is commanded, that he cause the said Isaac to be attached, so that he have his body before etc. on the quindene of St. John the Baptist etc. On which day came the said Abbot by his attorney, and the said Joce likewise, and the said Isaac did not come; and the Constable sent word, that Sakerell and Hak Gruel, Jews, mainperned the said Isaac, and have him not. Therefore in mercy. Judgment, that he distrain by lands etc., so that neither they etc., and that of the issues etc., and that he have his body before etc. a month after Michaelmas etc. And the Sheriff of Worcestershire is commanded, that he cause to come six knights and twelve other etc., to recognise upon their oath, if there ever was any Abbot of Pershore who was called Elias. And the Sheriff of Herefordshire is commanded, that he cause to come six lawful Jews of Hereford, to recognise etc. on the day aforesaid etc. And in the meantime the said Joce is committed to prison. On which day, to wit, a month after Michaelmas, came the inquest by William Le Poer, and others, as well knights as etc., and by Benedict of Winchester, Isaac le Eveske, Sampson of Worcester, Aaron, son of Hak, and Manser, son of Joce, Jews. Who say upon their oath, that there never was any abbot in the said abbey who was called Elias. Therefore it is adjudged, that the said Abbot be quit as to the debt contained in the said writing. And the Sheriff of Worcestershire is commanded, that he

ceptum est Vicecomiti Wigorn', quod ipsum de predicto debito non distringat. Et preceptum est Vicecomiti Warrew', quod capiat Josceum Pigge, et Constabulario Turris Londonie, quod capiat predictum Isaac de Warrewico, ita quod habeant corpora eorum coram etc. a die S. Hillarii in xv dies etc.

ib. m. 7.
Leyc. Warr.

Per breve Domini Regis de Magno Sigillo Justiciariis directum in hec verba:—Edwardus etc. Justiciariis etc. salutem:—Mandamus vobis, quod, si Johannes Maunsell, de Tyrintonia, ostendere possit coram vobis rationabilem et sufficientem quietanciam per starrum inter ipsum et Haginum, filium Magistri Mossei, Judeum, confectum de omnibus debitis sub nominibus eorundem Johannis et Hagini, tunc cartas per quas idem Johannes in debitis illis tenebatur, sive in Archa Cirographorum Judaismi, sive in Thesauro nostro fuerint, extrahi et prefato Christiano liberari faciatis secundum Legem et Consuetudinem Judaismi nostri, et hoc pro clausura Arche predictae non omittatis, dum tamen starrum super quietancia illa fuit debita hora et debito modo, et antequam catalla ipsius Judei capi fecimus in manum nostram, factum fuisset. Teste Me ipso apud Windesoram xxv° die Maii anno regni nostri quinto.

Inquisita fuit veritas de quodam starro, quod predictus Johannes protulit, in hec verba:—Haginus de Lincolnia recognovit per starrum suum, quod Johannes Maunsell, de Tyrintonia, et heredes sui quieti sunt de ipso Hagino, et heredibus suis, de uno debito c l. sub nominibus predictorum Johannis et Hagini, et de omnibus aliis debitis, demandis, querelis et plegagiis, que idem Johannes vel heredes sui debuerunt predicto Hagino vel heredibus suis, a principio seculi usque ad finem; et si carta, tallia, vel aliquod aliud instrumentum infra Archam Cirographorum vel extra inveniantur, ubicunque fuerint, idem Haginus recognovit, pro se et heredibus suis, quod quieti sint et nichil valeant. Et istam quietanciam fecit ei idem Haginus pro l l., quas de predicto Johanne recepit pre manibus, actam in crastino S. Johannis Baptiste anno regni Regis Edwardi primo. Que quidem inquisicio facta fuit per Salamonem Bunting, Sampsonem, filium Vives, Cressandin, Isaac de Oxonia, Diei le Eveske, Josceum Le Levere, Manserum le Eveske, Manserum La Pape, Eliam de Cornhull', Benedictum, filium Cok', Isaac le Eveske, Gamaliel de Oxonia, et Aaron Crespin, Judeos. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod prefatus Haginus fecit predicto Johanni predictum starrum in crastino S. Johannis Baptiste anno primo. Et insuper dictus Judeus recognovit idem starrum. Et quia attinctum est per inquisitionem

distrain him not for the said debt. And the Sheriff of Warwickshire is commanded, that he take Joce Pigge, and the Constable of the Tower of London is commanded, that he take the said Isaac of Warwick etc., so that they have their bodies before etc. on Hilary quindene etc.

Leic.
Warw.

By writ of our Lord the King under the Great Seal addressed to the Justices to the effect following:—Edward etc. to his Justices etc. greeting:—We command you, that if John Mansel, of Torrington, be able to show before you by starr made between him and Hagin, son of Master Moses, Jew, reasonable and adequate quittance of all debts under the names of the said John and Hagin, then, whether the charters by which the said John was bound in those debts be in the Chirograph-Chest of Jewry, or in our Treasury, you do cause the same to be taken out and delivered to the said Christian according to the Law and Custom of our Jewry, and this omit not by reason of the closure of the said Chest, provided the starr of that quittance was made in due time and form, and before We caused the Jew's chattels to be taken into our hand. Witness Myself at Windsor on the 25th day of May in the fifth year of our reign.

Inquest was made of the truth touching a starr, which the said John produced, to the effect following:—Hagin of Lincoln acknowledged by his starr, that John Mansel, of Torrington, and his heirs are quit as to him, Hagin, and his heirs, of a debt of £100 under the names of the said John and Hagin, and of all other debts, demands, claims, and pledgeries, for which the said John or his heirs is or may be answerable to the said Hagin or his heirs, from the beginning to the end of the world; and if charter, tally, or any other instrument be found within or without the Chirograph-Chest, the said Hagin, for himself and his heirs, acknowledges that, wherever it be found, it is quit and of no validity. And the said Hagin, for £50 paid to him in hand by the said John, made him this quittance, dated on the morrow of St. John the Baptist in the first year of the reign of King Edward. And this inquest was made by Solomon Bunting, Sampson, son of Vives, Cressandin, Isaac of Oxford, Diaia le Eveske, Joce Le Levere, Manser le Eveske, Manser La Pape, Elias of Cornhill, Benedict, son of Cok, Isaac le Eveske, Gamaliel of Oxford, and Aaron Crespin, Jews. Who say upon their oath, that the said Hagin made the said starr in favour of the said John on the morrow of St. John the Baptist in the first year. And moreover the said Jew acknowledged the said starr. And because it is attainit by that inquest that the

illam quod predictum starrum factum fuit die predicto, quod fuit ante quam tallagium fuisset assessum super Judeos Anglie, eo quod tallagium fuit assessum in anno regni Regis Edwardi predicti secundo, pro quo quidem tallagio catalla illa fuerunt capta in manum Regis ; ideo consideratum est, quod predicta carta c.l., que capta fuit in manum Regis pro eodem tallagio, predicto Johanni liberetur quiete dampnata etc.

lb. m. 7,
dorso.
Lond.

Cum Dominus Rex peteret versus Aaron Crespin, Judeum, medietatem unius messuagii, cum pertinenciis, in Londonia, quod fuit cujusdam Melkane, converse, et quod¹ idem Dominus Rex exigebat occasione conversionis ipsius Melkane, et idem Aaron vocaret ad warantum Haginum, filium Magistri Mossei, Judeum, et idem Haginus invenisset et inde vocasset ad warantum Jorninum, filium Abrahe, Judeum, et placitum inde cessasset ad hunc diem, videlicet, ad quindenam S. Johannis Baptiste, occasione exercitus Domini Regis moti versus Walliam ; predictus Aaron venit coram etc., et protulit quoddam breve Domini Regis in hec verba :—Edwardus, Dei gratia etc., Justiciariis etc. :—Monstravit Nobis Aaron Crespin, Judeus, Londonie, quod, cum placitum sit coram vobis inter Nos et ipsum Aaron de medietate unius messuagii, cum pertinenciis, in Civitate Londonie, quam ab eo exigimus tanquam eschaetam nostram, ratione conversionis Melkane, uxoris Sakerell, Judei, Londonie, adhuc Judei superstitis, idem Aaron super hoc vexatur indebite, pro eo, maxime, quod predicta Melkana numquam fuerat conversa ; et quia predicto Aaron super premissis nolumus injuriari, vobis mandamus, quod, si per inquisitionem, vel alio modo legitimo, vobis constare poterit predictam Melkanam conversam non esse, et Nos alia ratione medietatem messuagii predicti clamare non possumus, nisi ratione conversionis predictae, et idem Aaron confirmationem Domini Henrici Regis, patris nostri, Hagino, filio Magistri Mossei, Judeo, super empcionem medietatis messuagii predicti confectam vobis ostenderit, a quo quidem Hagino predictus Aaron predictam medietatem messuagii predicti emit, ut dicitur ; tunc prefato Aaron de placito predicto pacem habere permittatis, et hoc, licet idem Aaron predictum Haginum inde vocaverit ad warantum, non omittatis. Teste Me ipso apud Windesoram xxv^o die Maii anno regni nostri v^o. Cujus quidem tenore mandati preceptum fuit Vicecomitibus Londonie, quod venire facerent coram etc., xij etc. de Civitate Londonie, et xij legales Judeos,

¹ Sic : but, as subsequently appears, the King in fact claimed only half the messuage.

said starr was made on the said day, to wit, before the talliage had been assessed upon the Jews of England, which talliage was assessed in the second year of the reign of the said King Edward, for which talliage those chattels were taken into the King's hand; therefore it is adjudged, that the said charter for £100, which was taken into the King's hand for the said talliage, be delivered to the said John quit and cancelled etc.

London.

Whereas our Lord the King claimed against Aaron Crespin, Jew, the moiety of a messuage with appurtenances in London, which belonged to one Melkana, a convert, and which our said Lord the King claimed by reason of her, Melkana's, conversion, and the said Aaron vouched to warranty Hagin, son of Master Moses, Jew, and the said Hagin had found and vouched to warranty thereof, Jornin, son of Abraham, Jew, and the plea thereof had been adjourned to this day, to wit, the quindene of St. John the Baptist, by reason of the advance of our Lord the King's army towards Wales; the said Aaron came before etc., and produced a writ of our Lord the King to this effect:—Edward, by the grace of God etc., to the Justices etc.:—Aaron Crespin, Jew, of London, has shown Us that, whereas there is a plea before you between Us and him, Aaron, touching the moiety of a messuage, with appurtenances, in the City of London, which We demand of him as our escheat, by reason of the conversion of Melkana, wife of Sakerell, Jew, of London, the Jew being still alive, the said Aaron is in this matter harassed without due cause, most especially by reason that the said Melkana was never converted; and since We are unwilling that wrong be done to the said Aaron in the premises, We command you, that, if by inquest, or in any other lawful way, you may be satisfied that the said Melkana is not converted, and that We are not able to claim the moiety of the said messuage for any other cause, save only the conversion aforesaid, and the said Aaron shall have shown you our father King Henry's confirmation, made, upon purchase of the moiety of the said messuage, to Hagin, son of Master Moses, Jew, from which Hagin the said Aaron bought, so it is said, the said moiety of the said messuage; then you permit the said Aaron to have peace touching the said plea, and this omit not, though the said Aaron may have vouched the said Hagin to warranty. Witness Myself at Windsor on the 25th day of May in the fifth year of our reign. In pursuance of which mandate the Sheriffs of London were commanded, that they cause to come before etc., twelve etc. of the City of London, and twelve lawful Jews, to re-

ad recognoscendum veritatem in premissis. Que quidem inquisicio venit per Robertum Hauteyn, Willelmum Knight, Galfridum Le Batur, Robertum Le Crespin, Johannem Le Batur, Rogerum Le Chaundeler, Johannem Attechirche, Thomam Le Pundur, Thomam de La Cornere, Johannem Le Cofrer, Robertum Senehod, et Vrynnot Le Bokeler, Christianos; et per Salamonem Bunting, Sampsonem, filium Vives, Cressandin, Isaac de Oxonia, Diei le Eveske, Manserum le Eveske, Joceum Le Levere, Manserum La Pape, Eliam de Cornhill', Benedictum, filium Cok, Isaac le Eveske, et Gamaliel de Oxonia, Judeos. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod predicta Melkana numquam fuit Christiana nec conversa, set a tempore nativitatis sue Judea fuit, et adhuc est. Ideo consideratum est, quod Dominus Rex nichil capiat per breve istud, set predictus Aaron predictum messuagium in pace retineat.

DE TERMINO S. MICHAELIS ANNO QUINTO INCIPIENTE
SEXTO.

Rot. 26,
m. 3, dorso.
Dorset.

Cum Samuel, filius Sampsonis, et Genta, uxor ejus, exigent de Ricardo de Loverle, et Joscea, uxore ejus, sicut patet in Termino Pasche proximo preterito, occasione cujusdam partis terrarum que fuerunt Willelmi Poynz, quam tenent, xxv m., et iidem Ricardus et Joscea venerunt coram Justiciariis et recognoverunt se esse tenentes quandam partem terrarum que fuerunt predicti Willelmi, et per auxilium Curie vocaverunt ad warantum Johannem, filium Willelmi Refegeray, qui ipsos inde acquietare debet, ut dicunt; propter quod preceptum fuit Vicecomiti Somersete et Dorsete, quod ipsum venire faceret ad acquietandum etc. in octabis S. Trinitatis; ad quem diem nichil factum fuit propter statum Wallie: ideo preceptum fuit Vicecomiti, quod venire faceret predictum Johannem ad acquietandum etc. in octabis S. Michaelis, et quod venire faceret predictos Ricardum et Josceam ad audiendum recordum et judicium suum in loquela predicta. Ad quem diem predicti Samuel et Genta per attornatum suum venerunt, et predicti Ricardus et Joscea non venerunt, nec

cognise the truth in the premises. Which inquest came by Robert Hauteyn, William Knight, Geoffrey Le Batur, Robert Le Crespin, John Le Batur, Roger Le Chandler, John A'Church, Thomas Le Pundur, Thomas La Corner, John Le Coffrer, Robert Senehod, and Vrynol Le Bokeler, Christians ; and by Solomon Bunting, Sampson, son of Vives, Cressandin, Isaac of Oxford, Diaia le Eveske, Manser le Eveske, Joce Le Levere, Manser La Pape, Elias of Cornhill, Benedict, son of Cok, Isaac le Eveske, and Gamaliel of Oxford, Jews. Who say upon their oath, that the said Melkana was never a Christian or a convert, but from the time of her birth has been and still is a Jewess. Therefore it is adjudged, that our Lord the King take nothing by this writ, but the said Aaron retain the said message in peace.¹

MICHAELMAS TERM IN THE FIFTH AND THE BEGINNING
OF THE SIXTH YEAR. [A.D. 1277-8.]

Dorset.

Whereas Samuel, son of Sampson, and Genta, his wife, demanded from Richard de Loverley² and Joice, his wife, as appears in the roll of Easter Term last past, 25 marks, in regard of part of the lands which belonged to William Poinz, which they hold, and the said Richard and Joice came before the Justices and acknowledged, that they are tenants of part of the lands which belonged to the said William, and by aid of the Court vouched to warranty John, son of William Refegeray, who is bound thereof to acquit them—so they say ; for which cause the Sheriff of Somerset and Dorset was commanded, that he cause him to come to acquit them etc. on the octave of Holy Trinity ; on which day nothing was done by reason of the state of Wales : therefore the Sheriff was commanded, that he cause the said John to come to acquit them etc. on the octave of St. Michael, and that he cause the said Richard and Joice to come to hear the record and their judgment in the said cause. On which day the said Samuel and Genta came by their attorney, and the said Richard and Joice did not come, nor did the said John come. And

¹ The house had apparently been held by Sakerell and Melkana as man and wife in joint tenancy, which would have been severed by Melkana's conversion during the lifetime of her husband, the wife's moiety alone escheating. Had Sakerell been the convert, the Crown would have claimed the

entire house. Melkana had assigned her moiety to Hagin, after the date of her supposed conversion, and he in his turn had assigned it to Aaron. Rot. 21 (Mich. 3-4 Ed. I.), m. 6, dorso ; Rot. 23 (Easter, 5 Ed. I.), m. 6.

² Cf. Hutchins, Dorset, 3rd ed. iii. 511.

eciam predictus Johannes venit. Et predicti Judei petunt iudicium de defalta predictorum Ricardi et Joscee, qui vocaverunt ad warantum predictum Johannem de acquietancia predicti debiti, et de hoc, quod non prosequuntur versus warantum suum. Et quia iidem Ricardus et Joscea, qui vocaverunt ad warantum predictum Johannem, non venerunt, nec prosecuti sunt versus warantum suum; ideo consideratum est, quod predicti Judei habeant recuperare suum versus predictos Ricardum et Josceam de predictis xxv m. secundum Assisam et Consuetudinem Judaismi nostri, et predicti Ricardus et Joscea sint in misericordia. Et preceptum est Vicecomiti, quod habere faciat predictis Samueli et Gente seisinam medietatis terrarum et tenementorum que fuerunt predicti Willelmi, de quibus iidem Ricardus et Joscea nunc habent seisinam, et seisinam medietatis catallorum in eisdem terris inventorum, ad valenciam predictarum xxv m., et ipsos etc. quosque etc.

PLACITA DE OCTABIS S. HILLARII ANNO SEXTO.

Rot. 97.
m. 2. Norf.

Josceus, filius Deulecresse, et Leo, filius Bonenfaunt, attachiati ad respondendum Johanni filio Hervici, de placito transgressionis, et unde queritur, quod, cum idem Josceus nuper breve Regis detulisset Vicecomiti Norfoleie, ad habendum medietatem catallorum ipsius Johannis pro debito quod idem Judeus ab eo exigebat, dictus Josceus una cum Leone, filio Bonenfaunt, Judeo, die Jovis proxima post festum Natalis B. Marie anno regni Regis Edwardi quinto, catalla predicti Johannis, apud Hemstede existencia, ad valenciam lx s. ultra medietatem predictam cepit et asportavit, contra Assisam et Provisionem factam de Judaismo, et ad dampnum suum, c s.

Predictus Josceus, per attornatum suum, et Leo, filius Bonenfaunt, defendunt vim, etc. et bene recognoscunt, quod idem Josceus percepit c s. de bonis et catallis ipsius Johannis; set dicunt, quod ea percepit de consensu et bona voluntate ipsius Johannis, eo quod, cum idem Josceus detulisset Vicecomiti predicto breve Regis, ac cum iidem Judei venissent cum ballivo Regis, scilicet, Johanne de Wytendona, ad habendum medietatem catallorum dicti Johannis pro predicto debito, idem Johannes non permisit, quod bona et catalla sua apreciata

the said Jews crave judgment touching the default of the said Richard and Joice, in that they vouched to warranty the said John for the acquittance of the said debt, and do not proceed against their warrantor. And because the said Richard and Joice, who vouched to warranty the said John, have not come and proceeded against their warrantor; therefore it is adjudged, that the said Jews do recover the said 25 marks against the said Richard and Joice according to the Assize and Custom of Jewry, and that the said Richard and Joice be in mercy. And the Sheriff is commanded, that he cause the said Samuel and Genta to have seisin of the moiety of the lands and tenements which belonged to the said William, whereof the said Richard and Joice now have seisin, and also seisin of the moiety of the chattels found on the said lands, to the value of the said 25 marks, and them etc. until etc.¹

PLEAS OF THE OCTAVE OF ST. HILARY IN THE SIXTH
YEAR. [A.D. 1278.]

Norfol.

Joce, son of Deulecresse, and Leo, son of Bonenfaunt, attached to answer John FitzHervey, touching a plea of trespass, whereof he complains, that the said Joce, having of late brought to the Sheriff of Norfolk a writ of the King, to have the moiety of the chattels of him, John, for a debt which the said Jew claimed of him, the said Joce with Leo, son of Bonenfaunt, Jew, on the Thursday next after the feast of the Nativity of Blessed Mary in the fifth year of the reign of King Edward, took and carried off chattels of the said John, being at Hempstead, to the value of 60s., besides the moiety aforesaid, against the Assize and Provision² made touching the Jewry, and to his damage, 100s.

The said Joce, by his attorney, and Leo, son of Bonenfaunt, make defence to the force etc. and acknowledge for sure, that the said Joce did get 100 shillings' worth of the goods and chattels of him, John; but they say, that he got them by consent and good pleasure of him, John, for that when the said Joce had brought the writ of the King to the said Sheriff, and when the said Jews had come with the bailiff of the King, to wit, John de Wytendon, to have the moiety of the chattels of the said John for the debt aforesaid, the said John did not suffer his

¹ Pursuant to the Statute of Jewry, 3 Ed. I., 1274-5. Cf. the next case and Introduction, p. xxviii.

² The statute mentioned in the preceding note.

essent et divisa, set de bona voluntate sua et absque aliqua districtione liberavit eidem Judeo c.s. bonorum et catallorum suorum sub certa forma, videlicet, quod si idem Johannes solveret eidem Judeo c.s. infra certum terminum ad hoc inter eos provisum et assignatum, videlicet, infra proximum Comitatum tentum apud Norwicum post predictum diem Jovis, tunc idem Judeus predicta bona et catalla retornaret, et eidem Johanni rehabere faceret; et hoc offert etc.

Predictus Johannes dicit, quod dictus Judeus numquam de consensu vel bona voluntate sua predicta catalla percepit, nec umquam sub forma predicta predicta bona et catalla eidem Judeo liberavit; et de hoc ponit se super patriam. Et predicti Judei similiter. Ideo preceptum est Vicecomiti, quod venire faciat coram etc., a die Pasche in xv dies etc., xij etc., tam Christianos quam Judeos etc., qui nulla affinitate etc., ad recognoscendum etc., nisi Hamo Hauteyn vel Robertus de Ludham interim etc.

Lond.

Robertus Rynel fecit venire Mosseum, filium Jacobi, cum cirographo, tallia etc. ad compotum etc. Predictus Judeus venit et exigit ab eodem Roberto iiii^{xx} l., et xl l. de lucro, per quandam cartam dictum debitum continentem, in hec verba:—Noverint universi quod ego, Robertus Rynel, de Crendon in Comitatu Bukingham', debeo Benedicto, filio Jacobi, de Oxonia, Judeo, quater xx l. sterlingorum, eidem reddendas ad festum Pentecostes anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, secundo, et si tunc illas non reddidero, debeo ei singulis septimanis pro qualibet libra ij d. de lucro, quamdiu per grantum ejus illas tenuero; et ideo invadiavi ei omnes terras meas, tenementa et redditus etc.: actum die Innocentium anno predicto.

Predictus Robertus dicit, quod predictum cirographum est factum suum, et nichil potest, quin teneatur in predictis iiii^{xx} l., set quoad predictum lucrum dicit, quod predictus Judeus nullum lucrum exigere potest, eo quod dictum cirographum captum fuit pro tallagio ipsius Judei, et remansit in Thesauro Regis a tempore quo dictum lucrum emersisse debuit usque ad diem quo, per Statuta Regis de Judaismo, inhibitum fuit ne usure caperentur per quoscunque Judeos.

Et predictus Judeus dicit, quod, licet predictum debitum in manum Regis fuisset captum pro tallagio ipsius Judei, tamen idem debitum non fuit proprium debitum Regis, set tantum vadium suum pro dicto tallagio; propter quod sibi videtur, quod ei nocere non debet capcio ipsius debiti in manum Regis, quin usuram capere debeat de tempore

goods and chattels to be appraised and divided, but of his good pleasure and without any distrain delivered 100 shillings' worth of his goods and chattels to the said Jew under a certain condition, to wit, that, if the said John should pay the said Jew 100s. before a certain term therefor provided and assigned between them, to wit, before the next County Court held at Norwich after the said Thursday, then the said Jew should return the said goods and chattels, and cause the said John to have them again; and this he offers etc.

The said John says, that the said Jew never got the said chattels by his consent or good pleasure, nor did he ever deliver the said goods and chattels to the said Jew under the condition aforesaid; and touching this he puts himself upon the country. And the said Jews likewise. Therefore the Sheriff is commanded, that he cause to come before etc., on Easter quindene etc., twelve etc., as well Christians as Jews etc., who by no affinity etc., to recognise etc., unless Hamo Hauteyn or Robert de Ludham in the meantime etc.

London.

Robert Rynel caused Moses, son of Jacob, to come with chirograph, tally etc. to account etc. The said Jew comes and demands of the said Robert £80, and £40 interest, by a certain charter containing the said debt, to this effect:—Know all that I, Robert Rynel, of Crendon in the County of Buckingham, owe Benedict, son of Jacob, of Oxford, Jew, £80 sterling, payable at Pentecost in the second year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Henry, and if I shall then make default, I owe him week by week for each pound two pence of interest, as long as I shall hold them by his grant; and so I have given him in gage all my lands, tenements and rents etc.: done on Innocents' Day in the year aforesaid.

The said Robert says, that the said chirograph is his deed, and he cannot deny, that he is bound in the said £80, but as to the said interest he says, that the said Jew cannot claim any interest, for that the said chirograph was taken for his, the Jew's, talliage, and remained in the King's Treasury from the time when that interest should have arisen to the day when, by the King's Statutes of Jewry,¹ usury was forbidden to be taken by any Jew whomsoever.

And the said Jew says that, though the said debt was taken into the King's hand for his, the Jew's, talliage, yet the said debt was not a debt owing to the King himself, but was only his gage for the said talliage; for which cause he deems, that the taking of the debt into the King's hand ought not to disadvantage him so as that he should

¹ The same statute, the several enactments being reckoned each a statute.

supradicto ; et de hoc ponit se super discrecionem Justiciariorum. Et quia satis liquet ex cognicione dicti Judei, quod predictum debitum captum fuit in manum Regis pro tallagio ipsius Judei, positum fuit in Thesauro Regis apud Westmonasterium, et infra Thesaurum fuit per multum tempus, quo tempore nulla usura emergere potuit ; ideo consideratum est, quod predictus Judeus nichil usure capiat de tempore predicto, set quod habeat usuram a die quo predictum debitum solvisse debuit usque ad capcionem ejusdem debiti in manum Regis, a die quo dicta carta liberata fuit predicto Judeo usque ad diem confectionis predicti Statuti.

PLACITA DE MENSE ET QUINQUE SEPTIMANIS PASCHE.

Rot. 29.
m. 1. Oxon.

Frater Henricus de Wynepol, unus de Conventu Fratrum de Monte Carmel, Oxonie, venit coram etc., et exigit nomine Fratrum predictorum de Margarina, Judea, Oxonie, que presens fuit, tres libros eidem Judee per ipsos Fratres invadiatos, videlicet, Epistolas Pauli glosatas, precii xls., Matheum glosatum, precii vij s., et Sententias,¹ precii x s. ; quos injuste detinet ad dampnum ipsorum Fratrum, xx l.

Et predicta Margarina venit sine brevi et defendit etc. et precise dixit, quod hujusmodi libros numquam habuit de eisdem Fratribus, nec habet, nec aliquos alios libros ; et de hoc ponit se super patriam. Et predicti Fratres, quod eadem Margarina predictos libros habuit, ponunt se similiter super patriam. Ideo preceptum est Vicecomiti, quod per sacramentum etc. xij, tam Christianorum etc., inquirat etc., et inquisitionem etc. scire faciat etc. a die S. Johannis in xv dies etc. Ad quem diem retornata fuit inquisicio, in qua continetur, quod Christiani et Judei concordare non potuerunt, quia Christiani dicunt, quod prefati Fratres invadiarunt prefate Margarine libros quos ab ipsa petunt, set precium eorundem ignorant, et Judei dicunt contrarium. Et quia Justicarii recordantur, quod dicta Margarina coram eis recognovit, quod predictos libros a dictis Fratribus in vadium

¹ Doubtless the theological treatise, so entitled, by Peter Lombard.

not take usury for the time aforesaid ; and touching this he puts himself upon the discretion of the Justices. And since it is quite plain from the acknowledgment of the said Jew that the said debt was taken into the King's hand for his, the Jew's, talliage, was placed in the King's Treasury at Westminster, and was in the Treasury for a long time, during which time no usury could arise ; therefore it is adjudged, that the said Jew take no usury of the time aforesaid, but that he have usury from the day when the debtor ought to have paid the debt until the debt was taken into the King's hand, and from the day when the said charter was delivered to the said Jew until the day when the said Statute was made.¹

EASTER MONTH AND FIVE WEEKS.

Oxford.

Brother Henry de Wimpole, one of the Brothers of the Convent of Mount Carmel at Oxford, comes before etc. and in the name of the Brotherhood aforesaid demands from Margarina, Jewess, of Oxford, who was present, three books pledged to her by the Brotherhood, to wit, St. Paul's Epistles with glosses, value 40s., St. Matthew with glosses, value 7s., and the Sentences with glosses, value 10s. ; which books she unlawfully detains against the Brotherhood, to their damage, £20.

And the said Margarina came without writ and defended etc. and said in set terms, that she never had any such books from the said Brothers, nor has them, or any other books ; and as to this she puts herself upon the country. And that the said Margarina had the said books, thereof the said Brothers likewise put themselves upon the country. So the Sheriff is commanded, that by oath etc. of 12, as well Christians etc., he inquire etc., and notify the inquest etc. on the quindene of St. John etc. On which day return was made of the inquest, in which it is recorded, that the Christians and Jews were not able to agree, since the Christians say, that the said Brothers gave the said Margarina the books which they claim, in pledge, but they do not know their value, and the Jews say the contrary. And because the Justices record, that the said Margarina acknowledged before them, that she received the said books from the said Brothers

¹ The debtor had evidently overstated his case. The debt had not been taken into the King's hand quite so early or remained in the King's hand quite so long as he had represented. The contention of the Jew is interesting as an early attempt to

introduce a measure of equity into the administration of justice. As only the principal money was applicable 'ad opus Regis,' the accruer of interest 'ad opus Judæi' ought not to have been affected.

recepit, et postea per lapsum temporis eos vendidit, preceptum est Vicecomiti, quod per sacramentum etc., tam Christianorum quam Judeorum, per quos etc., diligenter inquirat, quantum singuli libri valuerint tempore invadiacionis predictæ, et inquisitionem etc. scire faciat Justiciariis etc. in crastino S. Jacobi. Ad quem diem partes venerunt. Et Vicecomes mandavit, quod retornavit breve ballivis Libertatis Oxonie, qui nichil inde fecerunt. Et ideo preceptum est ei, quod non omittat propter Libertatem etc., quin eam etc., et inquirat etc., ut supra, et inquisitionem etc. habeat coram etc. a die S. Michaelis in xv dies etc.

Wiltas.

Isabella de Lokerle appellat Cresseum, filium Lumbardi, de Windesora, quod cum ipsa Isabella, in pace Dei et Regis, fuisset in Wiltonia die Jovis proxima post festum S. Mathei Apostoli, hora ignitegii, anno regni Regis nunc sexto, et per vicum de Eastrete in parte orientali pontis de Halbrigge, in eadem villa, transisset, predictus Cresseus eandem Isabellam felonice insultavit, et eam tamquam felonus depredabatur de una supertunica de blueto, furrata de strandling, precii xv s., et de quadam alia supertunica de viridi, furrata de scirell, precii vj s.; et postea idem Cresseus, de feloniam ista non contentus, predictam Isabellam tota vi sua in domum suam propriam in qua habitavit in Eastrete traxit, et ipsam invite intrare fecit in domum illam, et statim ipsam in quodam celario in domo sua ex parte orientali traxit, et tanquam felonus ipsam ad terram prostravit, et guttur suum strinxit, et vi sua gambas ipsius Isabelle cum manu sua sinistra felonice aperuit, et ipsam ibidem, contra pacem Domini Regis, vi oppressit et sanguinolentam fecit; et hoc offert etc.

Predictus Cresseus venit et defendit omnem feloniam etc., et quod in nullo inde est culpabilis, ponit se super patriam; et predicta Isabella similiter. Ideo preceptum est Vicecomiti, quod venire faciat coram etc., a die S. Trinitatis in xv dies, xij Christianos de Wiltonia et xij Judeos, tam de villa de Wiltonia quam alibi de Comitatu suo, qui nulla affinitate etc.; quia tam etc. Ad quem diem dictus Judeus venit, et prefata Isabella non venit. Ideo consideratum est, quod Judeus eat inde sine die. Et idem Judeus dat Regi pro secta sua relaxanda dim. m.

dim. m.

in pledge, and afterwards by reason of lapse of time sold them, therefore the Sheriff is commanded, that by oath etc. of twelve, as well Christians as Jews, by whom etc., he diligently inquire, how much each of the books was worth at the time when they were so given in pledge, and notify the inquest etc. to the Justices etc. on the morrow of St. James. On which day the parties came. And the Sheriff sent word, that he returned the writ to the bailiffs of the Liberty of Oxford, who did nought in execution thereof. And so he is commanded, that he omit not, by reason of the Liberty etc., to enter and inquire etc., as above, and have the inquest etc. before etc. on the quindene of St. Michael etc.¹

Wilt.

Isabel de Lockerley appeals Cresse, son of Lumbard, of Windsor, for that she, Isabel, being at Wilton in the peace of God and the King at curfew on Thursday next after the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle in the sixth year of the reign of the present King, and being on the east side of Alburga (?) Bridge, having come through East Street, in the same town, the said Cresse feloniously set upon the said Isabel, and feloniously despoiled her of a cloak of bluet, trimmed with strandling² fur, value 15s., and of another cloak, to wit, of vert, trimmed with squirrel fur, value 6s.; and afterwards the said Cresse, not content with this felony, did with all his might drag the said Isabel to his own house in which he dwelt in East Street, and did force her to enter that house, and in a cellar on the east side of his house did her forthwith drag and feloniously throw to the ground, and grip by the throat, and did feloniously with his left hand force her legs apart, and did there, against our Lord the King's peace, violate her and cause her to bleed; and this she offers etc.

The said Cresse comes and makes defence to all the felony etc., and denies, that he is guilty of any of it; and as to this he puts himself upon the country; and the said Isabel likewise. So the Sheriff is commanded, that he cause to come before etc., on Holy Trinity quindene, twelve Christians of Wilton and twelve Jews, as well of the town of Wilton as of the rest of his County, who by no affinity etc.; because as well etc. On which day the said Jew came, and the said Isabel did not come. So it is adjudged, that the Jew go thereof without day. And the said Jew gives the King $\frac{1}{2}$ mark for release of his suit.³

¹ The omission in this case to alter the composition of the jury in accordance with the provision contained in the so-called statute printed in Appendix V., p. lix supra, is presumptive evidence that the pro-

vision in question was not at this date in force.

² See Glossary.

³ The felony was apparently compounded.

DE TERMINO S. TRINITATIS.

Rot. 30, m. 8.
Lond.

Inquisicio facta de terris, redditibus, domibus et aliis tene-
mentis, que Haginus, filius Magistri Mossei, habuit infra Civitatem
Londonie tercio die Maii anno regni Regis Edwardi tercio, per
Robertum de Muntpelers, Johannem Le Cofrer, et alios Christianos,
et per Aaron de La Rye, Isaac le Eveske, et alios Judeos, prout
patet inter inquisiciones in hoc Termino retornatas etc. Qui dicunt
super sacramentum suum, quod predictus Haginus predictis die et
anno habuit quoddam mesuagium in Londonia, quod se abutat super
vicum de Colechurchstrete, versus Orientem, et super vicum de
Ismongerelane, versus Occidentem, et super Murum Londonie versus
Cimiterium S. Martini de Ismongerelane, versus Austrum, et super
domos Cok, filii Hagini, que se abutant super vicum de Cattestrete,
versus Aquilonem. Et quia suspicio habebatur super domibus predicti
Cok quas tenet ibidem, quod essent predictis die et anno prefati Hagini,
pro eo quod idem Haginus habuit liberum ingressum et exitum per
medias domos prefati Cok, quas tenet, per quoddam posternum quod
se extendit a predicto capitali mesuagio prefati Hagini, requisiti sunt,
a quo, seu a quibus, predictus Cok feoffatus fuit de predictis domibus
quas ibidem tenet, et si predictus Haginus feodum vel liberum tenemen-
tum habuit in predictis domibus, quas Cok, filius ejus, modo tenet, die et
anno supradictis. Dicunt, quod predictus Cok, filius predicti Hagini,
feoffatus fuit de predictis domibus, quas tenet, per multum tempus ante
diem et annum supradictos per diversas particulas quas emit de
Deudone, filio Isaac, et Jacobo Le Clerk, et predictus Haginus num-
quam feodum vel liberum tenementum habuit in predictis domibus,
set quod idem Haginus ingressum et exitum habuit per medias domos
ipsius Cok per posternum ipsius Hagini, usque ad scholas que adhuc
sunt in predictis domibus ipsius Cok, tantummodo ex licencia et
voluntate ipsius Cok, et non aliter.

1b. m. 9.
Lond.

Hake de Cantuaria et Abraham de Dorking, rettati de morte
Mathei de Okham, interfecti in vico S. Laurentii in Iudaismo, sicut
patet inter Memoranda hujus Terminii, posuerunt se super patriam,
quod non sunt culpabiles de morte predicta; unde venit inquisicio per
Henricum Le Rus, Alexandrum Le Taylur, Andream Le Orfevre, et
alios Christianos, et per Salomonem Bunting, Eliam de Cornhill',
et alios Judeos, qui dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod predicti
Hako et Abraham non sunt culpabiles de morte predicti Mathei.

HOLY TRINITY TERM.

London.

Inquest made touching the lands, rents, houses, and other tenements, which Hagin, son of Master Moses, had within the City of London on the third day of May in the third year of the reign of King Edward, by Robert de Montpelier, John Le Coffrer, and other Christians, and by Aaron of Rye, Isaac le Eveske, and other Jews, as appears among the returns of the inquests of this Term. Who say upon their oath, that the said Hagin on the said day in the said year had a messuage in London abutting upon Colechurch Street, towards the East, and upon Ironmonger Lane, towards the West, and upon London Wall towards St. Martin's Cemetery, Ironmonger Lane, towards the South, and upon the houses of Cok, son of Hagin, which abut upon Catte Street, towards the North. And whereas in regard to the houses there held by the said Cok it was suspected, that on the said day in the said year they belonged to the said Hagin, because the said Hagin had free ingress into and passage through and egress from the houses held by the said Cok, by a postern issuing from the said Hagin's capital messuage, they are asked, by whom, one or several, the said Cok was enfeofed of the said houses there held by him, and whether the said Hagin had fee or free tenement in the said houses which Cok, his son, now holds, on the said day in the year aforesaid. They say, that the said Cok, son of the said Hagin, was enfeofed of the said houses, which he holds, for a long time before the said day in the year aforesaid by several parcels which he bought from Deudoné, son of Isaac, and Jacob Le Clerk, and the said Hagin had never fee or free tenement in the said houses, but that the said Hagin had ingress into and passage through and egress from the houses of him, Cok, by his, Hagin's, postern, as far as the synagogues which are still in his, Cok's, said houses, by his, Cok's, mere license and good pleasure, and no otherwise.

London.

Hak of Canterbury and Abraham of Dorking, charged with the death of Matthew of Ockham, slain in St. Laurence Lane in the Jewry, as appears among the Memoranda of this Term, put themselves upon the country, that they are not guilty of the said death; whereof the inquest came by Henry Rous, Alexander Taylor, Andrew Goldsmith, and other Christians, and by Solomon Bunting, Elias of Cornhill, and other Jews, who say upon their oath, that the said Hak and Abraham are not guilty of the death of the said Matthew. Asked,

Requisiti, si scirent quis vel qui essent culpabiles de morte predicta, dicunt, quod nesciunt, eo quod idem Matheus noctanter ibat solus per medium vicum S. Laurentii, et quidam malefactores ipsum insultaverunt et vulneraverunt; qui vixit postmodum per tres septimanas, qui, licet per amicos suos et vicinos sepius fuisset requisitus, qui ipsum sic insultarunt, confitebatur, quod hoc penitus ignorabat. Ideo consideratum est, quod prefati Hake et Abraham de retto mortis predictae sunt quieti.

DE TERMINO S. TRINITATIS ANNO SEPTIMO.

Rot. 34, m. 5.
Lond.

Joel de Bloye, aurifaber, fecit venire Cresseum, filium Cressei, Judeum, et queritur, quod ei injuste detinet unum ciphum argenteum deauratum, precii quinque marcarum, quem eidem Judeo impignoravit pro xx s., de quibus solvit eidem xvj s., et unde queritur, quod cum ipse exivisset ad domum dicti Judei ad solvendum quatuor solidos residuos ad plenam solucionem predictorum xx s. faciendam, idem Cresse maliciose se absentavit, in detencionem dicti vadii, ad dampnum ipsius Joel, xl s.

Cresseus venit et defendit vim etc. et recognovit, se dictum ciphum recepisse in vadium pro xlvj s., de quibus recepit xvj s., et restant xxx s. solvendi de dicto debito. Et prefatus Joel dicit, quod non habuit super dictum vadium nisi xx s., sicut predictum est; et de hoc ponit se super patriam. Et Judeus dicit, quod non debet ponere se super patriam de catallo suo. Et quia recognovit se recepisse dictum vadium per partem debiti sibi restitutam, consideratum est, quod veritas in premissis inquiratur. Et preceptum est Constabulario Turris Londonie, quod venire faciat coram etc., die Lune proxima post Translacionem S. Thome Martyris, xij legales Judeos; et preceptum fuit Vicecomitibus Londonie, quod venire facerent ad eundem diem xij probos et legales homines de visneto vici S. Laurencii, qui nulla affinitate etc., ad recognoscendum etc. Ad quem diem inquisicio venit per Johannem Le Coffrere, Martinum Le Botiler, et alios Christianos, sicut patet inter brevia hujus Terminii retornata, qui quidem Christiani, propter Libertatem Londonie, onerantur de

whether they knew who was or were guilty of the said death, they say, that they know not, by reason that the said Matthew was going by night alone along St. Laurence Lane, in the middle of the road, when certain malefactors sprang upon and wounded him; and though he lived for three weeks after, and was often asked by his friends and neighbours, who they were that thus sprang upon him, he confessed, that he knew nought thereof. Therefore it is adjudged, that the said Hak and Abraham are quit of the charge of the said death.

HOLY TRINITY TERM IN THE SEVENTH YEAR. [A.D. 1279.]

London.

Joel of Blois, goldsmith, caused to come Cresse, son of Cresse, Jew, and complains, that he detains against him unlawfully a bowl of silver encrusted with gold, value 5 marks, which he pledged with the said Jew for 20s., whereof he paid him 16s., and afterwards went to the house of the said Jew to pay the 4s. that remained to complete the payment of the said 20s.; but, so he complains, the said Cresse wickedly absented himself, with intent and to the effect of detaining the said pledge, to the damage of him, Joel, 40s.

Cresse came and made defence to the force etc. and acknowledged, that he received the said bowl in pledge for 46s., whereof he received 16s., and there remain 30s. to be paid on account of the said debt. And the said Joel says, that he had the said pledge for no more than 20s., as aforesaid; and as to this he puts himself upon the country. And the Jew says, that he is not bound to put himself upon the country touching his principal.¹ And because he acknowledged, that he received the said pledge for a loan which in part was repaid him, it is adjudged, that inquest be had of the truth in the premises. And the Constable of the Tower of London is commanded, that he cause to come before etc., on the Monday next after the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, twelve lawful Jews; and the Sheriffs of London are commanded, that they cause to come on the same day twelve true and lawful men of the venue of St. Laurence Lane, who by no affinity etc., to recognise etc. On which day the inquest came by John Le Coffrer, Martin Le Butler, and other Christians, as appears among the returns of the writs of this Term, which Christians, by reason of the Liberty of London, are charged with the duty of

¹ The law probably was that the principal must be secured to the satisfaction of the Justices, for the protection not of the

creditor but of the Crown, before the case went to the country.

veritate dicenda super sacramentum quod Regi fecerint; et per Sampsonem de Staundona, Eliam de Cornhill, et alios, Judeos, juratos, sicut patet inter brevia predicta. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod, cum prefatus Joel impignorasset quoddam firmaculum aureum, precii viij m., Cresseo, filio Cressei, pro xlvj s., per manum Jocei Bundi, postea dictus Joel tradidit dicto Judeo unum ciphum argenteum deauratum, precii v m., pro predictis xlvj s., et extraxit firmaculum predictum, et in parte solucionis predicti debiti idem Joel solvit prefato Judeo xvj s. tantum. Ideo consideratum est, quod dictus Judeus teneat vadium suum donec de xxx s., qui ei a retro sunt, fuerit satisfactum.

DE TERMINO S. HILLARII ANNO OCTAVO.

Rot. 35, m. 6.
Lond.

Walterus de Kancia, attornatus Regine-Consortis, fecit venire Copinum de Troyes, mercatorem, et exigit ab eo ad opus predictæ Regine v anulos aureos, et iij anulos aureos alios majores, cum saphiris et aliis lapidibus preciosis, precii x l., quos Jacobus de Oxonia, Judeus, sibi tradidit custodiendos, cujus bona et catalla Rex dedit predictæ Regine etc.¹

Predictus Copinus venit et recognovit se recepisse de catallis predicti Jacobi predictos anulos in vadium pro xxij s. et vj d., per talliam hac condicione, quod, si aliquis dictam pecuniam cum dicta tallia sibi deferret, predictos anulos ei traderet; et postea Benedictus, filius predicti Jacobi, predictos xxij s. vj d. et dictam talliam sibi attulit, et idem Copinus dictos denarios recepit, et predictos viij anulos predicto Benedicto tradidit, et talliam inde confectam fregit.

Predictus Benedictus venit et defendit totum etc. et dicit, quod predictos denarios cum dicta tallia inde confecta, sicut dictus Copinus dicit, ei non portavit, nec dictos viij anulos recepit ab eo, nec eos vidit, et de hoc paratus est facere etc. secundum Legem Judaismi, et vadiare inde dicto Copino legem; quam statim fecit de omnibus articulis pre-nominatis. Ideo consideratum est, quod dictus Benedictus inde sit quietus, et dictus Copinus de precio dictorum viij anulorum respondeat. Et quia dictus Copinus dicit, quod predictos anulos, quando ei impignorabantur pro predictis xxij s. vj d., vicinis suis monstravit, preceptum est Vicecomitibus Londonie, quod venire faciant coram etc., in

¹ For default in payment of talliage, as appears from a contemporaneous record.

He was a son of Master Moses, and thus brother of Chief Rabbi Hagin.

finding verdict upon the oath which they have sworn to the King; and by Sampson of Standon, Elias of Cornhill, and others, Jews, sworn, as appears among the writs aforesaid. Who say upon their oath that the said Joel, having pledged a gold buckle, value 8 marks, to Cresse, son of Cresse, for 46s., by the hand of Joce Bundy, did afterwards deliver to the said Jew a bowl of silver encrusted with gold, value 5 marks, by way of pledge for the said 46s., and took away the said buckle, and in part payment of the said debt did also pay the said Jew 16s., and no more. So it is adjudged, that the said Jew hold his pledge until his claim for the 30s., which are in arrear, be discharged.

HILARY TERM IN THE EIGHTH YEAR. [A.D. 1280.]

London.

Walter de Kent, attorney of the Queen-Consort, caused to come Copin of Troyes, merchant, and demands from him to the use of the said Queen five gold rings, and three other gold rings of a larger size, set with sapphires and other precious stones, value £10, which were given into his keeping by Jacob of Oxford, Jew, whose goods and chattels the King gave to the said Queen etc.

The said Copin came and acknowledged, that of the chattels of the said Jacob he received the said rings by way of pledge for 22s. 6d., by tally on condition, that he should deliver the said rings to whoever should bring him the said money with the said tally; and afterwards Benedict, son of the said Jacob, brought him the said 22s. 6d. and the said tally, and he, the said Copin, received the said money, and delivered the said eight rings to the said Benedict, and broke the tally thereof made.

The said Benedict comes and defends it all etc. and says, that he neither brought Copin the said money with the said tally thereof made, as the said Copin says, nor received from him the said eight rings, nor saw them; and touching this he is ready to do etc. according to the Law of Jewry, and to wage the said Copin thereof law; which he made forthwith touching all the points aforesaid. So it is adjudged, that the said Benedict be quit thereof, and that the said Copin answer for the value of the said eight rings. And because the said Copin says, that, when the said rings were pledged with him for the said 22s. 6d., he showed them to his neighbours, the Sheriffs of London are commanded to cause to come before etc., on the morrow of

crastino Cinerum, xij. probos etc. de warda Nicholai de Wintonia,¹ ad recognoscendum etc. Ad quem diem inquisicio venit per Willelmum de Bosco, Thomam Bonvin, et alios Christianos, sicut patet inter brevia hujus Terminii retornata. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod predicti viij anuli non valuerunt die quo impignorati fuerunt nisi duas marcas. Ideo consideratum est, quod predictus Copinus satisfaciat predictæ Regine de predictis ij m. ; et habet diem de consensu Walteri de Kancia usque ad xv^m Pasche.

ib. m. 9.
Canteb.

Belassez, que fuit uxor Leonis, filii Preciose, fecit venire Rogerum de Cauz, tenentem quandam partem terrarum que fuerunt Willelmi de Bussey, et exigit ab eo xv l. per cirographum xxvij l. sub nominibus predictorum Willelmi et Leonis, reddendarum ad festum Pentecostes anno Regis Henrici xxvij^o, actum iij^o die Decembris anno eodem, et x l. de lucro etc.

Predictus Rogerus venit et dicit, quod non est factum suum, et petit diem premeditandi, et habet a die Pasche in unum mensem etc.

ib. m. 9.
dorso.
Lond.

Floria, que fuit uxor Isaac de Berkhamsted, optulit se iij^o die versus Johannem Gylle de placito debiti. Et ipse non venit. Et preceptum fuit Vicecomitibus, quod ipsum venire facerent coram etc. ad hunc diem. Et Vicecomites mandant, quod predictus Johannes non fuit inventus in balliva sua post receptionem istius mandati. Ideo preceptum est eis, sicut alias, a die Pasche in xv dies etc.

Predicta Floria venire fecit Hugonem de Bolonia, et exigit ab eo xx m. argenti, unum ciphum argenteum et unam supertunicam, sanguinei coloris, furrati, precii v m., que sibi et Agneti Le Callestere, matri uxoris ejus, tradidit custodienda; que bona et catalla post decessum dicte Agnetis ad manus dicti Hugonis deveniunt, ut principalis executoris testamenti sui, et que bona et catalla Regi et ei, post dampnationem dicti Isaac, viri sui, injuste detinet, ad dampnum suum, x m. etc. ; et petit hoc, pro Rege et se, inquiri per patriam.

Predictus Hugo venit et defendit vim etc. et dicit, quod de dicta Floria et viro suo nichil recepit, ut in denariis et aliis catallis, sicut versus eum narrat, nec in presencia dicte Agnetis, matris uxoris sue, nec in absencia ejus, nec bona sua post obitum ejus ad manus suas deveniunt, nec executor testamenti ejus est; et hoc offert verificari per patriam. Et predicta Floria, quod dicta bona et denarii ad

¹ As to the ancient practice of designating wards by the names of aldermen see Mun. Gildh. Lond. (Rolls Ser.) i. 84.

Ash Wednesday, 12 true etc. of the ward of Nicholas de Winton, to recognise etc. On which day the inquest came by William Wood, Thomas Bonvin, and other Christians, as appears among the returns of this Term's writs. Who say upon their oath, that the said eight rings were only worth 2 marks at the time when they were pledged. So it is adjudged, that the said Copin pay the said Queen the said 2 marks ; and he has a day by consent of Walter de Kent until Easter quindene.

Cambr.

Belassez, wife that was of Leo, son of Preciosa, caused to come Roger de Caux, tenant of part of the lands which belonged to William de Bussy, and demands from him £15 by chirograph for £28 under the names of the said William and Leo, payable at Pentecost in the 27th year of King Henry, the chirograph being dated the 3rd day of December in the same year, and £10, interest etc.

The said Roger comes and says, that it is not his deed, and craves time to consider it, and has it to Easter month etc.

London.

Floria, wife that was of Isaac of Berkhamsted, offered herself on the fourth day against John Gill touching a plea of debt. And he did not come. And the Sheriffs were commanded to cause him to come before etc. on this day. And the Sheriffs send word, that the said John was not found in their bailiwick after the receipt of this mandate. So mandate to them, as before, for Easter quindene.

The said Floria caused Hugh de Boulogne to come, and demands from him 20 marks of silver, a silver bowl and a supertunic of blood-red dye, trimmed with fur, value 5 marks, which she gave to him and Agnes Le Callester, his wife's mother, to keep safe ; which goods and chattels came on the death of the said Agnes into the hands of the said Hugh, as the principal executor of her will, and which goods and chattels he now, after sentence passed on the said Isaac, her husband, unlawfully detains against the King and her, Floria, to her damage, 10 marks, etc. ; and thereof she, for the King and herself, craves inquest by the country.

The said Hugh comes and makes defence to the force etc. and says, that from the said Floria and her husband he received nothing, in money and other chattels, as she counts against him, either in the presence of the said Agnes, his wife's mother, or in her absence, nor did her goods come into his hands after her death, nor is he the executor of her will ; and he offers that this be verified by the country. And the said Floria, as to her count, that the said goods and

manus ejus devenerint, ut predictum est, ponit se similiter super patriam. Ideo preceptum est Vicecomitibus Londonie, quod venire faciant coram etc., a die Pasche in xv dies, xij etc. de visneto de Grascherich, et qui etc.; et Constabulario Turris Londonie, quod venire faciat etc., ad eundem diem, xij legales Judeos, et qui etc., ad recognoscendum super sacramentum suum super premissis veritatem etc. Ad quem diem inquisicio venit per Ricardum de Hormede, Willelmum de Boxle, et alios Christianos, Sampsonem de Ralee, Manserum Levi, et alios Judeos, sicut patet inter brevia Terminii Pasche proximo sequentis retornata. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod predictus Hugo nichil habuit nec recepit de bonis predictorum Isaac vel Florie, nec predicta Agnes, nisi tantummodo unam ollam eneam, precii xv d., unum lavacrum, precii x d., unam patellam veterem, precii vij d., unam supertunicam de cameloto, precii v s., unam lintheamen et unum tapetum, precii vj d., et unum ciphum de mazere, precii xij d.; que bona dicta Agnes recognita coram Justiciariis de bonis Judeorum dampnatorum ad inquirendum deputatis liberavit. Et ideo consideratum est, quod dictus Hugo inde eat quietus, et dicta Floria pro falso clamore in misericordia.

ma.

DE TERMINO PASCHE.

Rot. 36, m. 4.

Walterus de Kancia fecit venire Adam de Novo Mercato, et exigit ab eo tanquam attornatus Regine-Consortis Regis quadringentas et quadraginta libras, quas debet prefate Regine de debitis Hagini, filii Magistri Mossei, Judei, cujus debita predicta Regina habet ex dono Regis etc.

Et predictus Adam venit et dicit, quod Robertus Tybetot per breve Regis de Scaccario Judeorum recepit de eo c m, que sibi debent allocari in eodem debito. Et predictus Robertus, qui presens fuit, testatur, se recepisse predictas c m. de predicto Adam, quas Rex sibi concessit per breve Regis directum Justiciariis etc. Et de residuo protulit quoddam starrum in quo continetur, quod Haginus, filius Magistri Mossei, perdonavit et quietavit Ade de Novo Mercato medietatem cujusdam debiti quadringentarum et quadraginta librarum sub nominibus ipsorum Ade et Hagini; et unum starrum in quo continetur, quod idem Haginus recepit quatuordecim marcas de predicto Adam de debitis in quibus ei tenetur; et unum starrum in quo continetur, quod dictus Haginus recepit sex marcas de predicto Adam

money came into his hands, as aforesaid, likewise puts herself upon the country. So the Sheriffs of London are commanded, that they cause to come before etc., on Easter quindene, 12 etc. of the venue of Gracechurch, and who etc.; and the Constable of the Tower of London is commanded, that he cause to come etc., on the same day, 12 lawful Jews, and who etc., to recognise upon their oath the truth as to the premises etc. On which day the inquest comes by Richard de Hormead, William de Boxley, and other Christians, Sampson of Rayleigh, Manser Levi, and other Jews, as appears among the writs returned in Easter Term next following. Who say upon their oath, that neither the said Hugh nor the said Agnes had or received aught of the goods of the said Isaac or Floria, save only a brazen pot, value 15d., a ewer, value 10d., an old plate, value 7d., a supertunic of camelot, value 5s., a linen cloth and a carpet, value 6d., and a bowl of mazer-wood, value 12d.; which goods the said Agnes acknowledged and delivered in the presence of the Justices assigned to make inquest touching the goods of condemned Jews. And so it is adjudged, that the said Hugh go quit thereof, and the said Floria is in mercy for a false claim.

EASTER TERM.

Walter de Kent caused to come Adam de Newmarket, and as attorney of the King's Queen-Consort demands from him £440, which he owes the said Queen on account of the debts owing to Hagin, son of Master Moses, Jew, which debts the said Queen has by gift of the King etc.

And the said Adam comes and says, that Robert Tybetot by writ of the King issuing from the Exchequer of the Jews received from him 100 marks, which ought to be allowed him in the said debt. And the said Robert, who was present, witnesses, that he received from the said Adam the said 100 marks, which the King granted him by writ of the King addressed to his Justices etc. And as to the residue he, Adam, produced a starr in which it is contained, that Hagin, son of Master Moses, released and acquitted to Adam de Newmarket one moiety of a debt of £440 under the names of them, Adam and Hagin; and a starr in which is contained, that the said Hagin received 14 marks from the said Adam on account of debts in which he is bound to him; and a starr in which it is contained, that the said Hagin received 6 marks from the said Adam on account of debts which he owes him; and as

de debitis que ei debet ; et de residuo dicit, quod aliquo tempore dictus Haginus vendidit sibi quasdam domos in civitatibus Lincolnie et Eboraci, quas Regina cepit in manum suam, et eas hucusque retinuit, antequam vocatus vel summonitus fuisset super hoc responsurus ; et petit, quod predicta starra, juxta quod proportionant, et valencia predictarum domorum sibi in predicto debito allocentur.

Et predictus Walterus venit et dicit, quod prefatus Haginus nullum jus vel potestatem habuit vendendi predictas domos, tunc temporis quando eas vendidit dicto Ade, eo quod prius eas vendidit Stephano de Chenduit, cujus jus prefata Regina habet modo ; per quod vendicio illa nulla est et vana, nec videtur quod valencia illarum domorum sibi debeat allocari ; et de starris petit tempus quando confecta erant. Et predictus Adam dicit, quod predicta starra confecta erant circa festum S. Michaelis anno regni Regis Edwardi tercio.

Et predictus Walterus venit et petit judicium, desicut in anno tercio omnia debita et catalla predicti Hagini capta fuerunt in manum Regis, et dictus Haginus imprisonatus, ita quod nullam administracionem seu potestatem habuit de debitis vel catallis suis, per quod perdonacionem vel quietacionem potuit facere de predictis debitis.

Et Haginus, qui presens fuit, venit et dicit, quod in anno tercio imprisonatus fuit pro quodam debito quod idem Haginus debuit cuidam Odino, mercatori, et postea per licenciam Domini Regis deliberatus fuit a prisiona, ita quod potuit loqui cum debitoribus suis, et debita sua de eis recipere, ad satisfaciendum predicto mercatori, et starra de quietancia debitorum suorum juxta voluntatem suam facere ; per quod videtur, quod starra illa debent esse rata et firma. Requisitus predictus Haginus, quid habet in manu sua de licencia quam habuit de Rege ad perdonandum et quietandum debita sua. Et idem Haginus nichil habuit, seu protulit inde. Et quia attinctum est, quod predicta starra, que predictus Adam protulit, facta fuerunt tempore quo predictus Haginus nullam administracionem seu potestatem habuit de suis debitis, nec aliquo modo ea potuit tunc temporis perdonare, seu quietare, nec predictas domos vendere potuit ; consideratum est, quod predicta Regina habeat suum recuperare versus predictum Adam de predictis debitis, preter de predictis c m., et predictus Adam suum recuperare versus predictum Haginum de tanta solucione predicti debiti quantam sibi fecit etc., et predictus Haginus, quia fraudulenter recepit predictos denarios, committitur prisone etc.

to the residue he says, that some time ago the said Hagin sold him certain houses in the cities of Lincoln and York, which the Queen took into her hand, in which she has since retained them, before he had been cited or summoned to answer touching this matter; and he craves, that the said starrs, according to their purport, and the value of the said houses be allowed him in the said debt.

And the said Walter comes and says, that the said Hagin had no right or power to sell the said houses, when he sold them to the said Adam, inasmuch as he had already sold them to Stephen de Chenduit, whose right the said Queen now has; for which cause that sale is null and void, and it does not appear that the value of those houses ought to be allowed him; and touching the starrs he craves to know the time when they were made. And the said Adam says, that the said starrs were made about Michaelmas in the third year of the reign of King Edward.

And the said Walter comes and craves judgment, for that in the third year all the debts owing to and chattels of the said Hagin were taken into the hand of the King, and the said Hagin was imprisoned, so that he had no control or power over debts owing to him or his chattels, whereby he could make release or quittance of the said debts.

And Hagin, who was present, comes and says, that in the third year he was imprisoned for a debt which he, Hagin, owed to one Odin, a merchant, but afterwards by license of our Lord the King he was discharged from prison, so that he could speak with his debtors, and receive his debts from them, and thereby discharge his debt to the said merchant, and make starrs of acquittance at his will of debts owing to him; for which cause it appears, that those starrs ought to be good and unimpeachable. Asked, what he has in his possession by way of license from the King for the release and acquittance of debts owing to him, the said Hagin had nothing to show, or produced nothing of the kind. And because it is attaint, that the said starrs, which the said Adam produced, were made at the time when the said Hagin had no control or power over debts owing to him, nor could in any way release or acquit them, nor could sell the said houses; it is adjudged, that the said Queen do recover the said debts, except the 100 m., against the said Adam, and that the said Adam do recover against the said Hagin so much of the said debt as he paid etc., and the said Hagin, because he fraudulently received the said money, is committed to prison etc.¹

¹ Cf. Cal. Close Rolls (Rolls Ser.), Ed. I., 1272-9, pp. 152, 259, 458, 501, 547. The unhappy Chief Rabbi died soon after this affair, the election of his successor Hagin,

ib. m. 5.
Lond.

Benedictus, filius Magistri Elie, Judeus, attachiatus ad respondendum Willelmo de Mortuo Mari de placito injuste detencionis catallorum, et unde queritur, quod, cum ipse invadiasset predicto Benedicto quedam bona et catalla sua, ad valenciam l l., die Mercurii proxima ante festum Apostolorum Simonis et Jude anno regni Regis Edwardi vij^o, in domo Magistri Galfridi de Mortuo Mari, pro xxvij m., quas ab eo mutuo recepit, que bona adhuc injuste detinet etc.; videlicet, aurum ponderis duarum marcarum, duos anulos aureos cum saphiris, conjunctos cum quadam cathena argentea, unum firmaculum aureum, tres zonas de serico argento subaurato barratas, xij colearia argentea, ij ciphos argento platos, et unum supercoopertorium de scarleto, furratum de minuto verio, precii l l., et ideo injuste etc., quia, die dominica proxima ante festum Purificacionis B. Marie proximo sequentem, venit predictus Willelmus ad predictum Benedictum, et peciit visum vadiorum suorum, promptus ad satisfaciendum pro vadiis predictis, et predictus Benedictus dixit, quod vadia illa ei non ostenderet, nisi aliquos denarios ei pre manibus solveret, et idem Willelmus incontinenti solvit eidem Benedicto ij m. et dim. et postea peciit visum vadiorum suorum, et idem Benedictus dixit, quod visum omnium vadiorum suorum ei ostendere non potuit, eo quod predictum aurum ponderis ij m. vendidit pro xxiiij m. et dim.; de qua vendicione idem Willelmus bene fuit contentus, et dicebat, quod predictum debitum per easdem xxiiij m. et dim., et per ij m. et dim. quas eidem Benedicto tunc solverat, erat eidem Benedicto plenarie satisfactum, et peciit residuum vadiorum suorum, et idem Benedictus ea reddere contradicebat, et ea adhuc ei injuste detinet, ad dampnum suum, c l.; et hoc offert etc.

Predictus Benedictus venit et defendit vim etc., quando etc., et recognovit se recepisse predictum aurum ponderis duarum marcarum per manus cujusdam Willelmi de Bauns ut pignus pro xxiiij m. quas super dictum aurum mutuavit, et per licenciam predicti Willelmi predictum aurum vendidit pro xxiiij m. et dim., quas allocavit in debito supradicto; et insuper idem Benedictus recognovit, quod omnia predicta vadia recepit, set non tanti valoris quam predictus Willelmus dicit, et ea adhuc preterquam predictum aurum, quod

London.

Benedict, son of Master Elias, Jew, was attached to answer William de Mortimer touching a plea of unlawful detainue of chattels, whereof he complains, that, whereas he pledged to the said Benedict certain of his goods and chattels, to the value of £50, for 27 marks, which he borrowed of him in the house of Master Geoffrey de Mortimer on the Wednesday next before the feast of the Apostles Simon and Jude in the 7th year of the reign of King Edward, the said Benedict still detains those goods and chattels, unlawfully etc. ; to wit, 2 marks' weight of gold, two gold rings set with sapphires, connected by a silver chain, a gold buckle, three silken girdles barred¹ with silver on a gold ground, twelve silver spoons, two bowls plated with silver, and an outer vesture of scarlet cloth, trimmed with miniver, value £50. And the detainue is unlawful, by reason that, on the Sunday next before the feast of the Purification of Blessed Mary next following the delivery in pledge, the said William came to the said Benedict, and craved a view of his pledges, being ready to redeem the said pledges, and the said Benedict said, that he would not show him the pledges, unless he would pay some money in hand, and the said William straightway paid the said Benedict $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks, and then craved a view of his pledges, and the said Benedict said, that he could not give him a view of all his pledges, because he had sold the said two marks' weight of gold for $24\frac{1}{2}$ marks ;² and the said William was well content with the sale, and said, that by the same $24\frac{1}{2}$ marks, and the $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks which he had then paid, the claim of the said Benedict was fully satisfied, and he craved the residue of his pledges, and the said Benedict refused to return them, and still detains them against him unlawfully, to his damage, £100 ; and this he offers etc.

The said Benedict came, and made defence to the force etc., when etc., and acknowledged, that he received the said 2 marks' weight of gold by the hands of a certain William de Bauns as pledge for 24 marks which he lent upon the said gold, and by leave of the said William he sold the said gold for $24\frac{1}{2}$ marks, which he allowed in the said debt ; and the said Benedict further acknowledged, that he received all the said pledges, but not that they were of the same value as the said William says, and has them still in his possession, except

son of Deulecresse, being ratified by the King on May 15, 1281. Rymer, *Fœdera*, ed. Clarke, i. pt. ii. 591.

¹ Cf. Chaucer, Prologue to the *Canterbury Tales*, where the serjeant at law is described as 'girt with a ceint of silk with barres smale.'

² The mark of gold was ordinarily reckoned as equal at most to 10 m., silver

(Madox, i. 277, 487), the normal value of the mark of silver being 13s. 4d. The premium of $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., silver, at which the mark of gold here stands, shows that silver was at a discount of $\frac{1}{10}$, or 8s. per mark, i.e. 1s. less than the discount indicated in the so-called statute printed in Appendix V., p. lvi supra.

prius vendidit, penes se habet; super quibus vadiis idem Benedictus dicit, quod accommodavit predicto Willelmo cito post festum Purificationis B. Marie ultimo preteritum viij m. iij s. iiij d., et dicta vadia pro predictis denariis ut vadium suum juste retinet, et de duabus marcis et dim., quas dictus Willelmus dicit se ei solvisse, dicit, quod nichil inde recepit. Et predictus Willelmus dicit, quod predictas ij m. et dim. eidem Benedicto solvit, ut predictum est, et dicit, quod per predictas ij m. et dim., et per xxiiij m. et dim., quas recepit de predicto auro, satisfactum est ei de xxvij m. quas ab eo mutuo recepit; et dicit, quod nullum denarium ab eodem Judeo post festum Purificationis B. Marie supradictum recepit; per quod nichil ei debet super vadia predicta, que ei adhuc injuste detinet. Et de hoc ponit se super veredictum Galfridi de Saham, Willelmi Le Franceys, et Magistri Elie, patris predicti Benedicti, qui convencioni et solucioni inter eos facte interfuerunt. Et predictus Benedictus dicit, quod sibi accommodavit predictas viij m. iij s. et iiij d. super vadia predicta, et predictas ij m. et dim. de predicto Willelmo non recepit; et de hoc ponit se similiter super predictos Galfridum, Willelmum et Eliam. Ideo preceptum est Vicecomiti Cantebrig', quod venire faciat coram etc., in octabis S. Trinitatis, predictos Galfridum et Willelmum; et Constabulario Turris Londonie, quod venire faciat, ad eundem diem, Magistrum Eliam, ad recognoscendum etc.

ib. m. 8.
Lond.

Aaron, filius Vives, Judeus, tulit breve Regis de Magno Sigillo in hec verba:—Edwardus etc. dilectis et fidelibus suis, Johanni de Cobeham, et Justiciariis suis ad custodiam etc., et dilecto clerico suo, Ade de Wintonia, salutem:—Cum Aaron, filius Vives, Judeus, Londonie, dederit et concesserit carissime Consorti nostre, Alianore, Regine Anglie, debita in quibus Gilbertus Pecche eidem Judeo tenetur per cartas et obligaciones suas, ac Nos indemnitati ipsius Judei prospici et sibi debitam recompensationem debitorum predictorum fieri cupientes, concesserimus eidem Judeo, quod de clarioribus debitis et obligationibus Judeorum dampnatorum vel aliorum Judeorum in manu nostra existentibus, vel que accidere contigerit in manum nostram, quedam debita, usque ad summam debitorum in cartis et obligationibus prefati Gilberti contentorum, in recompensationem ejusdem debiti assignentur, et debita illa ad opus ejusdem Judei nomine nostro leventur, et sibi liberentur; ita quod, si aliquid dictorum debitorum in manu nostra existentium, vel que in manum

the said gold, which he sold ; upon which pledges the said Benedict says, that he lent the said William, shortly after the feast of the Purification of Blessed Mary last past, 8 marks 8s. 4d., for which said moneys he retains the said pledges as his lawful pledge, and touching the $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks, which the said William says, that he paid him, he says, that he received no part thereof. And the said William says, that he paid the said $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks to the said Benedict, as aforesaid, and says, that by the said $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks, and the $24\frac{1}{2}$ marks, which Benedict received by the sale of the said gold, he is fully recouped the 27 marks which he, William, borrowed from him ; and he says, that he did not receive a penny from the said Jew after the feast of the Purification of Blessed Mary aforesaid ; for which cause he owes him nought upon the said pledges, which he still detains against him unlawfully. And touching this he puts himself upon the verdict of Geoffrey de Sobam, William Le François, and Master Elias, father of the said Benedict, who were present when the said agreement and payment were made between them. And the said Benedict says, that he lent him the said 8 marks 8s. 4d. upon the said pledges, and did not receive the said $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks from the said William ; and touching this he likewise puts himself upon the said Geoffrey, William, and Elias. So the Sheriff of Cambridgeshire is commanded, that he cause to come before etc., on the octave of Holy Trinity, the said Geoffrey and William ; and the Constable of the Tower of London is commanded, that he cause to come, on the same day, Master Elias, to recognise etc.

London.

Aaron, son of Vives, Jew, brought writ of the King under the Great Seal to the effect following :—Edward etc. to his dear lieges, John de Cobham, and his Justices assigned to the custody etc., and his dear clerk, Adam de Winton, greeting :—Whereas Aaron, son of Vives, Jew, of London, has given and granted to our dearest Consort, Eleanor, Queen of England, the debts in which Gilbert Pecche is bound to the said Jew by his charters and writings obligatory, and We, being minded that provision be made for his, the Jew's, indemnification and recompense, have granted, that of the clearer debts and obligations of condemned or other Jews which are in our hand, or may come to be in our hand, there be assigned to the said Jew debts, to the amount of the debts contained in the charters and writings obligatory of the said Gilbert, in compensation for the said debt, and that those debts be levied in our name to the use of the said Jew, and be delivered to him ; provided that, if aught of the said debts which are in our hand, or which may come to be in our hand, as aforesaid, should chance to be found

nostram accidere contigerit, ut predictum est, quietum inveniri contingat post liberacionem sibi factam, tunc eidem Judeo aliquod debitum loco ejusdem assignari faciat; vobis mandamus, quod premissa fieri faciat in forma predicta. Et quia accepimus, quod, postquam Judeos regni nostri capi fecimus, quedam false facte sunt acquietancie, et eciam starra, inter Christianos et Judeos, vobis mandamus, quod si contingat debitores quoscunque acquietancias vel starra aliqua debitorum quorumcumque coram vobis proferre, tunc nullam quietanciam vel liberacionem hujusmodi debitoribus,¹ quousque legitime vobis constare possit, acquietancias vel starra illa fideliter et legitime fuisse facta secundum Legem et Consuetudinem Scaccarii Judaismi predicti. Teste Me ipso apud Merleberg' xxvj^o die Feb. anno regni nostri octavo.

ib. m. 5.
Lond.

Johannes Le Clerk, aurifaber, et Willelmus Le Conversus, Fratres Domus Conversorum Londonie, assignati per breve Regis ad colligendum chevagium Judeorum Anglie anno regni Regis Edwardi sexto per capita singulorum Judeorum habentium etatem xij annorum et ultra, quod quidem chevagium Dominus Rex concessit Fratribus predictae Domus, venerunt coram etc., et reddiderunt compotum suum de predicto chevagio etc.

Iidem reddiderunt compotum de xjl. iij s. ix d., de chevagio Dccc iiij^{xx} et xv Judeorum et Judearum per capita per diversa loca Anglie, sicut continetur in quadam cedula quam predicti Johannes et Willelmus liberaverunt predictis Justiciariis, videlicet, de singulis Judeis iij d., secundum Statutum Judeorum; et non responderunt de chevagio Judeorum Londonie, nec Cantuarie, de anno predicto, quia Hugo de Dyngnetona ipsum chevagium collegit, unde debet respondere, sicut patet inter inquisitiones hujus Terminii retornatas per predictam cedulam etc.

Summa, xjl. iij s. ix d.; que liberaverunt Johanni de Sancto Dionisio, Custodi predictae Domus, in parte solucionis xxix l. iiij s. et iij d. ad comparacionem capelle predictae Domus faciendam ex concessione Regis per breve Regis de Magno Sigillo; et sic quieti fuerunt.

¹ Sic: supply 'valere permittatis,' or words to the same effect.

quit after delivery made to him, then you cause a debt to be assigned to the said Jew in lieu of the said debt; We therefore command you, that you cause effect to be given to the premises in form aforesaid. And whereas We have heard, that, since We caused the Jews of our realm to be arrested, certain false acquittances have been made, and also starrs, between Christians and Jews, We command you, that if it so happen that any debtors whosoever, produce before you acquittances or starrs of any debts whatsoever, then you allow no such acquittance or release to avail the debtors, until by lawful evidence you be satisfied, that those acquittances or starrs were truly and lawfully made according to the Law and Custom of the Exchequer of the said Jewry. Witness Myself at Marlborough on the 26th day of February in the eighth year of our reign.

London

John Le Clerk, goldsmith, and William Le Convert, Brothers of the London House of Converts, assigned by the King's writ to collect the chevage¹ of the Jews of England in the sixth year of the reign of King Edward by head of every Jew of the age of twelve years and upwards, which chevage our Lord the King granted to the Brothers of the said House, came before etc., and rendered their account of the said chevage etc.

They rendered account of £11 3s. 9d., chevage of 895 Jews and Jewesses of divers places in England, as recorded in a schedule delivered to the said Justices by the said John and William, to wit, 9d. per head of every Jew and Jewess, according to the Statute of Jewry. They did not answer for the said year's chevage of the Jews of London and Canterbury, for which Hugh de Dinnington, who collected it, is answerable, as appears by the said schedule enrolled among this Term's inquests etc.

Sum, £11 3s. 9d.; which they delivered to John de St. Denys, Warden of the said House, in part payment of £29 4s. 3d., appropriated by grant of the King under the Great Seal² to the account of expenditure upon the chapel of the said House; and so they were quit.

¹ I.e. the poll-tax imposed by the Statute of 3 Ed. I. Cf. Introduction, p. xxxviii.

² Cf. Cal. Patent Rolls (Rolls Ser.) Ed. I. 1272-81, p. 371.

DE TERMINO PASCHE ANNO NONO.

Rot. de
Banco 40,
m. 7. Lond.

Johannes de S. Dionisio, Custos Domus Conversorum, tulit breve Regis de Magno Sigillo in hec verba:—Edwardus etc. Justiciariis etc. salutem:—Ex parte Conversorum Domus nostre Londonie Nobis est ostensum, quod, cum medietas bonorum et catallorum conversorum seu convertendorum ad Fidem Catholicam ad Conversos Domus nostre predictae ratione concessionis nostre eis inde facte pertineat, alia medietate illis qui se a tempore concessionis nostre predictae converterint reservata; ac Belassez et Hittecote, Judee, Oxonie, nuper ad Fidem Catholicam se converterunt; per quod Conversi Domus nostre predictae medietatem bonorum et catallorum ipsarum, juxta formam concessionis nostre predictae, petiverunt a vobis sibi liberari; vos, ut accepimus, pro eo quod dicte Judee parum ante tempus hujus concessionis nostre se ad Fidem Catholicam converterunt, predictam medietatem Conversis dicte Domus liberare contradicitis: Nos autem, ad necessitatem dictorum Conversorum parvum respectum habentes, et gratiam eis facere volentes, vobis mandamus, quod bona et catalla predictarum Judearum, seu valorem eorundem, si alicui alii de precepto nostro prius assignata non fuerint, dilecto clerico nostro, Johanni de S. Dionisio, Custodi Domus predictae, vel ejus attornato, plenarie liberari faciatis; et unam medietatem ad sustentacionem Conversorum dicte Domus retineat, et aliam medietatem eisdem Belassez et Hittecote faciat assignari, juxta formam concessionis nostre supradicte. Teste Me ipso apud Wodestok' xxvij^o die Aprilis anno regni nostri nono.

Per hoc breve liberantur eidem Johanni bona et catalla subscripta; videlicet, de bonis et catallis predictarum conversarum, unus liber Prisciani Constr', precii xij d.; unus Grecismus, precii vj d.; una Logica vetus, precii x d.; unum Doctrinale magnum, precii ij d.; quidam liber Institutionum, precii iiij s.; quidam Codex, precii xvj s.; quoddam Inforciatum, precii xvj s.; liber Nature, precii viij s.; quidam Grecismus, precii xij d.; et x s. in denariis pro pannis qui fuerunt predictarum conversarum venditis etc.

EASTER TERM IN THE NINTH YEAR. [A.D. 1281.]

London.

John de St. Denys, Warden of the House of Converts, brought a writ of the King under the Great Seal to the following effect :—Edward etc. to his Justices etc. greeting :—On the part of the Converts of our London House We are given to understand, that, whereas one moiety of the goods and chattels of Jews who are or shall be converted to the Catholic Faith belongs to the Converts of our said House by reason of our grant thereof to them made, the other moiety being reserved for those who shall be converted after the date of our said grant ; and Belasez and Hittecote, Jewesses, of Oxford, have lately been converted to the Catholic Faith ; for which cause the Converts of our said House have claimed delivery by you to them of one moiety of the goods and chattels of them, Belasez and Hittecote, according to the form of our said grant ; and you, as We have heard, refuse to deliver the said moiety to the Converts of the said House on the ground that the said Jewesses were converted a little before the date of this our grant : We, however, being somewhat regardful of the need of the said Converts, and minded to show them grace, command you, that of the goods and chattels of the said Jewesses, or the value of the same, if they have not already been assigned to some one else, you cause plenary delivery to be made to our dear clerk, John de St. Denys, Warden of the said House, or his attorney ; and let him retain one moiety for the maintenance of the Converts of the said House, and cause the other moiety to be assigned to the said Belasez and Hittecote, according to the form of our said grant. Witness Myself at Woodstock on the 27th day of April in the ninth year of our reign.

By virtue of this writ there are delivered to the said John the goods and chattels underwritten ; to wit, of the goods and chattels of the said converted Jewesses, a book of Priscian 'De Constructione,' value 12d. ; a Græcismus,¹ value 6d. ; an ancient Logic,² value 10d. ; a great Doctrinal,³ value 2d. ; a book of the Institutes,⁴ value 4s. ; a Code,⁵ value 16s. ; an 'Inforciatum,'⁶ value 16s. ; a book of Nature,⁷ value 8s. ; a Græcismus, value 12d. ; and 10s. in coin on account of clothes of the said converted Jewesses which have been sold etc.

¹ A treatise on grammar, so entitled, by Eberhardus Bethuniensis. See 'Corpus Grammaticorum Medii Ævi,' ed. Wrobel (Breslau, 1887), vol. i.

² Perhaps Porphyry's 'Isagoge.'

³ Also a treatise on grammar, by Alexander de Villa-Dei. See Mon. Germ. Pædagog., ed. Kehrbach (Berlin, 1891), Bd. xii.

⁴ Doubtless Justinian's 'Institutes.'

⁵ Identifiable by the context with Justinian's Code.

⁶ The second of the three parts into which Justinian's 'Digest' was divided in the Middle Ages.

⁷ Perhaps one or part of one of Roger Bacon's physical treatises.

DE QUINDENA S. TRINITATIS.

Rot. 89, m. 4.
Lond.

Mosseus de Doggestrete et Bona, uxor ejus, attachiati ad respondendum Matildi La Megre de placito injuste detencionis vadium, et unde queritur, quod, cum eis et Belasez invadiasset septem ulnas de burnetto, precii ulne iij s., pro vj s., die Martis proxima post festum S. Benedicti anno regni Regis Edwardi nono, sub hac condicione, videlicet, quod, quacumque die infra quindenam post invadiacionem predictam predictis Judeis de dictis vj s. satisfaceret, dictum vadium ei liberaretur pro predictis vj s.; infra quam quindenam predicta Matildis venit ad domum dictorum Judeorum, et optulit eis predictos vj s., et predicta Belasez iij s. inde recepit pro iij s. quos eidem Matildi super predictum vadium accommodaverat, et predicti Mosseus et Bona alios iij s. recipere recusabant, exigentes ab ea x s. de catallo et lucro pro predictis iij s., contra Statuta Regis, et vadium suum reddere contradicebant, nisi pro eo dictos x s. reddere volebat, et adhuc dictum vadium ei injuste detinent, ad dampnum suum, xl l., et contra Statuta Regis; et hoc offert verificare.

Predicti Mosseus et Bona venerunt et defendunt vim etc., et negant precise, et dicunt, quod de dicta Matilde nichil receperunt, nec aliquid de bonis suis penes se habent ex tradicionem dicte Matildis, set predicta Belasez eis quendam pannum burnetti pro viij s. et ix d. invadiavit, et pro predictis viij s. et ix d., pro quibus dictus pannus invadiatus fuit, prompti fuerunt dictum pannum eidem Matildi reddere; et quod pro tanta pecunie summa dictus pannus invadiatus fuit, petunt, quod Justiciarii inquirent de dicta Belasez, que presens fuit coram etc.

Dicit, quod una vice dicta Matildis peciit, quod accommodaret ei v s. super pannum predictum, que tunc dictam pecuniam non habuit, et peciit a Bona, uxore dicti Mossei, ut medietatem dictorum v s. secum eidem Matildi super vadium predictum accommodaret, que Bona tunc eidem Matildi super vadium predictum accommodavit ij s. et vj d., et ipsa Belasez ij s. et vj d.; et alia vice super idem vadium eodem Bona et Belasez accommodaverunt eidem Matildi xij d., ita quod in universo ab eis habuit vj s., de quibus iij s. fuerunt predictae Bone et iij s. dicte Belasez, pro quibus dictum pannum ambabus invadiavit. Et dicta

HOLY TRINITY QUINDENE.

London.

Moses of Dog Street and Bona, his wife, are attached to answer Matilda La Megre touching a plea of unlawful detinue of pledges, whereof she makes complaint to the effect following:—Whereas, on the Tuesday next after the feast of St. Benedict in the ninth year of the reign of King Edward, she had pledged with them and Belasez 7 ells of burnet,¹ price 3s. the ell, for 6s., on condition that, if on any day before the quindene after the said delivery in pledge she should discharge the said 6s. owing to the said Jews, the said pledge should be delivered to her for the said 6s.; and whereas before the said quindene the said Matilda came to the house of the said Jews, and offered them the said 6s., and the said Belasez accepted 8s. thereof, for 3s. which she had lent the said Matilda upon the said pledge, they, the said Moses and Bona, refused to accept the other 3s., demanding from her 10s. in principal and interest on account of the said 3s., against the King's Statutes, and refused to return her pledge, unless she would pay therefor the said 10s., and still detain the said pledge against her unlawfully, to her damage, £40, and against the King's Statutes; and this she offers to verify.

The said Moses and Bona come and make defence to the force etc., and deny in set terms, that they received aught from the said Matilda, or have aught of her goods by her delivery, but they say, that the said Belasez pledged with them a piece of burnet cloth for 8s. 9d., on receipt of which 8s. 9d., for which the said cloth was pledged, they would have returned the said cloth to the said Matilda; and touching this, that the said cloth was pledged for such a sum of money, they crave, that the Justices inquire of the said Belasez, who was present before etc.

She says, that on one occasion she was asked by the said Matilda to lend her 5s. upon the said cloth, and that, not then having the said money, she asked Bona, the wife of the said Moses, to join with her in lending, each a moiety of the said 5s., to the said Matilda upon the said pledge, and that Bona then lent the said Matilda 2s. 6d., and she, Belasez, lent her 2s. 6d. thereon; and that on another occasion the said Bona and Belasez lent the said Matilda 12d. upon the same pledge, so that in the whole she had from them 6s., of which 3s. were lent by the said Bona, and 3s. by the said Belasez, for which she pledged the said cloth to both of them. And the said Belasez says, that she told

¹ See Glossary, 'Bluetum.'

Belasez dicit, quod dicebat predictis Mosseo et Bone, quod eidem Matildi pannum supradictum pro iij s. quos eidem Matildi accommo-
daverant, deliberarent, quia ipsi Belasez de iij s. satisfacit, et ipsi
dictum pannum reddere contradicebant, nisi eis dicta Matildis pro
dicto panno x s. reddere volebat. Et quia convictum est per vere-
dictum dicte Belasez, super quam dicti Mosseus et Bona, uxor sua, se
posuerunt, quod dicta Matildis super pannum predictum debuit eis
viij s. et ix d., quod non accommodavit ab eis nisi iij s., pro quibus
exigebant x s. nomine usure, contra Statuta Regis, predicti Mosseus et
Bona committuntur prisone Turris Londonie, salvo custodiendi, donec
Regi de dicta transgressione satisfecerint, et dictus pannus eidem
Matildi pro iij s., ut supradictum est, mutuatis liberatur.

DE TERMINO¹ S. JOHANNIS BAPTISTE.

Rot. 38, m. 3.
ma.
Kanc.

Willelmus de Brochulle pro pluribus defaultis in misericordia.

Preceptum fuit Vicecomiti, quod non omitteret, propter Libertatem
Archiepiscopatus Cantuariensis, quin eam etc., et distringeret Willel-
mum de Brokhulle per terras etc., et quod haberet corpus ejus coram
etc. ad hunc diem, ad respondendum Regi de uno cipho de mazero
cum pede argenteo, precii iiij l., et aliis bonis et catallis ad valenciam
xiiij l., que devenerunt ad manus predicti Willelmi de bonis et catallis
que fuerunt Mossei de Doggestrete, Judei, pro transgressione monete
Regis forisfacti.²

Predictus Willelmus venit et defendit vim etc. et dicit, quod de
catallis predicti Mossei ad manus ejus, ut in denariis, ciphis, seu aliis
aliquibus catallis, nichil devenit; et de hoc ponit se super patriam.
Et patria ibi presens fuit per Rogerum Burrell, Rogerum de Leycestria,
et alios Christianos, Samuelem Le Fraunceys, Josceum Molekin et
alios Judeos, sicut patet inter brevia hujus Termini retornata in brevi
tangente Dionisiam, que fuit uxor Stephani Le Taylur, de Cantuaria.
Qui, jurati, unanimes esse non potuerunt. Et datus est dies eis ad
veritatem super premissis recognoscendam a die S. Michaelis in tres
septimanas, nisi interim Rogerus de Northwode ad partes illas venerit
etc.

¹ Sic: instead of 'Quindena.' The record is misplaced among the Memoranda of
Easter Term.

² Sic.

the said Moses and Bona to deliver the said cloth to the said Matilda on receipt of the 8s. which they had lent the said Matilda, because she had discharged to her, Belasez, the 8s. which she had lent, and they refused to return the said cloth, unless the said Matilda would pay them 10s. for the said cloth. And because by the verdict of the said Belasez, upon which the said Moses and Bona, his wife, put themselves, it is disproved, that the said Matilda owed them 8s. 9d. upon the said cloth, seeing that she did not borrow from them more than 3s., for which they demanded 10s. by way of usury, against the King's Statutes, therefore the said Moses and Bona are committed to the prison of the Tower of London, there to be kept safe, until they shall have made amend to the King for the said trespass, and the said cloth is delivered to the said Matilda on payment of the 3s., borrowed as aforesaid.

THE QUINDENE OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

Kent.

William de Brockhull in mercy for several defaults.

The Sheriff was commanded, that he omit not, by reason of the Liberty of the Archbishopric of Canterbury, to enter etc., and distrain William de Brockhull by lands etc., and have his body before etc. on this day, to answer the King touching a bowl of mazer-wood with a silver foot of the value of £4, and other goods and chattels to the value of £13, which came to the said William's hands of the goods and chattels which belonged to Moses of Dog Street, Jew, being forfeited for trespass on the coinage.

The said William comes and defends the force etc. and says, that of the chattels of the said Moses, whether moneys, bowls, or other chattels, nought came to his hands; and as to this he puts himself upon the country. And the country was there present by Roger Burrell, Roger de Leicester, and other Christians, Samuel Le François, Joce Molekin, and other Jews, as appears among the returns of writs of this Term in the writ touching Dionisia, wife that was of Stephen Taylor, of Canterbury. Who, being sworn, could not agree.¹ And a day is given them to recognise the truth touching the premises, to wit, Michaelmas three weeks, unless in the meantime Roger de Northwood² shall have come into those parts etc.

¹ Cf. p. 104, *supra*, note, which is equally applicable to the present case.

² Northwood was not a regular Justice

of the Jews, but one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

DE QUINDENA S. HILLARII ANNO DECIMO.

Rot. 40, m. 6,
dorso. Lond.

Cok' Hagin, Judeus, venire fecit Rogerum de Ling, tenentem quandam partem terrarum et tenementorum que fuerunt Thome Le Fuster, et exigit ab eo ij m. et dim. de catallo, et lucrum inde emersum ante Statuta Regis, quas ei debet occasione predictarum terrarum etc., et per cirographum ij m. et dim., unde altera pars est in Archa Cirographorum Londonie, ut dicit.

Predictus Rogerus venit et petit diem premeditandi, et habet in crastino Cinerum.

Glouc.

Robertus de Bradestona pro pluribus defaltis in misericordia.

Aaron, filius Elie, Judeus, venire fecit eundem Robertum, et exigit ab eo x s. de catallo et iiij m. de lucro, quos ei debet occasione cujusdam partis terrarum quas tenet, que fuerunt Willelmi Maudut, per cirographum xvij m., unde altera pars est in Archa Cirographorum Herefordie, ut dicit.

Predictus Robertus venit et petit diem premeditandi, et habet a die Pasche in tres septimanas.

Glouc.

Henricus de Actona pro pluribus defaltis in misericordia.

Aaron, filius Elie, venire fecit eundem Henricum, et exigit ab eo j m. de catallo et v m. de lucro, quas ei debet occasione cujusdam partis terrarum quas tenet, que fuerunt Willelmi Maudut, per cirographum xvij m., unde altera pars est in Archa Cirographorum Herefordie, ut dicit.

Predictus Henricus venit et petit diem premeditandi, et habet a die Pasche in tres septimanas.

Glouc.

Petrus de Stintescumb pro pluribus defaltis in misericordia.

Aaron, filius Elie, venire fecit eundem Petrum, et exigit ab eo xx s. de catallo et iiij m. de lucro, quos ei debet occasione cujusdam partis terrarum quas tenet, que fuerunt Willelmi Maudut, per cirographum xvij m., unde altera pars est in Archa Cirographorum Herefordie, ut dicit.

Predictus Petrus venit et petit diem premeditandi, et habet a die Pasche in tres septimanas.

HILARY QUINDENE IN THE TENTH YEAR. [A.D. 1282.]

London.

Cok Hagin, Jew, caused to come Roger de Ling, tenant of part of the lands and tenements which belonged to Thomas Le Fuster, and demands from him 2½ marks, principal, and interest thereon arisen before the Statutes¹ of the King, which he owes in respect of the said lands etc., and by virtue of a chirograph for 2½ marks, of which the other part is in the London Chirograph-Chest, so he says.

The said Roger comes and craves time to consider of it, and has it by adjournment to the morrow of Ash Wednesday.

Glouc.

Robert de Bradeston in mercy for several defaults.

Aaron, son of Elias, Jew, caused to come the said Robert, and demands from him 10s., principal, and 4 marks, interest, which he owes him in respect of part of the lands which he holds, which belonged to William Mauduit, by virtue of a chirograph for 17 marks, of which the other part is in the Hereford Chirograph-Chest, so he says.

The said Robert comes and craves time to consider of it, and has it by adjournment to Easter three weeks.

Glouc.

Henry de Acton in mercy for several defaults.

Aaron, son of Elias, caused to come the said Henry, and demands from him 1 mark, principal, and 5 marks, interest, which he owes him in respect of part of the lands which he holds, which belonged to William Mauduit, by virtue of a chirograph for 17 marks, of which the other part is in the Hereford Chirograph-Chest, so he says.

The said Henry comes and craves time to consider of it, and has it by adjournment to Easter three weeks.

Glouc.

Peter de Stinchcomb in mercy for several defaults.

Aaron, son of Elias, caused to come the said Peter, and demands from him 20s., principal, and 4 marks, interest, which he owes him in respect of part of the lands which he holds, which belonged to William Mauduit, by virtue of a chirograph for 17 marks, of which the other part is in the Hereford Chirograph-Chest, so he says.

The said Peter comes and craves time to consider of it, and has it by adjournment to Easter three weeks.

¹ I.e. the Statute of 1275, the plural being used for the singular. The omission to refer to the Statute in the subsequent cases must be merely per incuriam, as the

amounts are not such as could be recovered under the three years' limitation contained in the so-called statute printed in Appendix V. See p. lvii, *supra*.

Cantebr.

Johannes Hamelin pro pluribus defaultis in misericordia.

Mosseus de Clare, per attornatum suum, venire fecit predictum Johannem, tenentem quandam partem terrarum que fuerunt Thome Hamelin, et exigit ab eo iiij l. de catallo et x l. de lucro, quas ei debet occasione predictarum terrarum etc., per cirographum xx l., unde altera pars est in Archa Cirographorum apud Subbyr', ut dicit.

Predictus Johannes venit et petit diem premeditandi, et habet a die Pasche in unum mensem.

ib. m. 7.
Lond.

Cok' Hagin Judeus, venit coram etc., et recognovit hoc scriptum subscriptum :—Universis, ad quorum notitiam presens scriptum pervenerit, Cok' Hagin, filius Deulecresse, Judeus, Londonie, salutem :—Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse, dimisisse et quietasse pro me, heredibus et assignatis meis, Domino Roberto de Basinge, civi Londoniensi, totum terminum meum, quem habui die confectionis istius instrumenti, in firma manerii de Ginges Le Munteny, cum suis pertinenciis, quod est in Comitatu Essexe, quam quidem firmam habui ex tradicionem Domini Roberti de Munteny, militis, pro diversis debitis in quibus michi tenebatur, et de quibus finem solutionis mecum contraxit per predictam firmam, prout in litteris super hoc confectis, ac in Scaccario Judaismi irrotulatis, plenius continetur; termino, videlicet, dicte dimissionis firme incipiente a festo Natalis Domini anno Regis Edwardi decimo, et durante usque ad finem novem annorum proximo sequentium et plenarie completorum : habendum et tenendum dicto Domino Roberto de Basinge, et heredibus suis sive assignatis suis, predictum manerium, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, ut in terris, redditibus, messuagiis, pratis, pasturis, viis, semitis, wardis, releviis, escaetis, herietis, servitiis, tam liberorum hominum quam villanorum, vivariis, piscariis, stagnis, boscis, et omnibus aliis pertinenciis suis, tam nominatis quam non nominatis, quocunque modo seu jure ad dictam terram spectantibus, ita libere, quiete, bene et in pace, per totum predictum terminum novem annorum, sicut et ego habui, tenui, aut tenere debui per dimissionem predicti Domini Roberti de Munteny, et ut in scripto inter nos cirographato plenius inseritur et specificatur, sine aliqua diminucione seu ullo retenemento. Et ego, predictus Cok' Hagin, et heredes mei predictum manerium, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis, ut predictum est, predicto Domino Roberto de Basinge, per predictum terminum novem annorum, et heredibus suis sive assignatis suis quibuscunque, contra omnes Christianos et Judeos warantizabimus, acquietabimus et defendemus. Pro hujusmodi termini mei donacione,

Cambr.

John Hamelin in mercy for several defaults.

Moses of Clare, by his attorney, caused to come the said John, tenant of part of the lands which belonged to Thomas Hamelin, and demands from him £4, principal, and £10, interest, which he owes him in respect of the said lands etc., by virtue of a chirograph for £20, of which the other part is in the Sudbury Chirograph-Chest, so he says.

The said John comes and craves time to consider of it, and has it by adjournment to Easter month.

London.

Cok Hagin, Jew, came before etc., and acknowledged this under-written writing:—To all, to whose notice the present writing shall come, Cok Hagin, son of Deulecresse, Jew, of London, greeting:—Know that I, for myself, my heirs and assigns, have given, granted, demised, and acquitted to Sir Robert de Basinge, citizen of London, all my term, which I had on the day when this instrument was made, in the farm of the manor of Ginges Le Munteny, in the County of Essex, with its appurtenances, which farm I had by livery of Sir Robert de Munteny, knight, on account of divers debts in which he was bound to me, and for the payment of which by the said farm he made fine with me, as it is more fully contained in the letters touching this made and enrolled in the Exchequer of Jewry; the term, to wit, of the demise of the said farm to begin at Christmas in the tenth year of King Edward, and to last to the end of the nine years next following complete and concluded: to have and to hold to the said Sir Robert de Basinge, and his heirs or assigns, the said manor, with all its appurtenances, in lands, rents, messuages, meadows, pastures, roads, paths, wardships, reliefs, escheats, heriots, services, as well of freemen as of villeins, preserves, fishponds, ponds, woods, and all other appurtenances, named or not named, howsoever or by what right soever hereunto regardant, no less freely, quietly, well, and in peace, for all the said term of nine years, than I had, held, or was to hold the said manor by the demise of the said Sir Robert de Munteny, and as in a writing made by way of chirograph between us it is more fully detailed and specified, without any abatement or reservation. And I, the said Cok Hagin, and my heirs will warrant, acquit, and defend the said manor, with all its appurtenances, as afore-said, to the said Sir Robert de Basinge and his heirs or assigns whomsoever, for the said term of nine years, against all Christians and Jews. For which term so by me given, granted, demised, and acquitted,

concessione, dimissione et acquietacione dedit michi predictus Robertus terras et edificia, que et quas habuit, cum suis pertinenciis, in parochiis Sancte Marie Magdalene de Milkstrate et Sancti Michaelis de Hoggelane, Londonie, in feodo et hereditate in perpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presens scriptum littera mea Ebraica consignavi. Actum Londonie die Mercurii proxima post Purificationem Beate Marie anno regni Regis Edwardi decimo.

Et Walterus de Kancia, clericus et attornatus Domine Regine-Consortis Regis, nunc presens fuit, et ex parte ipsius Regine recognitioni predicti scripti assensum et consensum prebuit.

Lond.

Memorandum, quod Robertus de Basinge venit coram etc., et recognovit scriptum subscriptum in hec verba :—Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego, Robertus de Basinge, civis Londoniensis, dedi, concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Cok' Hagino, filio Deulecresse, Judeo, Londonie, totam illam terram meam, cum domo superedificata et aliis pertinenciis suis, que jacet in parochia Sancte Marie Magdalene de Melkestrete, Londonie, que se extendit in longitudine inter tenementum Magistri Elie, filii Magistri Mossei, Judei, versus Aquilonem, et tenementum Jacobi Le Clerc, Judei, versus Austrum, et in latitudine a vico regio, qui vocatur Milkestrete, ex parte orientali, usque ad vicum regium, qui vocatur Wodestrete, ex parte occidentali. Dedi eciam et concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi predicto Cok' totam illam terram meam, cum domo superedificata et omnibus pertinenciis suis, que jacet in parochia Sancti Michaelis de Hoggelane, Londonie, que se extendit in longitudine inter tenementum quondam Roberti Le Blunt versus Aquilonem et tenementum quondam Johannis de Benetlega versus Austrum, et in latitudine a vico regio, qui vocatur Wodestrete, ex parte occidentali, usque ad vicum regium, qui vocatur Milkestrete, ex parte orientali; scilicet, quicquid infra bundas prenotatas in predictis vicis et parochiis habui, seu habere potui aut debui, quocunque jure, ut in terris, lignis, lapidibus et rebus cunctis, sine aliqua diminutione seu ullo retenemento: habendum et tenendum predicto Cok' et

the said Robert has given me the lands and buildings, which he had, with their appurtenances, in the parishes of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street, and St. Michael, Hoggen Lane, London, in fee and inheritance for ever. In witness whereof I have signed the present writing in my Hebrew character. Done at London on the Wednesday next after the Purification of Blessed Mary in the tenth year of the reign of King Edward.

And Walter de Kent, clerk and attorney of our Lady the Queen, the King's Consort, was then present, and on the part of the Queen gave assent and consent to the acknowledgment of the said writing.¹

London.

Be it had in remembrance, that Robert de Basinge came before etc., and acknowledged the underwritten writing to the effect following:— Know present and to come, that I, Robert de Basinge, citizen of London, have given, granted, and by my present charter confirmed to Cok Hagin, son of Deulecresse, Jew, of London, all that land of mine, with the house thereon built and other its appurtenances, which lies in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street, London, and in length extends from the tenement of Master Elias, son of Master Moses, Jew, on the north side, to the tenement of Jacob Le Clerc, Jew, on the south side, and in breadth extends from the King's way, which is called Milk Street, on the east side, as far as the King's way, which is called Wood Street, on the west side. I have also given and granted and by my present charter confirmed to the said Cok all that land of mine, with the house thereon built and with all its appurtenances, which lies in the parish of St. Michael, Hoggen Lane, London, and extends in length from a tenement formerly of Robert Le Blunt on the north side to a tenement formerly of John de Bentley on the south side, and in breadth from the King's way, which is called Wood Street, on the west side, as far as the King's way, which is called Milk Street, on the east side; to wit, whatever within the bounds pre-assigned I had, or might have or was to have, in the said ways and parishes, in what right soever, whether in land, or wood, or stone or in aught else, without any abatement or reservation: to have and hold to the

¹ It will be remembered that the forfeited estate of Hagin, son of Deulecresse, otherwise Cok Hagin, was the Queen's perquisite by grant of the King (p. 88, *supra*). At her instance Edward had confirmed his election to the office of Chief Rabbi in 1281. Rymer, *Fœdera*, ed. Clarke, i. pt. ii. 591. This record shows that, notwithstanding his new dignity, his estate was

still in the Queen's hand. It also disposes of the conjectured derivation (A.-J.H.E.P. i. 48) from his name of the name of the lane (Hogge, Hoggen, or, later, Huggin) in the vicinity of which he now, by the Queen's grace, acquired property. Cf. p. 105 *supra*, where it appears that the only other Hagin who might conceivably have given his name to the lane lived elsewhere.

heredibus suis, et cuique seu quibuscumque et quando dare, vendere, legare, seu alio modo assignare voluerit, de me et heredibus meis, libere, quiete, integre, bene et in pace, in feodo et hereditate in perpetuum; reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis unum clavum gariofilli ad Pascha, faciendo eciam, pro me et heredibus meis, capitalibus dominis feodi servicia inde debita et consueta, pro omnibus serviciis secularibus, consuetudinibus, exactionibus, demandis et rebus cunctis. Et ego, predictus Robertus, et heredes mei predictas terras, cum domibus et ceteris suis pertinenciis, predicto Judeo, heredibus et assignatis suis, contra omnes homines, Christianos et Judeos, per predicta servicia warantizabimus, defendemus et acquietabimus in perpetuum. Pro hac autem donacione, warantizacione, defensione, acquietacione et presentis carte mee confirmacione dedit mihi predictus Judeus terminum, scilicet, novem annorum, quem habuit die confectionis presentis carte, in firma manerii de Ginges Munteny, in Comitatu Essexe, sub modo et forma quibus idem Judeus idem manerium receperat de Domino Roberto de Munteny, milite, una cum c. l. sterlingorum in gersumam. In cujus rei testimonium presenti carte sigillum meum apposui: hiis testibus: Dominis Hamone Hauteyn et Roberto de Ludham, tunc Justiciariis Judeorum; Domino Benedicto Le Waleys, tunc Maiore Londonie; Willelmo Le Mazelyner et Ricardo de Chikewell, tunc Vicecomitibus Londonie; Johanne Skyp, Roberto Herun, Ciographariis Arche Ciographorum Londonie; Henrico de Frowyk', Galfrido de Rokesl', Johanne Horn, Thoma de Basinge, Willelmo de Dunolm, Willelmo de Farndona, Nicholao de Wintonia, Radulfo Le Blunt, Roberto de Meldeburn', Ricardo de Muntpelers, Waltero de Watford, Willelmo de Red et Johanne de Shordych, Christianis; Magistro Elia, filio Magistri Mossei, Aaron, filio Vives, Mansero, filio Aaron, Cresseo, filio Gente, Jacobo Le Clerc, Cresseo, filio Cressei, Isaac, filio Cressei, Benedicto Bateman, Judeis, et aliis.

DE TERMINO S. MICHAELIS ANNO DECIMO INCIPIENTE
UNDECIMO.

Rot. 41, m. 3.
Bristol.

Preceptum fuit Constabulario, quod, si Aaron de Hibernia, Judeus, quem in prisona Castri Bristoll' detinuit, inveniret sibi manucaptores, quod esset coram etc. ad quindenam S. Michaelis nunc, ad standum recto de omnibus de ipso conqueri etc.,¹ tunc ipsum a prisona delibaret, nisi captus fuisset per speciale preceptum Domini Regis, vel pro

¹ Supply 'volentibus.' Cf. p. 125, infra.

said Cok and his heirs, or to whomsoever, one or several, he may at any time be minded to give, sell, devise, or in any other manner assign the same, of me and my heirs, freely, quietly, in entirety, well, and in peace, in fee and inheritance for ever; rendering therefor yearly to me and my heirs a clove of gillyflower at Easter, and doing also, for me and my heirs, to the capital lords of the fee the services due and wonted therefor, in discharge of all secular services, customs, and all things exacted and demanded. And I, the said Robert, and my heirs will for the said services warrant, defend, and acquit the said lands, with the houses and other their appurtenances, to the said Jew, his heirs and assigns, against all men, Christians and Jews, for ever. For which grant, warranty, defence, and acquittance, thus confirmed by this my present charter, the said Jew has given me a term, to wit, of nine years, which he had on the day when the present charter was made, in the farm of the manor of Ginges Munteny, in the County of Essex, on the same conditions on which the said Jew received the said manor from Sir Robert de Munteny, knight, with £100 sterling by way of fine. In witness whereof I have set my seal to the present charter. Witness: Sir Hamo Hauteyn and Sir Robert de Ludham, then Justices of the Jews; Sir Benedict Le Waleys, then Mayor of London; William Le Mazeliner and Richard de Chigwell, then Sheriffs of London; John Skip and Robert Herun, Chirographers of the London Chirograph-Chest; Henry de Frowick, Geoffrey de Rokesley, John Horn, Thomas de Basinge, William de Dunolm, William de Farndon, Nicholas de Winton, Ralph Le Blunt, Robert de Meldeburn, Richard de Montpelier, Walter de Watford, William de Red, and John de Shoreditch, Christians; Master Elias, son of Master Moses, Aaron, son of Vives, Manser, son of Aaron, Cresse, son of Genta, Jacob Le Clerc, Cresse, son of Cresse, Isaac, son of Cresse, Benedict Bateman, Jews, and others.

MICHAELMAS TERM IN THE TENTH AND THE BEGINNING OF THE ELEVENTH YEAR. [A.D. 1282-3.]

Bristol.

The Constable was commanded, that, if Aaron of Ireland, Jew, whom he detained in prison at Bristol Castle, find mainpernors for his presence before etc. on this Michaelmas quindene, to stand to right at the suit of all who have complaint to make against him, then he discharge him from prison, unless he had been arrested by special command of our Lord the King, or for talliage, or some matter against

tallagio, vel pro aliqua re contra Coronam etc., et scire faceret Justiciariis etc., qua occasione ipsum cepisset. Et dictus Aaron non venit, et Constabularius mandat, quod, die Veneris proxima post festum Nativitatis Beati Johannis Baptiste anno Regis Edwardi x^o, venit idem Aaron ad schopam Roberti de Araz, aurifabri, et porrexit ei quandam platam argenti vendendam coram multis Christianis ibidem presentibus; coram quibus idem Robertus predictam platam a prefato Judeo recepit, et cum eam ponderasset, inposuit eidem Judeo predictam platam de tonsura monete fuisse conflata, et cum dictus Judeus hec audisset, predictam platam a manibus dicti Roberti surripuit, et inde fugiendo usque ad pontem aque que dicitur Aven, eandem platam infra aquam illam projecit, multis Christianis ipsum fugientem sequentibus, et videntibus factum suum; et ex concursu et clamore plurium venit ad ipsum Constabularium notitia dicti facti, et sic ipsum Judeum ea occasione cepit et in prisiona detinuit; et per predictum breve liberavit corpus dicti Aaron Cresseo, filio Isaac, Cresseo le Prestre et Abraham Honprud, Judeis, qui manuceperunt ipsum Aaron ad habendum corpus suum coram etc., quem non habent. Et ideo preceptum est Constabulario, quod ipsos una cum predicto Aaron capiat, et salvo custodiat, ita quod habeat corpora eorum coram etc., ad respondendum Regi, quare predictum Aaron non habeant, et de quibusdam articulis eis obiciendis etc. Ad quem diem Cresseus, filius Isaac, et Abraham Honprud venerunt et pro predicta manucapcione finem fecerunt, sicut patet in Termino S. Trinitatis proximo sequente. Et idem Aaron venit, et calumpniatus de predicta plata, et de aliis diversis transgressionibus etc., et requisitus, quomodo se inde acquietare voluerit, dicit, quod hec infamia sibi imposita est per suos emulos, et libenter se acquietaret per Judeos tantum, set non per Christianos. Et quia se non vult acquietare per Christianos et Judeos, secundum Legem et Consuetudinem Judaismi, committitur Johanni de La Heth et Ade Prodhome, ad ducendum ad prisonam de Herefordia, et ibidem Vicecomiti liberandum, et in prisiona custodiendum, quousque etc. Postea finem fecit cum Domino Rege pro secta Regis relaxanda, sicut in Termino proximo sequente.

Rot. 41, m. 5.
Lond.

Martinus, filius Gilberti Le Bas, civis Londoniensis, venit coram etc., et recognovit per scriptum subscriptum in hec verba:—Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Martinus, filius Gilberti Le Bas, civis Londoniensis, salutem in Domino:—Noveritis me concessisse et

the Crown etc., and do the Justices to wit etc., for what cause he had arrested him. And the said Aaron does not come, and the Constable sends word, that, on the Friday next after the feast of the Nativity of Blessed John the Baptist in the tenth year of the reign of King Edward, the said Aaron came to the shop of Robert of Arras, goldsmith, and offered him a plate of silver for sale before the eyes of many Christians who were present in that same place; in whose presence the said Robert received the said plate from the said Jew, and when he had weighed it, charged the said Jew, that the said plate was fused from coin-clippings, and when the said Jew heard this, he snatched the said plate from the hands of the said Robert, and ran off with it to the bridge over the water which is called Avon, and threw the said plate into the water, being followed by many Christians, who saw what he did; and by reason of the concourse and the general clamour the said affair came to his, the Constable's, notice, and for that cause he arrested the Jew and detained him in prison; and pursuant to the said writ he delivered the body of the said Aaron to Cresse, son of Isaac, Cresse le Prestre, and Abraham Honprud, Jews, who mainperned him, Aaron, to have his body before etc., and have him not. And therefore the Constable is commanded, that he arrest them with the said Aaron, and keep them safe, so that he have their bodies before etc., to answer to the King, why they have not the said Aaron, and touching certain charges to be made against them etc. On which day Cresse, son of Isaac, and Abraham Honprud came and made fine for the said mainprise, as appears in the roll of Holy Trinity Term next following. And the said Aaron came, and was charged as to the said plate, and divers other trespasses etc., and, being asked, how he would acquit himself thereof, says, that this infamy is laid to his charge by persons who have a grudge against him, and he craves leave to acquit himself by Jews alone, and not by Christians. And because he refuses to acquit himself by Christians and Jews, according to the Law and Custom of Jewry, he is committed into the custody of John de La Heth and Adam Prodhome, to take him to Hereford Gaol, and there to deliver him to the Sheriff, to be kept in gaol, until etc. Thereafter he made fine with our Lord the King for release of suit, as appears in the roll of the Term next following.

London.

Martin, son of Gilbert Le Bas, citizen of London, came before etc., and made acknowledgment by the underwritten writing to the effect following:—To all who shall see or hear this writing Martin, son of Gilbert Le Bas, citizen of London, greeting in the Lord:—Know that,

hac presenti carta omnino, de me et heredibus meis et assignatis, quietā clamasse in perpetuum Magistro Elie, filio Magistri Mossei, Judeo, Londonie, et toti communitati Judeorum Anglie, et heredibus eorum et assignatis, pro x m. quas mihi dederunt pre manibus, totum jus et clamium quod habui, vel habere potui, in tota terra, cum domibus superedificatis, quam Ricardus, filius Gilberti Le Bas, frater meus, aliquando habuit in parochia S. Egidii extra Crepilgate, inter terram que tunc fuit Magistri Johannis Rosemund (?) et nunc est Thome S. Laurentii, versus Aquilonem, et venellam, sicut vertitur ad Fossatum Londonie, versus Austrum, et vicum Regis versus Orientem, et Cimiterium totius communitatis Judeorum Anglie versus Occidentem, et illam totam integre et plenarie dicto Magistro Elie dedit et carta sua confirmavit sine ullis sibi retenementis, habendam sibi et communitati predictę, heredibus suis et assignatis, libere, quiete, bene, integre et in pace in perpetuum; ita quod nec ego, heredes mei nec assignati, nec aliqui alii per nos nec pro nobis, aliquod jus vel clamium in predicta terra, cum domibus superedificatis, nec in aliquo ad eam pertinente, aliquo modo exigere poterimus de cetero vel vendicare; et ut hec mea concessio et quietā clamancia rata et stabilis in perpetuum permaneat, huic quiete clamancie sigilli mei impressionem apposui: hiis testibus: Dominis Hamone Hauteyn et Roberto de Ludham, Justiciariis etc.

Rot. 41, m. 9.
Assize Roll
738, m. 7.
Warr. Letc.

Thomas de Bromwich, a quo exiguntur xx l. de debito Mossei, filii Leonis, Judei dampnati, tulit breve Regis de Magno Sigillo in hec verba:—Edwardus etc. Justiciariis suis ad custodiam Judeorum assignatis salutem. Ex querela Thome filii Rogeri, de Bromwich, accepimus, quod, cum ipse Mosseo, filio Leonis, Judeo nostro, Warrewici, parum antequam idem Judeus pro retonsione monete nostre suspensus fuisset, de tresdecim marcis, in quibus eidem Judeo tenebatur per quoddam scriptum continens xx l., quod in Archa Cirographorum adhuc residet, sicut racionabiliter monstrare coram vobis paratus est, satisfecerit, vos, nichilominus, occasione suspensionis predicti Judei, et capcionis debitorum et aliorum bonorum suorum in manum nostram, jam post mortem ejus predictam pecuniam pretextu predicti scripti ab eodem

for myself and my heirs and assigns, I have granted and by this present charter altogether quitclaimed for ever to Master Elias, son of Master Moses, Jew, of London, and the entire community of the Jews of England, and their heirs and assigns, for 10 marks which they have given me in hand, all the right and claim which I had, or might have, in all the land, with the houses thereon built, which Richard, son of Gilbert Le Bas, my brother, once had in the parish of St. Giles without Cripplegate, betwixt the land which then belonged to Master John Rosamund (?) and now belongs to Thomas St. Laurence towards the North, and the alley, as it curves to the Fosse of London, towards the South, and the King's highway towards the East, and the Cemetery of the entire community of the Jews of England towards the West, all which he gave and by his charter confirmed in entire and full right to the said Master Elias, without reservation of aught to himself, to have to him and the said community,¹ their heirs and assigns, freely, quietly, well, in entirety, and in peace for ever; so that neither I, nor my heirs nor my assigns, nor any others through us or for us, shall have power in future to exact or in any manner enforce any right or claim in the said land and houses thereon built, or any appurtenances thereof; and that this my grant and quitclaim may hold good and endure for ever unimpaired, I have hereto set my seal: witness: Sir Hamo Hauteyn and Sir Robert de Ludham, Justices etc.

Warw.
Letc.

Thomas of Bromwich, of whom are demanded £20 on account of a debt due to Moses, son of Leo, Jew condemned, brought a writ of the King under the Great Seal to the effect following:—Edward etc. to his Justices assigned to the custody of the Jews greeting:—By plaint of Thomas FitzRoger, of Bromwich, We are informed, that, notwithstanding shortly before Moses, son of Leo, our Jew, of Warwick, was hanged for coin-clipping, he discharged a debt of 18 marks, in which he was bound to the said Jew by a writing containing £20, which is still in the Chirograph-Chest, as he is rightfully ready to prove before you, nevertheless you, by reason that the said Jew is hanged, and that the debts due to him and his other goods are taken into our hand, do now after his death set up the said writing, and thereunder

¹ We can hardly doubt that it was thus intended to replace by a secret trust one of the closed synagogues. Cf. Introduction, p. xl. Jewin Street still serves to fix the

site of the cemetery. See Stow, 'Survey of London,' ed. Strype, book iii. 88-9; and cf. A.-J.H.E.P. i. 35.

Thoma ad opus nostrum exigitis, et eum ad hoc distringi facitis, in ipsius Thome dampnum non modicum et gravamen. Et quia super premissis certiorari volumus, vobis mandamus, quod inspectis rotulis Scaccarii predicti, et facta inde diligenti inquisitione, si necesse fuerit, per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum, scilicet, tam Christianorum quam Judeorum, per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit, utrum predictus Thomas, antequam debita et alia bona et catalla predicti Judei ad manum nostram devenerunt, eidem Judeo de predicta pecunia, prout debuit, satisfecerit, necne, et si sic, quo anno, et quando, et in quorum presencia, et per quem, et qualiter et quomodo, eandem inquisitionem distincte et aperte factam, sub sigillis vestris et sigillis eorum per quos facta fuerit, Nobis sine dilacione mittatis, et hoc breve, et districtionem ei ea occasione factam interim relaxetis. Teste Me ipso apud Rothelan viij^o die Octobris anno regni nostri decimo. Per ipsum Regem.

Per hoc breve preceptum est Vicecomiti Warrewic', quod venire faciat coram etc. apud Salopiam,¹ a die Pasche in xv dies, sex probos et legales homines de villa Warrewici, et Vicecomiti Northampton', quod venire faciat coram etc., ad eundem diem, sex legales Judeos de hiis qui solebant manere apud Warrewicum, ad inquirendum in forma predicta super premissis veritatem, et districtionem etc.

Ad quem diem inquisicio non venit, et preceptum est Vicecomiti, sicut alias, a die S. Johannis in xv dies. Ad quem diem inquisicio non venit, et preceptum est Vicecomiti, sicut pluries, a die S. Michaelis in tres septimanas, nisi Hamo Hauteyn, Henricus de Bray, vel Robertus de Ludham interim etc.

Et dicti Henricus de Bray et Robertus de Ludham venerunt ad partes illas, et inde coram eis ceperunt inquisitionem per sacramentum Henrici de Bromwich, Ricardi filii Henrici, Simonis de Rokeby, Henrici Wodard, Rogeri de Stodle, Nicholai de Bruer, Christianorum; Isaac, filii Isaac, Abrahe de Rothewell, Saunte de Lincolnia, Sampsonis, filii Samuelis, Mossei, filii Avegaye, et Benedicti Le Chapelein, Judeorum. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod starrum, quod predictus Thomas protulit coram etc., bonum est et legale, et quod per xij m. quietus esse debet de predicto debito xx l., et quod dictas xij m. dicto Mosseo solvit in presencia Willelmi Hamelyn, tunc Vicecomitis, et

¹ The Court had been removed to Shrewsbury, pursuant to a writ dated 10 April

1282. Rot. Lit. Claus. 10 Ed. I. m. 8.

of the said Thomas do demand the said money to our use, and do cause him to be therefor distrained, to his, Thomas's, no small damage and grievance. And because We would be certified touching the premises, We command you, that you inspect the rolls of the said Exchequer, and thereof make careful inquest, if need be, by oath of true and lawful men, to wit, as well Christians as Jews, by whom the truth of the matter may be the better known, whether the said Thomas did, before the debts due to the said Jew and his other goods and chattels came to our hand, discharge the said debt to the said Jew, or no, and if he did so, in what year, and when, and by whom, and how and in what manner, and in whose presence, and the said inquest, wherein its effect shall plainly appear, do send to Us without delay under your seals and the seals of those by whom it shall have been made, and this writ, and in the meantime discharge the distress made upon him for that cause. Witness Myself at Rhuddlan on the 8th day of October in the tenth year of our reign. By the King himself.

Pursuant to this writ the Sheriff of Warwickshire is commanded to cause to come before etc. at Shrewsbury, on Easter quindene, six true and lawful men of the town of Warwick, and the Sheriff of Northamptonshire is commanded to cause to come before etc., on the same day, six lawful Jews of those who used to reside at Warwick, to make inquest of the truth touching the premises in form aforesaid, and the distress etc.

On which day the inquest did not come, and the Sheriff had mandate, as before, for the quindene of St. John the Baptist. On which day the inquest did not come, and the Sheriff had mandate, as once and again, for Michaelmas three weeks, unless in the meantime Hamo Hauteyn, Henry de Bray,¹ or Robert de Ludham etc.

And the said Henry de Bray and Robert de Ludham came to those parts, and took inquest of the matter by oath of Henry de Bromwich, Richard FitzHenry, Simon de Rokeby, Henry Woodard, Roger de Studley, Nicholas de Bruer, Christians; Isaac, son of Isaac, Abraham of Rothwell, Saunta of Lincoln, Sampson, son of Samuel, Moses, son of Avegay, and Benedict Le Chapelein, Jews. Who say upon their oath, that the starr, which the said Thomas produced before etc., is good and lawful, and that thereby he is to be quit of the said debt of £20 for 13 marks, and that he paid the said 13 marks to the said Moses in presence of William Hamlyn, then Sheriff, and Peter de

¹ Escheator for the hither side of Trent, not at this time a regular Justice of the Jews. Cal. Patent Rolls (Rolls Ser.), Ed. I. 1281-92, pp. 35 et seq.

Petri de Leicestria, videlicet, in duobus equis, precii ix m., et iiij m. in denariis, quos idem Thomas solvit dicto Judeo in crastino S. Hillarii anno Regis Edwardi quarto. Et ista inquisicio capta fuit die Martis in festo S. Margarete anno Regis Edwardi xj^o, apud Northampton, coram predictis Roberto de Ludham et Henrico de Bray.

DE QUINDENA S. HILLARII ET IN CRASTINO PURIFICATIONIS BEATE MARIE ANNO UNDECIMO.

Rot. 42, m. 3.
Sutht.

Simon de Wintonia, per attornatum suum, optulit se iiij^{to} die versus Nicholaum, filium Ade Thurmund, rectorem ecclesie de Winchefeld, de placito acquietacionis debiti. Et ipse non venit. Et mandatum fuit Episcopo Wintoniensi, quod ipsum distringeret per bona sua ecclesiastica, et quod haberet corpus ejus coram etc., hic. Et officialis Wintoniensis mandavit, quod preceptum domini sui, Domini Episcopi, bona ecclesiastica dicti Nicholai sequestravit et eum citavit, quod compareat coram etc. a die Pasche in unum mensem, ad respondendum etc. Et quod Episcopus tunc sit ibi auditurus judicium suum, eo quod breve predictum non retornavit, sicut sibi mandatum fuit etc.

ib. m. 3,
dorso. Surr.
Suss.

Preceptum fuit Vicecomiti, quod per visum proborum et legalium hominum vendi faceret bona et catalla que cepit in manum Regis de bonis et catallis Willelmi de Heire et Matildis, uxoris sue, pro xx m. de quodam debito xxx l. quas Gamaliel de Oxonia, Judeus, recuperavit versus predictos Willelmum et Matildem occasione quorundam reddituum, quos tenet, qui fuerunt Johannis de Canvile, et de denariis inde provenientibus et aliis catallis dictorum Willelmi et Matildis fieri faceret predictas xx m., et eas dicto Judeo vel nuncio liberaret, et quid inde fecerit scire faceret Justiciariis etc. Et Vicecomes mandavit, quod habet in custodia sua de catallis dictorum Willelmi et Matildis fieri factas dictas xx m. Et eas habeat coram etc. a die Pasche in tres septimanas, dicto Judeo solvendas etc.

Leicester, to wit, by two horses, price 9 marks, and 4 marks in coin, which the said Thomas delivered to the said Jew on the morrow of St. Hilary in the fourth year of King Edward. And this inquest was taken on Tuesday, the feast of St. Margaret, in the 11th year of King Edward, at Northampton, before the said Robert de Ludham and Henry de Bray.

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THE QUINDENE OF ST. HILARY AND THE MORROW OF
THE PURIFICATION OF BLESSED MARY IN THE
ELEVENTH YEAR. [A.D. 1283.]

Hants.

Simon of Winchester, by his attorney, offered himself on the fourth day against Nicholas, son of Adam Thurmund, rector of the church of Winchfield, touching a plea of acquittance of debt. And he did not come. And the Bishop of Winchester was commanded to distrain him by his chattels ecclesiastical, and to have his body before etc., here. And the official of Winchester sent word, that by precept of his lord, the Lord Bishop, the chattels ecclesiastical of the said Nicholas have been sequestrated, and he himself has been cited to appear before etc. a month after Easter, to answer etc. And let the Bishop then be there to hear his judgment, because he did not return the said writ, as he was commanded etc.

Surr. Suss.

The Sheriff was commanded, that by view of true and lawful men he cause to be sold the goods and chattels which, of the goods and chattels of William de Heire and Matilda, his wife, he took into the King's hand for 20 marks of a debt of £30 which Gamaliel of Oxford, Jew, recovered against the said William and Matilda in respect of certain rents, which he holds, which belonged to John de Canville, and that of the moneys thence issuing and other chattels of the said William and Matilda he cause to be made the said 20 marks, and deliver them to the said Jew or his agent, and do the Justices etc. to wit, what in that regard he shall have done. And the Sheriff sent word, that he has in his keeping the said 20 marks made of the chattels of the said William and Matilda. And let him have them before etc. three weeks after Easter, that they be paid to the said Jew etc.

DE TERMINO PASCHE ANNO UNDECIMO.

Rot. 43, m. 2.
Not.

Cum Josceus Le Clerk, de Stanford-super-Soram, Rogerus Carpentarius, de eadem, Thomas de Leyk', Johannes de Ulnethorp', manens in Stanford-super-Soram, Robertus de Hotot, manens in Stanford-super-Soram, Godefridus Carpentarius, de eadem, et Stephanus Asby, de Rempiston, tenentes quasdam partes terrarum que fuerunt Rogeri filii Rogeri, de Stanford-super-Soram, districti fuissent ad reddendum Regi porciones ipsos contingentes occasione predictarum terrarum quas tenent, que fuerunt predicti Rogeri, de quodam debito x m. de debito Samuelis, filii Mossei, de Pavely, Judei ad Fidem Christianam conversi, per Willelmum, filium Anketini, de Stanford-super-Soram, venerunt coram Justiciariis etc., et dicunt, quod non tenentur de aliqua porcione dicti debiti x m. respondere, eo quod satisfecerunt predicto Samueli de porcionibus ipsos contingentibus, tempore quo habuit liberam administracionem bonorum suorum, et antequam se convertit ad Fidem Christianam, et eis inde starrum fecit de acquietancia; et de hoc ponunt se super patriam. Et preceptum est Vicecomiti, quod venire faciat coram etc., a die Sancti Johannis Baptiste, Cirographarios Christianos et Judeos Arche Cirographorum Nottingham', et sex probos et legales homines de visneto de Stanford-super-Soram, et sex legales Judeos de villa Nottingham', per quos etc., et qui nulla etc., ad recognoscendum in forma predicta etc.

INQUISICIO CAPTA CORAM H. HAUTEYN APUD TURRIM
LONDONIE IN CRASTINO CLAUSI PASCHE.

ib. m. 2,
dorso.

Cum Jacobus de Bedford, Benne de Bedford, Josceus Batecok', Judei, rettati essent de quadam roberia xxviij et xij m. facta apud Bedford super quosdam mercatores extraneos, et Willelmus Le Gaoler, racione consensus hujus roberie, capti essent et imprisonati apud Bedford, preceptum fuit Vicecomiti, quod predictos Jacobum et alios sub salvo et securo conductu duci faceret usque Turrim Londonie, ita quod ipsos habeat coram etc. in crastino Clausi Pasche, ad standum recto etc., et scire faceret omnibus versus ipsos prosequi volentibus quod sint ibidem, si sibi viderint expedire etc., et

EASTER TERM IN THE ELEVENTH YEAR.

Notts.

Whereas Joce Le Clerc, of Stanford-on-Soar, Roger Carpenter, of the same place, Thomas of Leake, John of Owthorpe,¹ residing at Stanford-on-Soar, Robert of Hotot, residing at Stanford-on-Soar, Godfrey Carpenter, of the same place, and Stephen Ashby, of Rempstone, tenants of certain parcels of land which belonged to Roger Fitz-Roger, of Stanford-on-Soar, were distrained to render to the King the portions, for which, in respect of their tenure of the said lands which belonged to the said Roger, they are liable, of a certain debt of 10 marks, owing to Samuel, son of Moses, of Pavely, Jew converted to the Christian Faith; they, by William, son of Anketin, of Stanford-on-Soar, came before the Justices etc., and say, that they are not bound to answer for any portion of the said debt of 10 marks, because they satisfied the said Samuel in respect of the portions for which they were liable, while he was still free to dispose of his chattels, and before he was converted to the Christian Faith, and he made them a starr of acquittance thereof; and touching this they put themselves upon the country. And the Sheriff is commanded to cause to come before etc., on the day of St. John the Baptist, the Christian and Jewish Chirographers of the Nottingham Chirograph-Chest, and six true and lawful men of the venue of Stanford-on-Soar, and six lawful Jews of the town of Nottingham, by whom etc., and who by no affinity etc., to recognise in form aforesaid etc.

INQUEST TAKEN BEFORE HAMO HAUTEYN AT THE TOWER
OF LONDON ON THE MORROW OF THE CLOSE OF
EASTER.

Whereas, upon a charge of robbery of eight and twenty and twelve marks done at Bedford upon certain foreign merchants, Jacob of Bedford, Benne of Bedford, and Joce Batecock, Jews, and William Le Gaoler, for complicity in the robbery, were taken and imprisoned at Bedford, the Sheriff was commanded, that he cause the said Jacob and the others to be brought under safe and sure conduct to the Tower of London, so that he have them before etc., on the morrow of the Close of Easter, to stand to right etc., and that he do all intending to prosecute them to wit, that they be at the same place, if they deem it expedient, and that he cause to come before

¹ See Thoroton, Nottinghamshire, ed. Throsby, i. 157.

quod venire faceret coram etc., ad eundem diem, xij etc. de villa Bedford, et xij etc. de visneto forinseco etc., per quos etc., ad recognoscendum veritatem in premissis, si necesse fuerit.

Ad quem diem predicti Jacobus et alii veniunt coram etc., per Vicecomitem Bedford' etc., et patria venit etc.; et predicti Jacobus et alii inculpati per H. Hauteyn de predicta roberia per ipsos facta in partibus Bedford' super quosdam mercatores extraneos de predicta pecunia xxviiij et xij m., quomodo se velint quietare.¹ Et predicti Jacobus et alii veniunt et defendunt omnem feloniam et quicquid etc., et dicunt, quod numquam aliquam roberiam fecerunt super dictos mercatores, nec alios; et de hoc ponunt se super patriam, videlicet, Christianos et Judeos. Et quia Judei non fuerunt prompti ad faciendum recognitionem cum Christianis etc., datus est dies recognitoribus in pannello Vicecomitis contentis, de die in diem usque die Dominica proxima sequenti,² et interim Josceus Batecok' et Jacobus de Bedford tendebant dare predicto Hamoni xxx m., ut ipsos adjuvaret, et per sicut idem Josceus faceret commodum Domini Regis ad valenciam M m., et insuper, factum suum in premissis omnino recognoscerent. Et predictus Hamo predictas xxx m. recepit ad opus Domini Regis.

Postea, ad predictum diem Dominicum³ patria venit, tam per Christianos quam Judeos etc.; et predicti Jacobus et alii veniunt et fatentur fecisse quandam defraudacionem quibusdam mercatoribus de predicta pecunia, et dicunt, quod illi mercatores venerunt apud Bedford, et petiebant platas emendas de retonsura monete, et ipsi, non habentes, asserebant se habere usque ad nongentas libras, videlicet, libram pro xij s.; et in subarracione dicti mercatores solverunt eis xxviiij et xij m., et de residuo dicti mercatores fecerunt eisdem Judeis unum scriptum obligatorium, continens circa xxx saccos lane, sub nominibus Bonini de La Mote et Joscei Batecok' Judei; quam quidem pecuniam ita recognoscunt se recepisse, et dictos mercatores de predicta pecunia defraudarunt; et quod aliter eam non habuerunt, petunt quod inquiratur.

Et patria venit per Alanum Marescallum, Adam ad Aquam, Christianos etc., et per Isaac Cochard, Cressandinum, et alios Judeos etc., prout patet etc., juratores etc. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod

¹ 'Requisiti sunt' is implied in 'inculpati.'

² Sic.

etc., on the same day, twelve etc. of the town of Bedford, and twelve etc. of the outer ¹ venue etc., by whom etc., to recognise the truth in the premises, if it be necessary.

On which day the said Jacob and the others come before etc., by the Sheriff of Bedford etc., and the country comes etc. ; and the said Jacob and the others, charged by Hamo Hauteyn with the said robbery of the said money, to wit, the eight and twenty and twelve marks, done at or near Bedford on certain foreign merchants, are asked, how they mean to acquit themselves thereof. And the said Jacob and the others come and make defence to all the felony and whatever etc., and say, that they never did any robbery on the said merchants, nor on any others ; and touching this they put themselves upon the country, to wit, upon Christians and Jews. And because the Jews were not ready to make recognition with the Christians etc.,² a day is given to the recognitors on the Sheriff's panel, day by day until the Sunday next following, and in the meantime Joce Batecock and Jacob of Bedford offered to give the said Hamo 80 marks, that he should help them, and the said Joce would accommodate the King to the amount of 1,000 marks, and furthermore, they would acknowledge all that they had done in the premises. And the said Hamo received the said 80 marks to the use of the King.

Afterwards, on the said Sunday the country comes, as well by Christians as by Jews etc., and the said Jacob and the others come and confess, that they committed a fraud upon certain merchants touching the said money, and say, that the merchants came to Bedford, and offered to buy of them plates fused from coin-clippings, and they, not having them, said, that they had them to the value of £900, to wit, one pound for 12s. ; and by way of earnest the said merchants paid them eight and twenty and twelve marks, and for the residue the said merchants made to them, the said Jews, a writing of obligation, for about 80 sacks of wool, under the names of Bonin de La Motte and Joce Batecock, the Jew ; which money they thus acknowledge that they received, and that they defrauded the said merchants of the said money ; and that they had it not otherwise, thereof they pray that inquest be had.

And the country comes by Alan Marshall, Adam Atwater, Christians etc., and by Isaac Cochard, Cressandin, and other Jews etc., as appears etc., jurors etc. Who say on their oath, that the said

¹ Because the merchants were strangers.

² Here again it is noticeable that the exigency is not met in the manner authorised

by the so-called statute printed in Appendix V. See p. lxi, *supra*.

predicti Judei non fecerunt aliquam roberiam super dictos mercatores, set quod dictam pecuniam, et plus quam potest eis ad presens constare, racione plataram ab eisdem Judeis emendarum, tradiderunt predictis Judeis, et quod Willelmus Le Gaoler consentiens fuit predictae defraudacioni. Et quia compertum est per eandem inquisitionem, quod dicti Jacobus et alii defraudarunt predictos mercatores de predicta pecunia, et maxime per platas quas promiserunt eis vendidisse, committuntur prisone etc., quousque Dominus Rex etc. Postea requisiti predicti Judei, ubi dicta sit pecunia, et ad quorum manus devenerit. Qui dicunt, quod Benne de Bedford, unus ex predictis Judeis, recepit de Bonino de La Mote et Jakemino, socio suo, mercatoribus, xvij m., et per manum Joscei Batecok xvj m.; et hoc idem predictus Benne, qui presens fuit, recognovit. Item, Jacobus de Bedford, unus ex iisdem Judeis, recognovit se habere quoddam scriptum obligatorium sub nominibus Bonini de La Mote et Joscei Batecok de xxx saccis lane. Item, idem Jacobus recognovit se recepisse de Bonino de La Mote xl m. Item, iidem Benne, Jacobus et Josceus dicunt, quod Benne, frater Jacobi de Bedford, habuit xl s. Item, Willelmus Le Gaoler habuit x m. Quidam vadletti ipsos auxiliantes ij m. et dim. Requisiti, ubi residuum devenerit, dicunt, quod distribuebant inter se et expendiderunt, et dederunt ballivis et aliis diversis hominibus, ut ipsos adjuvarent etc.

ib. m. 5, 8,
Bristoll.

iiij. biss

Cum Aaron de Hibernia, Judeus, filius Benjamin de Colecestria, imprisonatus fuisset et per multum tempus in prisona detentus pro quadam plata de retonsura monete, quam projecisse debuit in Avonam apud Bristoll', prout Constabularius mandat, et pro aliis transgressionibus et decepcionibus sibi impositis, pro secta Regis relaxanda dat Regi iij biss. per plegios, Isaac le Eveske, de Londonia, Pictavinum, filium Sampsonis, et Meir de Bruges, unde unusquisque eorum manucepit satisfacere de j biss.; et dat Regi viij s. redditus in Colecestria in perpetuum pro predicta secta Regis relaxanda. Et preceptum est Vicecomiti Essexie, quod diligenter inquirat quas domos, redditus etc. dictus Aaron habuit in Colecestria, et illa capiat in manum Regis, ita quod de cetero inde possit Regi respondere, et quid etc. scire faciat etc. in quindena S. Johannis. Et idem Aaron pro predicta transgressionibus sibi imposita abjuravit villam Bristoll', ita quod post diem S. Johannis proximo futuram non intrabit villam Bristoll' sine speciali mandato Domini Regis.

Jews did no robbery upon the said merchants, but that the said money, with more than they are able at present to certify, was given by the said merchants to the said Jews on account of the intended purchase of plates from the said Jews, and that William Le Gaoler was a consenting party in the said fraud. And because it is found by the said inquest, that the said Jacob and the others defrauded the said merchants of the said money, and that too by means of a promise to sell them plates, they are committed to prison etc., until our Lord the King etc. Thereafter the said Jews are asked, where the said money is, and into whose hands it came. Who say, that Benne of Bedford, one of the said Jews, received from Bonin de La Motte and Jakemin, his partner, merchants, 17 marks, and by the hand of Joce Batecock 16 marks; and this the said Benne, who was present, acknowledged. And Jacob of Bedford, one of the said Jews, acknowledged, that he had a writing of obligation under the names of Bonin de La Motte and Joce Batecock for 30 sacks of wool. And the said Jacob acknowledged, that he received from Bonin de La Motte 40 marks. And the said Benne, Jacob, and Joce say that Benne, brother of Jacob of Bedford, had 40s. And William Le Gaoler had 10 marks. Certain servants who helped them had $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks. Asked, where the rest went to, they say, that they shared it among them and spent it, and gave it to bailiffs and sundry other men, that they should help them.

Bristol.

Whereas Aaron, of Ireland, Jew, son of Benjamin of Colchester, was imprisoned and long detained in prison on account of a plate fused from coin-clippings, which he would appear to have thrown into the Avon at Bristol, as the Constable sends word, and for other trespasses and frauds laid to his charge, he now, for release of suit, gives to the King 3 bezants by pledges, Isaac le Eveske, of London, Pictavin, son of Sampson, and Meir, of Bridgnorth, each of whom undertook to answer for a bezant; and he also gives the King 8s. of rent in Colchester for ever for the said release of suit. And the Sheriff of Essex is commanded, that he inquire diligently what houses, rents etc. the said Aaron had in Colchester, and take them into the King's hand, so that thenceforth he may answer therefor to the King, and do the Justices to wit what etc. on the quindene of St. John. And for the said trespass laid to his charge the said Aaron has abjured the town of Bristol, so that he will not enter the town of Bristol without special mandate of the King after the day of St. John the Baptist next to be.

fb. m. 9.
Ebor.

Cum Willelmus Peyuteuin, de Addinglega, districtus fuisset ad reddendum Regi xx l. de debitis Mossei, filii Bonefey, pro transgressione monete forisfactis, venit coram etc., et dicit, quod satisfecit predicto Mosseo de predictis xx l. tempore quo habuit administracionem bonorum suorum, et starrum acquietancie ei inde fecit, quod protulit coram etc., in hec verba:—Ego, Mosseus, filius Bonefey, Judeus, Eboraci, recognovi per hoc presens starrum meum, quod Willelmus Peyuteuin, de Addinglega, et omnes heredes et assignati sui sunt quieti de me, dicto Mosseo, et de omnibus heredibus meis et assignatis, de quadam carta que loquitur de xl l. per Archam Ciographorum Eboraci sub nomine dicti Willelmi et nomine meo, Mossei, ab origine mundi usque ad finem seculi, et omnibus aliis debitis, in quibus dictus Willelmus unquam michi, dicto Mosseo, tenebatur, per cartas, tallias, vel per aliqua alia instrumenta, pro se ipso, vel pro aliis, sive pro plegiis aliorum ab origine mundi usque ad festum S. Michaelis anno regni Regis Edwardi quinto; et ego, dictus Mosseus et heredes mei dictum Willelmum et heredes suos et assignatos versus omnes homines, tam Christianos quam Judeos, occasione predictæ cartæ et occasione alicujus debiti in quo dictus Willelmus unquam michi, dicto Mosseo, usque ad festum S. Michaelis anno regni Regis Edwardi quinto tenebatur, acquietabimus et indempnes inperpetuum conservabimus. In cujus rei testimonium presens scriptum litera mea Ebraica consignavi.

Et quod satisfecit dicto Mosseo tempore licito et debito, ut supra dictum est, ponit se super patriam. Et preceptum est Vicecomiti, quod distringat Thomam de Benyngburgo et alios recognitores dicte inquisicionis per terras etc., et quod habeat corpora eorum coram etc., a die S. Michaelis in xv dies etc., nisi Nicholaus de Stapiltona prius etc.

Postea Nicholaus de Stapiltona retornavit inquisicionem a die S. Trinitatis in xv dies coram eo factam per sacramentum Thome de Benyngburgo, Ade de Benyngburgo, et aliorum Christianorum, Mossei de Coltona, Jacobi Le Ruby, et aliorum Judeorum. Qui dicunt, quod Willelmus de Addinglega satisfecit Mosseo, filio Bonefey, Judeo, de quodam debito xx l., et inde idem Mosseus fecit starrum predicto Willelmo de acquietancia, uno anno elapso antequam Judei Anglie pro tonsura monete capti essent per communitatem per preceptum Regis, et eo tempore quo fecit starrum predictum, habuit liberam administracionem bonorum suorum. Ideo concessum est, quod predictus Willelmus Peyuteuin de predicto debito xx l. sit quietus, et quod carta de eodem debito eidem liberetur quiete dampnata. Et preceptum est Vicecomiti, quod pro eodem debito ipsum non distringat etc.

York.

Whereas William Peitevin, of Headingley, was distrained to pay the King £20 of the debts owing to Moses, son of Bonefey, forfeited for trespass of coinage, he comes before etc., and says, that he paid the said Moses the said £20, and the said Moses, having then free disposal of his goods, made him a starr of acquittance thereof, which he produced before etc., to the effect following :—I, Moses, son of Bonefey, Jew, of York, have acknowledged by this my present starr, that William Peitevin, of Headingley, and all his heirs and assigns are quit as to me, the said Moses, and all my heirs and assigns, of a charter which speaks of £40 through the York Chirograph-Chest under the names of the said William and me, Moses, from the beginning to the end of the world, and of all other debts, in which the said William was ever bound to me, the said Moses, by charters, tallies, or any other instruments, upon his own account, or upon account of others or their pledges, from the beginning of the world to the feast of St. Michael in the fifth year of the reign of King Edward; and I, the said Moses, and my heirs will the said William and his heirs and assigns acquit and for ever keep indemnified against all men, as well Christians as Jews, in regard of the said charter and of any debt in which the said William was ever bound to me, the said Moses, to the feast of St. Michael in the fifth year of the reign of King Edward. In witness whereof I have signed this present writing in my Hebrew character.

And that he paid the said Moses at a lawful and proper time, as to this he puts himself upon the country. And the Sheriff is commanded, that he distrain Thomas de Benningbrough and the other recognitors of the said inquest by lands etc., and have their bodies before etc., on the quindene of St. Michael etc., unless before then Nicholas de Stapilton etc.

Afterwards Nicholas de Stapilton returned the inquest made before him on the quindene of Holy Trinity by oath of Thomas de Benningbrough, Adam de Benningbrough, and other Christians, Moses of Colton, Jacob Le Ruby, and other Jews. Who say, that William of Headingley discharged a debt of £20 to Moses, son of Bonefey, Jew, and thereof the said Moses made the said William a starr of acquittance, one year before the arrest by royal warrant of the entire Jewry of England for coin-clipping, and that when he made the said starr he had the free disposal of his goods. It is therefore granted, that the said William Peitevin be quit of the said debt of £20, and that the charter for the said debt be delivered to him quit and cancelled. And the Sheriff is commanded, that he distrain him not for the said debt etc.

DE TERMINO S. TRINITATIS. AD SCACCARIUM
JUDEORUM APUD SALOPIAM.

Rot. 44, m. 8.
Devon.
Bristol.

Cum Adam, filius Hamonis de La Mare, de Caluistona, districtus fuisset ad reddendum Regi xxxviij m., que ab eo exiguntur per summonicionem Scaccarii Judaismi, de debito Hamonis predicti, patris sui, in quo Cresseus, filius Milonis le Eveske, Judeus, Bristoll', tulit breve Regis de Magno Sigillo in hec verba:—Edwardus etc. Justiciariis suis ad custodiam Judaismi assignatis salutem:—Quia Adam de La Mare clamat habere acquietanciam de xxx et viij m., que ab eo exiguntur per summonicionem Scaccarii Judaismi nostri, de debitis in quibus Hamo de La Mare, pater predicti Ade, quondam tenebatur Cresseo, filio Milonis, Judeo, Bristoll', per starrum quod idem Adam inde habet, vobis mandamus, quod, inspecto starro predicto et inquisita ulterius veritate, si vobis constare poterit, quod predictus Adam de dicta pecunia quietus esse debeat, tunc ipsum inde quietum esse faciatis, prout de jure et secundum Legem et Consuetudinem Judaismi nostri fuerit factum. Teste Me ipso apud Rothlan xxvij^o die Junii anno regni nostri xj^o.

Et per hoc breve preceptum est Vicecomiti Somersete, quod venire faciat coram etc., a die S. Michaelis in xv dies, sex probos et legales homines de visneto de Caluistona; et Constabulario Bristoll', quod venire faciat coram etc. sex legales Judeos de villa Bristoll', per quos etc., ad recognoscendum etc., si predictus Hamo satisfecit dicto Judeo de dicto debito, tempore quo etc., et starrum acquietancie ei fecit etc., sicut predictus Adam dicit. Ad quem diem inquisicio venit per Johannem de Berewik', Robertum de Cumptona, et alios Christianos, Isaac de Karleun, Josceum de Karleun, et alios Judeos, sicut patet inter brevia Termini S. Michaelis proximo sequentis retornata. Qui dicunt supra sacramentum suum, quod starrum, quod predictus Adam protulit coram etc., de acquietancia dicti debiti, ut dicit, in hec verba:—Cresseus le Eveske recognovit per starrum suum, quod Hamo de Caluistona et heredes sui quieti sunt de ipso Judeo et heredibus suis, a creacione seculi usque S. Johannis Evangeliste

HOLY TRINITY TERM. AT THE EXCHEQUER OF THE
JEWS AT SHREWSBURY.

Devon.
Bristol.

Whereas Adam, son of Hamo de La Mare, of Caluiston,¹ was distrained to pay the King 38 marks, which are demanded from him by summons of the Exchequer of Jewry, on account of a debt of the said Hamo, his father, in respect of which Cresse, son of Milo le Eveske, Jew, of Bristol, brought a writ of the King under the Great Seal to the effect following:—Edward etc. to his Justices assigned to the custody of the Jews greeting:—Whereas Adam de La Mare, touching 38 marks, which are demanded from him by summons of the Exchequer of our Jewry, on account of debts in which Hamo de La Mare, father of the said Adam, was formerly bound to Cresse, son of Milo, Jew, of Bristol, claims to have acquittance by starr which he, the said Adam, has thereof, We command you, that you inspect the said starr, and further inquire, whether it be a true starr, and if you shall be satisfied, that the said Adam ought to be quit touching the said money, then you make him quit thereof, in such wise as it may rightfully be done according to the Law and Custom of our Jewry. Witness Myself at Rhuddlan on the 27th day of June in the 11th year of our reign.

And by virtue of this writ the Sheriff of Somerset is commanded to cause to come before etc., on Michaelmas quindene, six true and lawful men of the venue of Caluiston; and the Constable of Bristol is commanded to cause to come before etc. six lawful Jews of the town of Bristol, by whom etc., to recognise etc., if the said Hamo discharged the said debt to the said Jew at a time when etc., and if the said Jew made him a starr of acquittance etc., as the said Adam says. On which day came the inquest by John de Berwick, Robert de Compton, and other Christians, Isaac of Caerleon, Joce of Caerleon, and other Jews, as appears among the returns of the writs of Michaelmas Term next following. Who say upon their oath, that the starr, which the said Adam produced before etc., by way of acquittance of the said debt, as he says, to the effect following:—Cresse le Eveske acknowledged by his starr, that Hamo de Caluiston and his heirs are quit as to him, the Jew, and his heirs, of all debts and claims, from the beginning of the world to the feast of St. John

¹ Perhaps Callow Weston, Stalbridge, Dorset. Hutchins, Dorset, 2nd ed. iii. 243. Somerset and Dorset had a common sheriff, but Devonshire was under a separate juris

diction. Nor was the accuracy of the scribes such as to preclude the assignment of a wrong venue in the margin.

infra Natale Domini anno Regis Henrici xliij°, de omnibus debitis et calumpniis, et eciam dictus Judeus debet acquietare dictum Hamonem de iij s., in quibus tenebatur Isaac de Karleun, Judeo, a die S. Martini in xv dies anno Regis Henrici xl°—non est factum dicti Cressei, nec manu sua signatum, nec quod per predictum starrum de predictis xxxviiij m. quietus esse debet. Et ideo consideratum est, quod predictus Adam de predictis xxxviiij m., ut prius, remaneat oneratus, et pro predicto falso starro, quod protulit, in misericordia. Et non committitur prisone, quia dictum starrum fuit factum patris sui, et non suum.

DE TERMINO S. TRINITATIS ANNO DUODECIMO.

Rot. 45, m. 2.
Kant.

Joceus, filius Sauloti, Judeus, venire fecit Abbatem de Eynesham, tenentem quamdam partem reddituum qui fuerunt Willelmi Caperun, et exigit ab eo viginti novem solidos de catallo et lucrum inde emersum ante Statuta Regis, quos ei debet occasione predictorum reddituum etc., quos tenet per cirographum lx s., unde altera pars est in Archa Cirographorum Londonie, ut dicit.

Et predictus Abbas, per attornatum suum, venit et dicit, quod non tenet aliquem redditum in Histona quem predictus Willelmus Caperun vendere, alienare, vel invadiare potuit, et de hoc ponit se super patriam. Et predictus Joceus similiter. Et preceptum est Vicecomiti, quod venire faciat coram etc., a die S. Johannis Baptiste in tres septimanas, xij etc. de visneto de Histona, per quos etc., et qui nulla etc., ad recognoscendum in forma predicta.

Willea.

Petrus de Ore pro pluribus defaltis versus Gamaliel de Oxonia Judeum in misericordia.

Gamaliel de Oxonia, Judeus, venire fecit Petrum de Ore, tenentem quamdam partem terrarum que fuerunt Simonis de Ordeistona, et exigit ab eo c s. de catallo et lx s. de lucro inde ante Statuta Regis emerso, quos ei debet occasione predictarum terrarum etc., per cirographum xvij m., unde altera pars est in Archa Cirographorum Oxonie, ut dicit.

the Evangelist at Christmastide in the forty-third year of King Henry, and the said Jew is also bound to acquit the said Hamo of 3s., in which he was bound to Isaac of Caerleon, Jew, on Martinmas quindene in the fortieth year of King Henry—that the starr aforesaid is not the deed of the said Cresse, nor signed with his hand, nor ought the said Adam to be quit of the said 38 marks by virtue of the said starr. And therefore it is adjudged, that the said Adam remain, as before, charged with the said 38 marks, and by reason of the false starr, which he produced, be in mercy. And he is not committed to prison, because the said starr was made by his father, and not by himself.

HOLY TRINITY TERM IN THE TWELFTH YEAR. [A.D. 1284.]

Cambr.

Joce, son of Saulot, Jew, caused to come the Abbot of Eynsham, tenant of part of the rents which belonged to William Caperun, and demands from him 29s., principal, and interest thence arisen before the Statutes¹ of the King, which moneys he owes him in respect of the said rents, which rents the Jew holds by virtue of a chirograph for 60s., of which the other part is in the London Chirograph-Chest, so he says.

And the said Abbot, by his attorney, comes and says, that he holds no rent in Histon which the said William Caperun was able to sell, alienate, or give in gage, and as to this he puts himself upon the country. And the said Joce likewise. And the Sheriff is commanded to cause to come before etc., on St. John the Baptist's day three weeks, 12 etc. of the venue of Histon, by whom etc., and who by no affinity etc., to recognise in form aforesaid.

Wille.

Peter de Ore in mercy for several defaults against Gamaliel of Oxford, Jew.

Gamaliel of Oxford, Jew, caused to come Peter de Ore, tenant of part of the lands which belonged to Simon de Ordeiston, and demands from him 100s., principal, and 60s., interest thence arisen before the Statutes of the King, which moneys he owes him in respect of the said lands etc., by chirograph for 17 marks, of which the other part is in the Oxford Chirograph-Chest, so he says.

¹ Cf. p. 117 *supra*, note. Here also the Statute of 1275 can alone be intended, for there could be no interval between it and the so-called statute printed in Appendix

V., during which interest could accrue. There is no trace of any enactment on the subject of usury intermediate between that date and this.

Predictus Petrus venit et peciit diem premeditandi, et habet a die S. Johannis Baptiste in tres septimanas.

1b. m. 6.
Lond.

Catalla Magistri Elie, Judei, defuncti.

Inquisicio facta die Martis proxima post festum S. Barnabe Apostoli coram Johanne de Kirkeby, Thesaurario; Rogero de Northwode, Johanne de Cobbeham, Petro de Cestre, Baronibus; Philippo de Wyleuby, Cancellario de Scaccario, et Roberto de Ludham, Justiciario ad custodiam Judeorum assignato; anno regni Regis Edwardi duodecimo; de bonis et catallis que Magister Elias, filius Magistri Mossei, Judeus, defunctus, habuit die quo egrotavit etc., ut in auro et argento etc.; per sacramentum Henrici Le Cofrer, Johannis Skip, Rogeri Le Barber, Walteri Le Waleis, Johannis Le Cofrer, Thome de La Corner, Walteri Gratefige, Nicholai de Bechesworth, Galfridi de Balesham, peletarii, Johannis de Pesemerche, bokeler', Willelmi de Notingham, peyntour, et Johannis de Roulers, hauberg', Christianorum; Gamaliel de Oxonia, Manseri, filii Aaron, Isaac de Blaungy, Isaac Le Clerk, Mossei Crespin, Isaac le Eveske, Cresse, filii Cresse, Benedicti Bateman, Diei le Eveske, Manseri Le Despenser, Elie de Cornehill et Sampsonis de Raleghe, Judeorum. Qui dicunt, quod predictus Magister Elias habuit die quo egrotavit, ut in auro et argento, jocalibus, vadiis et omnibus aliis mobilibus, ad valenciam cccc m., et domos, in quibus habitare solebat, que valent per annum c s. Summa cclxxj l. xij s. iiij d. Que mobilia et domus, cum pertinenciis, post mortem dicti Judei remanserunt in manibus Florie, que fuit uxor predicti Magistri Elie. Et predicta Floria venit coram predictis Thesaurario et aliis supradictis, et finem fecit gratis pro predictis catallis habendis, et domo quam dictus Judeus inhabitare solebat, tenendis quamdiu vixerit, per cccc m., solvendo Regi c m. ad Scaccarium in festo Nativitatis S. Johannis Baptiste anno regni Regis Edwardi xij°, et c m. ad Scaccarium ad festum S. Michaelis in Termino, anno predicto Regis xij° incipiente xij°, et c m. in festo Hillarii proximo sequente, et c m. ad Scaccarium Pasche in termino proximo sequente.

Et preceptum est Constabulario Turris, quod predictae Florie de predictis catallis et domo liberam permittat habere administracionem etc.

Floria, que fuit uxor Magistri Elie, filii Magistri Mossei, tulit breve Regis de Magno Sigillo in hec verba:—Edwardus etc. Justiciariis suis ad custodiam Judeorum assignatis salutem:—Mandamus vobis, quod

The said Peter came and craved time to consider of it, and has it by adjournment to St. John the Baptist's day three weeks.

London.

Chattels of Master Elias, Jew, deceased.

Inquest made on the Tuesday next after the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle in the twelfth year of the reign of King Edward, before John de Kirkeby, Treasurer; Roger de Northwood, John de Cobham, Peter de Chester, Barons; Philip de Willoughby, Chancellor of the Exchequer; and Robert de Ludham, Justice assigned to the custody of the Jews; touching the goods and chattels which Master Elias, son of Master Moses, Jew, defunct, had on the day when he fell ill etc., in gold and silver etc.; by oath of Henry Le Coffrer, John Skip, Roger Le Barber, Walter Le Waleis, John Le Coffrer, Thomas de La Corner, Walter Gratefige, Nicholas de Betchworth, Geoffrey of Balesham, skinner, John of Peasmarsh, buckler-maker, William of Nottingham, painter, and John of Roulers, hauberk-maker, Christians; Gamaliel of Oxford, Manser, son of Aaron, Isaac of Blangy, Isaac Le Clerc, Moses Crespín, Isaac le Eveske, Cresse, son of Cresse, Benedict Bateman, Diaia le Eveske, Manser Le Despenser, Elias of Cornhill, and Sampson of Rayleigh, Jews. Who say, that the said Master Elias had on the day when he fell ill, in gold and silver, jewels, gages, and all other movables, property to the value of 400 marks, and houses in which he resided of the yearly value of 100s. Sum £271 13s. 4d. Which movables and houses, with the appurtenances, remained after the death of the said Jew in the hands of Floria, wife that was of the said Master Elias. And the said Floria came before the said Treasurer and the others aforesaid, and of her own accord made fine to have the said chattels, and the house in which the said Jew resided, to hold as long as she shall live, for 400 marks, whereof she is to pay the King 100 marks at the Exchequer at the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist in the 12th year of the reign of King Edward, and 100 marks at the Exchequer at the feast of St. Michael in the Term ending the 12th and beginning the 18th year of the said King, and 100 marks at the feast of St. Hilary next following, and 100 marks at the Exchequer in Easter Term next following.

And the Constable of the Tower is commanded, that he suffer the said Floria to have free administration of the said chattels and house.

Floria, wife that was of Master Elias, son of Master Moses, brought a writ of the King under the Great Seal to the following effect:—Edward etc. to his Justices assigned to the custody of the Jews greeting:—We command you, that you suffer Floria, wife that was of

Floriam, que fuit uxor Magistri Elie, Judei, Londonie, et familiam suam in domibus, que fuerunt predicti Elie, in pace morari permittatis, donec aliud a Nobis habueritis in mandatis, et facta inquisicione de bonis et catallis ipsius Elie, et salvis Nobis hiis que ad Nos pertinent de bonis et catallis ipsius, predictæ Florie dotem suam inde, juxta Consuetudinem Judaismi nostri, assignari faciat. Teste Me ipso apud Baladeulin xviii^o die Junii anno regni nostri duodecimo.

Per hoc breve liberatur predictæ Florie unum debitum sub nominibus Walteri de Bernham, militis, de Comitatu Cantie, et dicti Magistri Elie de decem saccis lane, quod appuratur ad xxx l., actum Londonie die Lune proxima ante festum Apostolorum Simonis et Jude anno Regis Edwardi xj^o, et aliud debitum sub nominibus Milonis de Hasteng, militis, de Comitatu Lincolnie, et predicti Judei, de quater viginti l., quod appuratur ad lxxv l., actum die Veneris proxima post festum Translacionis S. Thome Martyris anno Regis Edwardi x^o: allocatis predictæ Florie c l., recipiendis de illis debitis, debet restituere heredibus predicti Elie c s., que supersunt ultra summam c l.

Iidem juratores dicunt, quod predictus Elias habuit in redditibus in Civitate Londonie xix l. xvj s., preter domos quas inhabitare solebat, que conceduntur Florie, que fuit uxor ejus, tenende quoad vixerit, ut supra.

Summa xix l. xvj s.¹

ib. m. 8,
dorso.
Norf. Not.
Ebor.

Jeo, qe suy ensele desuz, reconeus verreyement verreye reconey-saunce, pur moey, e pur tuz mes heirs, e pur touz mes assignez, qe Sire Jordan Foliot e tuz ses heirs e tuz ses assignez quites sunt de moey, e de tuz mes heirs, e de tuz mes assignez, de tutes maneres de dettes, parlaunz en soun noun e le men, seit par escrit, par chartre en Huche, ou par obligatiun, ou par reconeysaunce, ou par tailye, ou par pleggage, ou par autre demaunde, ou par autre manere de estrument, de denz Huches de Cyrogreffes ou dehors, fetes de le comencement du secle deskes a le endemeyn de la feste Seint Johan Baptiste, le an de le regne le Rey Edward, fiz le Rey Henri, douzime, sauve a moey mun recoverir ver Sire Ricard Foliot, e les tenaunz de ses terres, de un obligatioun de vint sacs de leyne, pris de le sac dis mars, qe parout sur les nouns le avaunt dit Sire Jordan e Sire Ricard Foliot e Sire Willieme Foliot. E si il i est trove autre dette par

¹ A long Inventory of credits follows.

Master Elias, Jew, of London, and her family to remain in peace in the houses which belonged to the said Elias, until you shall have received command from Us of another tenor, and that you make inquest of the goods and chattels of him, Elias, and, reserving to Us what to Us belongs of his goods and chattels, cause her dower thereof to be assigned to the said Floria, according to the Custom of our Jewry. Witness Myself at Baladeulin on the 18th day of June in the twelfth year of our reign.

By virtue of this writ there is delivered to the said Floria a debt under the names of Walter de Bernham, knight, of the County of Kent, and the said Master Elias, due in respect of 10 sacks of wool, which is liquidated at £80, contracted at London on the Monday next before the feast of the Apostles Simon and Jude in the 11th year of King Edward, and another debt, to wit, of £80 under the names of Milo de Hasteng, knight, of the County of Lincoln, and the said Jew, which is liquidated at £75, contracted on the Friday next after the feast of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr in the 10th year of King Edward: £100 being allowed to the said Floria, receivable from those debts, she is to restore to the heirs of the said Elias 100s., the balance remaining over and above the sum of £100.

The jurors also say, that the said Elias had in rents in the City of London £19 16s., besides the houses in which he resided, which are granted to Floria, his wife that was, to hold as long as she shall live, as aforesaid.¹

Sum £19 16s.

Norf. Notts.
York.

I, whose seal is set below, do truly, for myself and for all my heirs and for all my assigns, make true acknowledgment, that Sir Jordan Foliot and all his heirs and all his assigns are quit as to me, and all my heirs and all my assigns, of all manner of debts, which speak in his name and mine, whether by writing, charter in Chest, obligation, acknowledgment, tally, pledgery, or other ground of action or species of instrument, within or without the Chirograph-Chest, from the beginning of the world to the morrow of the feast of St. John the Baptist in the twelfth year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Henry, save that I retain my right of recovery against Sir Richard Foliot, and his terre-tenants, upon an obligation touching twenty sacks of wool, price 10 marks the sack, which speaks over the names of the said Sir Jordan Foliot and Sir Richard and Sir William Foliot. And should there be

¹ Cf. pp. 105, 122, *supra*.

escrit, par chartre en Huche, ou par obligatioun, ou par reconeysaunce, ou par pleggage, ou par tailye, ou par autre manere de estrument, sur les nouns les avaunt diz Sire Jordan e ses heirs, en mun noun, fetes avaunt la Seint Johan avaunt dit, Jeo graunt, pur moey, e pur touz mes heirs, e pur touz mes assignez, qe quites seient e ren ne valyent e pur nules seient tenues, e qe le avaunt dit Sire Jordan e ses heirs e ses assignez de tutes quites seient; e si il i est nul homme ou femme, Crestien, Jeu ou Jeue, qe pussent ren chalenger de nule manere de dette ou de demaundes avaunt dites, hors pris le obligatioun avaunt dit de vint sacs de leyne, qe Jeo eye recoverir ver le avaunt dit Sire Ricard, issi qe le avaunt dit Sire Jordan e ses heirs e ses assignez seient quites de le avaunt dit obligatioun de vint sacs de leyne e de tutes autres dettes, sauve a moey mun recoverir de le avaunt dit obligatioun, des terres Sire Ricard Foliot e des tenaunz de ses terres. E Jeo graunt, pur moey, e pur touz mes heirs, e pur touz mes assignez, qe nus seyum tenuz de eus aquiter ver tuz ceus qe ren chalenger pussent sur les avaunz diz Sire Jordan e ses heirs e ses assignez de les avaunt dite dettes solum la furme avaunt dite. E ceo, qe Jeo ay reconeu ay Jeo ensele, Aaron le Fiz Vives, de language de Ebreu.

DE TERMINO S. MICHAELIS ANNO DUODECIMO
INCIPIENTE TREDECIMO.

Rot. 46, m. 1,
dorso.
Norf. Suff.

Mosseus, filius Magistri Elie, Benettus, filius Magistri Elie, Abraham, filius Magistri Elie, Isaac, filius Magistri Elie, Leo, filius Magistri Elie, et Haginus,¹ filius Cressei, custos heredum Cressei, filii Magistri Elie, recognoverunt per starrum suum, quod Robertus Houel, miles, filius Roberti Houel, et heredes sui et tenentes terrarum suarum, quieti sunt de ipsis Judeis, heredibus et assignatis eorum, de toto debito xxx l., in quo predictus Robertus, filius, tenebatur sub nominibus ipsius Roberti et Samuelis Le Blund, quod quidem debitum liberatum fuit predicto Magistro Elie, patri predictorum Judeorum, de Thesauro Domini Regis per preceptum ipsius Domini Regis: de toto debito predicto predictus Robertus Houel, filius, et heredes et assignati sui, et tenentes terrarum suarum, quieti sunt de ipsis Judeis et heredibus eorum, et de omnibus heredibus patris predictorum Judeorum, et assignatorum eorum, a creacione seculi usque ad finem. Insuper, predicti Judei concedunt, pro se et heredibus et assignatis eorum,

¹ Hagin, son of Deulecresse, the Chief Rabbi.

found any other debt by writing, charter in Chest, obligation, acknowledgment, pledgery, tally, or other species of instrument in my name, over the names of the said Sir Jordan and his heirs, made before the feast of St. John aforesaid, I, for myself and all my heirs and all my assigns, grant, that they be quit and of no validity, and be held null, and that the said Sir Jordan and his heirs and his assigns be quit of them all; and so there is no man or woman, Christian, Jew or Jewess, that may aught in any wise claim touching the debts or demands aforesaid, save only the said obligation touching twenty sacks of wool, upon which I have right of recovery against the said Sir Richard, in such wise that the said Sir Jordan and his heirs and his assigns be quit of the said obligation touching twenty sacks of wool and of all other debts, save only that I retain my right of recovery upon the said obligation against the lands of Sir Richard Foliot and his terre-tenants. And I, for myself and all my heirs and all my assigns, grant, that we are bound to acquit the said Sir Jordan and his heirs and assigns of the said debts according to the form aforesaid against all who may claim aught against them. And this, which I have acknowledged, I have sealed and signed in the Hebrew tongue, Aaron, son of Vives.

MICHAELMAS TERM IN THE TWELFTH AND THE BEGINNING OF THE THIRTEENTH YEAR. [A.D. 1284-5.]

Nor. Suff. Moses, son of Master Elias, Benedict, son of Master Elias, Abraham, son of Master Elias, Isaac, son of Master Elias, Leo, son of Master Elias, and Hagin, son of Cresse, guardian of the heirs of Cresse, son of Master Elias, acknowledged by their starr, that Robert Houel, knight, son of Robert Houel, and his heirs and the tenants of their lands, are quit as to them, the Jews, their heirs and assigns, of all the debt of £80, in which the said Robert, the son, was bound under the names of him, Robert, and Samuel Le Blund, which debt was delivered to the said Master Elias, father of the said Jews, out of the Treasury of our Lord the King by our Lord the King's order: of all the said debt the said Robert Houel, the son, and his heirs and assigns, and the tenants of their lands, are quit as to them, the Jews, and their heirs, and all the heirs of the father of the said Jews, and their assigns, from the creation to the end of the world. The said Jews furthermore, for themselves and their heirs and assigns, grant,

quod ipsi quietaverunt et perdonaverunt Domino Roberto de Ludham, clerico, et heredibus et assignatis suis, totum jus, demandam, et calumpniam quod ipsi habuerunt, vel habere potuerunt, super omnes terras et tenementa, cum pertinenciis, quas vel que predictus Robertus de Ludham tenuit de predicto Roberto Houel die confectionis presentis starri, ubicunque fuerint, a principio seculi usque ad finem; et volunt predicti Judei spontanea et una voluntate sua, quod predictum debitum xxx l. sub nominibus predicti Roberti Houel et Samuelis Le Blund liberetur predicto Roberto de Ludham quietum, quia idem Robertus de Ludham satisfecit predictis Judeis de toto predicto debito integraliter. Actum die S. Margarete anno regni Regis Edwardi duodecimo.

Et per istud starrum carta predicti debiti xxx l. sub nominibus Roberti Houel, junioris, militis, et Samuelis Le Blund liberatur predicto Roberto de Ludham in pleno Scaccario quiete dampnata.

NOTE.—The contents of the one remaining roll (Trin. 14 Ed. I.) are of so slight interest that our selection may here fitly terminate.

that they have acquitted and released to Sir Robert de Ludham, clerk, and his heirs and assigns, all the right, demand, and claim which they had, or might have, on all the lands and tenements, with the appurtenances, which the said Robert de Ludham held of the said Robert Houel on the day when the present starr was made, wherever they may be, from the creation to the end of the world ; and the said Jews are consenting with spontaneous and unanimous consent, that the said debt of £30 under the names of the said Robert Houel and Samuel Le Blund be delivered to the said Robert de Ludham quit, because the said Robert de Ludham has made full discharge of all the said debt to the said Jews. Done on St. Margaret's day in the twelfth year of the reign of King Edward.

And by virtue of this starr the charter for the said debt of £30 under the names of Robert Houel, the younger, knight, and Samuel Le Blund, is delivered to the said Robert de Ludham in full Exchequer quit and cancelled.

GLOSSARY

ament, or perhaps **amene**, from the Latin 'amentia,' madness, absurdity, or flagrant error.

apurare, to liquidate, is very late Latin, if not peculiar to the idiom of the Exchequer.

attingers in thirteenth-century law parlance did not necessarily signify more than to reach a certain result; 'attainder' in the sense of conviction is a later development. Cf. New English Dictionary, ed. Murray, 'attainder.'

aurum Regine. The Queen's pecuniary perquisites were denominated her gold, though before the issue (1257) and after the withdrawal (1270) of Henry III.'s golden penny they must have been usually paid in silver. Grueber, *Handbook of the Coins of Great Britain and Ireland in the British Museum* (1899), pp. 42-8. The mark of gold, in which they were reckoned, varied in exchange about ten marks of silver. Prynne, 'Aurum Regine' (1668), pp. 1-10. Cf. p. 111 *supra*.

bissancia, bezants, current coin of the Eastern Empire. The silver bezant was at this period received in England at 2s., and supplied the want of a silver coin of the realm of higher value than the denier or silver penny. (It is very doubtful whether the groats said to have been issued by Edward I. after 1279 were in general circulation before 1290. Ruding, *Annals of the Coinage*, 3rd ed. i. 193-4. Grueber, l. c.) The gold bezant contained from sixty-five

to seventy grains, and was thus worth rather more than 10s. Forty gold bezants were accepted by Edward I. as the talliage of a Jewish magnate. See p. 77 *supra*.

bluetum, cloth of a bluish tint. See New English Dictionary, ed. Murray, 'bluet,' and cf. 'burnet,' *ib*.

conciencia, apparently from 'conciere' (= 'concio'). The context demands the sense of 'congregation' or 'community.'

coopertorium (cf. supercoopertorium, p. 111, *supra*), denoted any sort of covering, from the roof downwards. Its precise meaning is therefore only to be determined or conjectured from its context. It commonly signified a coverlet. Chron. Abbat. Rames. (Rolls Ser.) p. 348; Chron. Monast. de Abingdon (Rolls Ser.), i. 384, ii. 273; Matt. Paris, Chron. Maj. (Rolls Ser.), vi. 91; Migne, Patrol. (Lat.) cliii. 894. Cf. Du Cange.

cot (cf. German Zotte), tangled hair, or the like, used technically of a matted fleece. Wright's English Dialect Dictionary; New English Dictionary, ed. Murray.

curialitas, largess. Du Cange. With this euphemism for usury cf. the commercial use of 'royalty.'

forcerium, any close receptacle, from a coffin to a casket. Du Cange.

fusselletum. Cf. the Italian fuscelletto or fuscellino, stalk, rod, or skewer; and the phrase 'cercar col fuscellino,' to search with extreme diligence. Vocabolario degli Accademici della Crusca.

gard, or **gare**, a fringe of thin quality depreciating the fleece, or the fleece so depreciated. Godefroy.

grisum, most usually **griseum**, a species of grey fur, less valuable than **vair**; perhaps the winter coat of the squirrel. Mun. Gildh. Lond. (Rolls Ser.) II. ii. 806.

marcata. The final syllable is merely connective. Thus **marcata redditus** = rent to the amount of a mark. Similarly **denariata**, **librata**. Cf. **librata debitorum**, debts to the amount of a pound, p. 67 *supra*.

maser, wood of a mottled grain, usually maple, much prized for drinking-bowls, which were frequently mounted on and rimmed with silver. See Cripps, 'Old English Plate,' p. 252. A few specimens may be seen at the British Museum.

pannus sanguinolentus. Cf. 'dras moyses de sanc,' p. liv *supra*. The prohibition is not of stuff dyed blood-red, in which Jews might lawfully deal (see p. 111 *supra*), but of stuff stained with actual blood. The prohibition may have been merely designed to facilitate the detection of murder, or some occult practice with the blood may have been apprehended; which would

point to blood derived from a particular source, to which virtues both noxious and curative were ascribed. Cf. Pliny, Hist. Nat. xxviii. 23, and Marcellus Empiricus, De Medicament. xxxv. 30: 'Pannum muliebre, i.e. menstruale, oleo madefactum excoque; deinde exprime, et ceram illi oleo sufficientem addes, ut cerotum facias, quo arthriticum vel paralyticum utiliter perunges.' See also Leviticus, xv. 19.

scola Judeorum certainly denotes the synagogue, but was probably used with considerable latitude, so as to include any place of meeting for purposes of instruction or serious discussion. Cf. Du Cange.

stallare, to provide for payment by instalments. Madox, ii. 209, n. (r.). If the mortuum vadium of the Jews was, as is probable, a rentcharge, it might aptly be described as *pro stallando debito*. Cf. Du Cange, 'stallagium.'

strandling, a species of black fur. Cf. Mun. Gildh. Lond. (Rolls Ser.) II. i. 94: 'Item pro stranglino et polan et cujuslibet alterius nigri operis v solidos vi denarios.'

summe, Low Lat. *sauma*, from Greek *σάγμα*, a pack-saddle; hence a horse-load, and in that sense a common measure of corn. Skeat, Etym. Dict.

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1. The Society shall be called the Selden Society.
2. The object of the Society shall be to encourage the study and advance the knowledge of the history of English Law, especially by the publication of original documents and the reprinting or editing of works of sufficient rarity or importance.
3. Membership of the Society shall be constituted by payment of the annual subscription, or, in the case of life members, of the composition. Form of application is given at the foot.
4. The annual subscription shall be £1. 1s., payable in advance on or before the 1st of January in every year. A composition of £21 shall constitute life membership from the date of the composition, and, in the case of Libraries Societies and corporate bodies, membership for 80 years.
5. The management of the affairs and funds of the Society shall be vested in a President, two Vice-Presidents, and a Council consisting of fifteen members, in addition to the *ex officio* members. The President, the two Vice-Presidents, the Literary Director, the Secretary, and the Hon. Treasurer shall be *ex officio* members. Three shall form a quorum.
6. The President, Vice-Presidents, and Members of the Council shall be elected for three years. At every Annual General Meeting such one of the President and Vice-Presidents as has, and such five members of the Council as have served longest without re-election, shall retire.
7. The five vacancies in the Council shall be filled up at the Annual General Meeting in the following manner: (a) Any two Members of the Society may nominate for election any other member by a writing signed by them and the nominated member, and sent to the Hon. Secretary on or before the 14th of February. (b) Not less than fourteen days before the Annual General Meeting the Council shall nominate for election five members of the Society. (c) No person shall be eligible for election on the Council unless nominated under this Rule. (d) Any candidate may withdraw. (e) The names of the persons nominated shall

be printed in the notice convening the Annual General Meeting. (f) If the persons nominated, and whose nomination shall not have been withdrawn, are not more than five, they shall at the Annual General Meeting be declared to have been elected. (g) If the persons nominated, and whose nomination shall not have been withdrawn, shall be more than five, an election shall take place by ballot as follows: every member of the Society present at the Meeting shall be entitled to vote by writing the names of not more than five of the candidates on a piece of paper and delivering it to the Hon. Secretary or his Deputy, at such meeting, and the five candidates who shall have a majority of votes shall be declared elected. In case of equality the Chairman of the Meeting shall have a second or casting vote. The vacancy in the office of President or Vice-President shall be filled in the same manner (*mutatis mutandis*).

8. The Council may fill casual vacancies in the Council or in the offices of President and Vice-President. Persons so appointed shall hold office so long as those in whose place they shall be appointed would have held office. The Council shall also have power to appoint Honorary Members of the Society.

9. The Council shall meet at least twice a year, and not less than seven days' notice of any meeting shall be sent by post to every member of the Council.

10. There shall be a Literary Director to be appointed and removable by the Council. The Council may make any arrangement for remunerating the Literary Director which they may think reasonable.

11. It shall be the duty of the Literary Director (but always subject to the control of the Council) to supervise the editing of the publications of the Society, to suggest suitable editors, and generally to advise the Council with respect to carrying the objects of the Society into effect.

12. Each member shall be entitled to one copy of every work published by the Society as for any year of his membership. No person other than an Honorary Member shall receive any such work until his subscription for the year as for which the same shall be published shall have been paid. Provided that Public Libraries and other Institutions approved by the Council may, on agreeing to become regular subscribers, be supplied with the past publications at such reduced subscription as the Council may from time to time determine.

13. The Council shall appoint an Hon. Secretary and also an Hon. Treasurer and such other Officers as they from time to time think fit, and shall from time to time define their respective duties.

14. The funds of the Society, including the vouchers or securities for any investments, shall be kept at a Bank, to be selected by the Council, to an account in the name of the Society. Such funds or investments shall only be dealt with by a cheque or other authority signed by the Treasurer and

countersigned by one of the Vice-Presidents or such other person as the Council may from time to time appoint.

15. The accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Society up to the 31st of December in each year shall be audited once a year by two Auditors, to be appointed by the Society, and the report of the Auditors, with an abstract of the accounts, shall be circulated together with the notice convening the Annual Meeting.

16. An Annual General Meeting of the Society shall be held in March 1896, and thereafter in the month of March in each year. The Council may upon their own resolution and shall on the request in writing of not less than ten members call a Special General Meeting. Seven days' notice at least, specifying the object of the meeting and the time and place at which it is to be held, shall be posted to every member resident in the United Kingdom at his last known address. No member shall vote at any General Meeting whose subscription is in arrear.

17. The Hon. Secretary shall keep a Minute Book wherein shall be entered a record of the transactions, as well at Meetings of the Council as at General Meetings of the Society.

18. These rules may upon proper notice be repealed, added to, or modified from time to time at any meeting of the Society. But such repeal, addition, or modification, if not unanimously agreed to, shall require the vote of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting at such meeting.

July 1901.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

To Mr. FRANCIS K. MUNTON, 95A Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.,

Honorary Treasurer of the Selden Society.

I desire to become a member of the Society, and herewith send my cheque for One Guinea, the annual subscription [or £21 the life contribution] dating from the commencement of the present year. [I also desire to subscribe for the preceding years , and I add one guinea for each to my cheque.]

Name.....

Address.....

Description.....

Date.....

[NOTE.—Cheques, crossed "ROBARTS & Co., a/c of the Selden Society," should be made payable to the Honorary Treasurer, from whom forms of bankers' orders for payment of subscriptions direct to the Society's banking account can be obtained.]

Selden Society.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

1900.

(* denotes Life Members; † Members of the Council.)

UNITED KINGDOM.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| ALSOP, J. W. | 16 Bidston Road, Birkenhead. |
| ALVERSTONE, The Right Hon. Lord | Hornton Lodge, Pitt St., Kensington, W. |
| ANSON, Sir W. R., Bart. | All Souls College, Oxford. |
| ASHBURNER, Walter | 15 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. |
| ATKINSON, J. T. | Selby, Yorks. |
| ATTLEE, Henry | 10 Billiter Street, E.C. |
| BAILDON, W. Paley | 5 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. |
| BELL & BRADFUTE | 12 Bank Street, Edinburgh. |
| BIRKETT, P. | 4 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. |
| BLAKESLEY, G. H. | 18 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. |
| BOND, Henry | Trinity Hall, Cambridge. |
| BRACE, L. J. K. | c/o Lloyd's Bank, 16 St. James's Street, W. |
| BRICE, Seward, Q.C. | 5 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. |
| BROWNE, G. F. | 151 Cannon Street, E.C. |
| †BRUCE, The Hon. Mr. Justice | Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. |
| BRUNEL, I. | 15 Devonshire Terrace, Hyde Park, W. |
| BUCKLEY, The Hon. Mr. Justice | 7 Melbury Road, Kensington, W. |
| BYRNE, The Hon. Mr. Justice | 83 Lancaster Gate, W. |
| CAMPBELL, R. | 5 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. |
| CARPENTER, R. H. | Bank Chambers, Corn Street, Bristol. |
| †CARTER, A. T. | Christ Church, Oxford. |
| CHADWICK, S. J. | Lyndhurst, Dewsbury. |
| †CHANNELL, The Hon. Mr. Justice | Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. |
| CHARLES, Sir Arthur | Woodlands, Sevenoaks, Kent. |
| CLARK, J. W. | Board of Agriculture, St. James's Sq., S.W. |
| COHEN, A., Q.C. | 26 Great Cumberland Place, W. |
| COLVILLE, H. K. | Bellaport Hall, Market Drayton. |
| *CONNAUGHT, H.R.H. The Duke of | Buckingham Palace, S.W. |
| COOK, C. A. | High Winkworth, Hascombe, Godalming. |
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| COUCH, The Right Hon. Sir R. | 25 Linden Gardens, W. |
| COZENS-HARDY, The Hon. Mr. Justice | Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. |
| CRACROFT, R. W. | 12 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. |
| CREWE, W. O. | Central Bdg., North John Street, L'pool. |

- CROSS, W. C. H.
 CUNLIFFE, R.
 CURRY, C. H.
- DANCEWERTS, W. O., Q.C.
 DARLING, The Hon. Mr. Justice
 DAVEY, The Right Hon. Lord
 DEES, R. R.
 *DERBY, The Right Hon. the Earl of
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 DONNITHORNE, Nicholas
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 EVANS, Sir John
- FARWELL, The Hon. Mr. Justice
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 FOX, G. W.
 FRY, The Right Hon. Sir E.
- GALPIN, H. F.
 *GIFFARD, Henry A., Q.C.
 GRANTHAM, The Hon. Mr. Justice
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 GRAY-HILL, J. E.
 GREGORY, P. S.
 GRUCHY, W. L. de
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 HALLIDAY, J.
 HARRIS, D. L.
 HARRIS, W. J.
 HASLEHURST, G. L.
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 *HEAP, Ralph
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 HOUGHTON, Boydell
 HUDSON, Rev. W.
 HUMFRYS, W. J.
 HUNTER, John
- INDERWICK, F. A., Q.C.
- JACOBS, Herbert
 JELF, A. R., Q.C.
 JEUNE, The Right Hon. Sir Francis H.
 JOYCE, The Hon. Mr. Justice
 KEKEWICH, The Hon. Mr. Justice
- Bank Chambers, Bristol.
 48 Chancery Lane, W.C.
 14 Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.
- 7 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
 18 Princes Gardens, W.
 86 Brook Street, W.
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 The Orchard, Banbury Road, Oxford.
 Fareham, Hants.
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 65 Chesterton Road, Cambridge.
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 4 Temple Gardens, Temple, E.C.
 New College, Oxford.
 Quarrydene, Westwood, Leeds.
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 Ormond House, 68 Qu. Victoria Street, E.C.
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 Sittingbourne, Kent.
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 80 Mincing Lane, E.C.
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 11 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
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 11 Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.
 19 Craven Hill Gardens, W.
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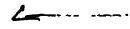
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BEALE, Professor J. H.	18 Chauncy Street, Cambridge.
BIGELOW, Professor M. M.	944 Tremont Building, Boston.
BRANDIES, DUNBAR & NUTTER	220 Devonshire Street, Boston.
FISH, Frederick P.	40 Water Street, Boston.
GRAY, Professor J. C.	60 State Street, Boston.
HALE, Richard W.	10 Tremont Street, Boston.
HILL, A. D.	53 State Street, Room 1083, Boston.
HOLMES, Hon. W.	Court House, Boston.
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MISSOURI :

SALE, M. N.	Commercial Building, St. Louis.
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BACON, Henry Selden	811 Wilder Building, Rochester.
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DIVEN, George M.	Elmira.
GULICK, John C.	132 Nassau Street, New York City.
KEENER, Professor W. A.	Columbia College, Sch. of Law, N.Y. City.
KENNESON, T. D.	11 William Street, New York City.
LOEWY, Benno	206 Broadway, New York City.
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